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THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*

EDITED BY
EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND LATE EDITOR OF THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;"
AUTHOR OF THE "COUNTY FAMILIES," ETC. ETC.

*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*
SHAKESPEARE.

VOL. I.

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P R E F A C E.



"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private recordes, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—*Lord Bacon*.

"Time doth consecrate ;
And what is grey with age becomes religion."—*Schiller*.



AS a Preface to the First Volume of *The Antiquary*, I think that I cannot do better than reprint my original Prospectus.

"It is with a firm belief in the above sentiments that *The Antiquary* has been projected. In spite of the fact that this age lives so much in the present, worships progress so keenly, and looks forward to further progress so hopefully, there is in the breast of our 'nation of shop-keepers' a deep-seated reverence for antiquity, a *religio loci*, which shows itself in the popular devotion to ancient art, whether in architecture, in painting, in design, or in furniture, and in the eager reception accorded to fresh discoveries of relics or works of antiquarian interest, and which finds its expression in the hearty and general welcome accorded year after year to our leading Archæological Societies when they make their annual excursions and hold their 'Congresses' in pleasant places.

"It is hoped that a Magazine devoted to the work of cherishing and fostering the antiquarian spirit in the various paths of inquiry and research, will meet with the support which it aspires to merit. *The Gentleman's Magazine* has for some time ceased to fill the position which *Sylvanus Urban* once held as the organ of all students of antiquity ; and we desire reverently but hopefully to take up the work which he too hastily abandoned.

"We shall not, however, allow ourselves to be so restricted in our choice of subjects as was our predecessor half a century ago. We have many other questions to discuss which were unknown to our grandfathers, or at all events unappreciated by them. The more intelligent study of History, the wide spread of Art education, the increased interest felt in the study of local traditions and dialects, as shown in the establishment of societies for promoting it ; these and other causes have enlarged not only our sphere of knowledge but also our sympathies.

"Our pages will furnish original papers on such subjects as fall within the scope of our Magazine, as indicated generally in the following list; and our columns will also be freely open to correspondence on Old Abbeys, Alchemy and Witchcraft, Ancient Ballads and Dramas, Ancient Castles and Seats, Local Antiquities, Archæology, Architecture, Arms and Armour, Ancient and Modern Art, Articles of Vertu, Autographs, Bells, Books and Bookbinding, Bibliography, Eccentric and Forgotten Biography, British and Anglo-Saxon Literature, The Calendar, Cathedrals, Ceramic Art, Church Furniture, Church Restoration, Curiosa, Dress and Vestments, Early Voyages and Discoveries, Early Printing and Block Books, Epitaphs and Inscriptions, Engravings, Excavations and Explorations at Home and Abroad; Exhibitions of Paintings, Sculptures, &c.; Family Pedigrees, Genealogy, Heraldry, Illuminated MSS., Inns and Hostelries, Letters and Extracts from Family Archives, Local Traditions and Folk Lore, Manorial Customs and Tenures, Meetings of Learned Societies, Monumental Brasses, Numismatics, Obituary Notices of Antiquaries, Old English Poets, Travellers, &c., Parish Registers, Picture and Art Sales, Provincial Dialects, Archæological and Historical Books, Seals, and English and Foreign Topography.

"On all these subjects we shall endeavour as well to elicit the opinions of others as to teach and supply information ourselves; and we trust that our pages will form a medium of intercommunion between persons of common tastes and pursuits wherever the English language is spoken.

"With this object in view we invite correspondence from those who have a right to speak on their special subjects because they have studied them deeply and lovingly; and we do not doubt that the result will be acceptable to a large and increasing number of readers. It is hoped that in this respect our efforts will be largely seconded by the secretaries and correspondents of local societies.

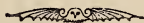
"We shall provide a column for inquiries on all subjects of antiquarian interest, without in any way trenching on the domain of our pleasant and instructive contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, for whom we feel a love and veneration second only to that which we reserve for the laced coat and ruffles of *Sylvanus Urban*. In another column our Subscribers can make known their wants of scarce volumes, engravings, prints, &c. We shall also give prominence to all information relating to art sales, whether past or approaching, while books of an antiquarian and retrospective character will be duly noticed, or reviewed at length."

It is for my readers to decide how far the above professions and promises have been realized: my duty is to thank most sincerely those writers whose pens have enabled me in some measure, I hope, to keep faith with the public.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W., *June*, 1880.

PROLOGUE.



THE days decay as flower of grass,
The years as silent waters flow;
All things that are depart, alas!
As leaves the winnowing breezes strow;
And still while yet, full-orbed and slow,
New suns the old horizon climb,
Old Time must reap, as others sow:
We are the gleaners after Time!

We garner all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow;
As misers we up-store, amass
All gifts the hurrying Fates bestow;
Old chronicles of feast and show,
Old waifs of by-gone rune and rhyme,
Old jests that made old banquets glow:—
We are the gleaners after Time!

We hoard old lore of lad and lass,
Old flowers that in old gardens grow,
Old records writ on tomb and brass,
Old spoils of arrow-head and bow,
Old wrecks of old worlds' oerthrow,
Old relics of Earth's primal slime,
All drift that wanders to and fro:—
We are the gleaners after Time!

ENVOY.

Friends, that we know not and we know!
We pray you by this Christmas chime
Help us to save the things that go:
We are the gleaners after Time.

*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

SHAKESPEARE.



The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1880.

The Value and Charm of Antiquarian Study.

THE stern laws of supply and demand enforced by the rewards of success, and the penalties of failure, seem to require that a new Magazine should justify its appearance on the ground that a place is waiting for it, in the shape of a want which it hopes to satisfy.

It can scarcely be controverted that the study of antiquity has of late years acquired a new popularity, not only with the class whom it formerly delighted—a class of persons loving the past, because it affected to hate the present and despair of the future—but also with those who have a real belief in progress, but who know by bitter experience that all progress which is sound, healthy, and enduring, must be built upon the solid foundation of pre-existing fact or idea, and, if reaction would be avoided, must depend on the principle of evolution, rather than that of revolution. And if this study is thus able to commend itself to an entirely different class from the genial but purposeless *dilettanti* of whom Mr. Oldbuck, of Monkbarns, is the immortal representative, it is principally because it is now able, like its sister study, philology, to claim an honourable position among the exact inductive sciences, furnishing data subsidiary to the still grander task of the historian, who, with a new audacity, seeks to extend his province by dropping a sounding-line into the oceanic depths of the remote past, and dredging up the most rudi-

mentary evidences of the life and labour of prehistoric man. Thus related to History as Palæontology, or the History of Fossils, is to Geology, Antiquarianism acquires a new and ever-increasing dignity and value, and becomes invested with a charm which was never consciously felt before, certainly never in the same degree. The more we apply our diligence to keeping clean the lenses of the mental telescope which we apply to the past, by removing all prepossession and prejudices with which they are liable to be clouded through the associations of the present, the more clearly we come to see that the incidents of the history of man correspond to those of the material substance of the globe on which he walks, that the same chain of being extends from the beginning of things until now, without violent break or interruption, the rule appearing to be not destruction and reconstruction, but perpetual modification. We see that all that was resembles all that is, and can be referred to the same kind without being exactly the same, but that as time goes on many forms are born and perish; born as it were experimentally, as if to try the “prentice hand” of Nature, and done to death by the implacable law of Natural Selection and the survival of not necessarily the best, but the fittest to live. It is the delightful task of the antiquary not only to trace the chain of gradual modification by which things, institutions, and ideas with which we are familiar, have come down to us from pre-historic and historic times, but to rescue from oblivion records of that which has perished, not because it was not good or beautiful, but because its lot fell among thorns, and from unfavourable conditions it lacked the strength to survive. And this THE ANTIQUARY will do with the same reverent affection, with which we store every record of the good, the talented, the brave and beautiful, among our human sisters and brothers, often, in many respects, the very *élite* of mankind, who have prematurely perished by accident or disease.

We may take a homely illustration from the industries that minister to our most urgent necessities. The whole of ancient literature is replete with allusions to the arts of spinning and weaving, which once were as exclusively characteristic of our mothers as the art of fighting was of our fathers; so that a person was said to have descended from a family by the "sword" or the "spindle" side, and all unmarried women especially were "spinsters," a name which seems odd as applied to them now. When Achilles in his wrath declines to be pacified by the offer of a daughter of Agamemnon, even though she might vie with golden Aphrodité in beauty, and bright-eyed Athené in "works," the "works" that he alludes to are these: for the Greek Athené, as the Egyptian "Neith," meant no more than the Virgin Spinster, the goddess of dawn, spinning the fleecy clouds. In classical Mythology the three Fates are spinsters. So is Bertha in the Northern Edda. Our Bible too, and in fact all bibles, or ancient sacred books, teem with allusions to these picturesque industries, which furnish a great part of the imagery of all ancient poetry. But we might live all our lives in the populous districts of England, and other European countries, without seeing any visible record of them. They have been absorbed in the complicated machinery of industrial centralisation. To get a notion of a spinning-wheel or an ancient loom, we must go into regions beyond railroads, still shrinking from the rude contact of steam and iron; to remote villages in the Black Forest, or Wales, or Scotland, where spindles may still be kept as heirlooms; or, if we would see them still at work, we must go far Eastward, into lands where ancient civilisation still survives. And if it is true that some of the most beautiful products of industry are threatened with degradation and loss of individuality of character, originality of design, and earnestness of purpose, by the substitution of machinery for human hands; if, for

instance, genuine Turkey and Persian carpets are to become as rare as the treasured wines of Madeira, it may be the business of THE ANTIQUARY, even from motives of utility and looking to future gain, not only to observe these instruments and processes as a key to many of the difficulties of a splendid literature, but to advocate their perpetuation and discreet revival.

Nor is this all. We happen to live at a time when the watchfulness of the sensitive antiquary is particularly needed. Of half-informed and "slap-dash" antiquarianism there is enough and to spare, and before England sends indignant remonstrances to Venice about the threatened restoration of the façade of St. Mark's, she may well begin by taking the beam out of her own eye, as a preparation for reading the Italians a lecture on "sweetness and light."

Again, it should be remembered to the credit of the antiquary, that those engaged in unremunerative pursuits, such as archæology, must be and often are the very salt of the age, and if they are to be exterminated, our mechanical civilisation will only become a highly-organised barbarism.

Nor must it be supposed that Antiquarian study is the especial province of old men, who have lost their interest in active life, and whom our "gilded youth" appear only too anxious (in railway slang) to shunt aside on every occasion. The Ancients were not old people. What charms us in them is what charms us in children, those flowers of the human world, as Richter calls them. The youngest of our boys about town is older in the dreary rapidity of his ideas than the oldest and wisest of the Ancients. They were all zest and life and activity and energy. Even their instruments of torture, their monstrous cruelties, their utterly unreasonable prejudices and bigotries, remind us of the exaggerated naughtiness of children. There is a *naïveté* and an honesty ever in their worst wickedness which we may look for in vain now, in

this age of decent hypocrisies. When Homer's divine hero Achilles is deprived of his beautiful concubine, he acts like a spoiled child who has had a new toy snatched from him; he sheds floods of tears and tells his mother. When the Athenians argued with the Melians, they did not talk of "scientific frontiers," but told them plainly that their right consisted in their might. When Nero made a bonfire of Rome, if he did, he did it avowedly for the pleasure it gave him, and not for the sake of finding employment for the imperial masons in reconstructing it. If the Spanish inquisitors condescended to burn heretics for the good of their souls, they did it as much for the pleasure of the spectators; and the Court of Spain thought an *auto-da-fé* as good as a bull-fight. All this is refreshingly childlike. Happily for the students of ancient lore, the good as well as the evil is alike disinterested and spontaneous. When it did not pay as it does now to seem good, virtue was more irresistibly attractive, as under the Roman empire. We find in ancient literature the germs of all our modern graces and moralities embodied in gem-like sentences, such as stand out in divinest beauty from the Biblical pages.¹

One word in conclusion. The study of Antiquity is especially valuable to the Artist, because "Time, the beautifier of the Dead," has the same effect as distance in refining and hallowing with a lovely haze all that is far removed from us. It does so in its operation on external nature. Nothing is more frightfully ugly when it occurs than a huge landslip, such as that of the Rossberg, near Lucerne, must have been when it buried the villages under it; and nothing becomes more lovely than the site of the same accident when the seasons have manipulated it and covered it with verdure. Old buildings like "the Schools" at Oxford, built in false taste at first, become venerable and beautiful from the action of the suns and rains of centuries. Even Temple Bar had ceased to be

ugly before it was removed. It seems almost as if surprise was antagonistic to the power of beauty, and that which is old will always exert apart from its merits a power of fascination over refined minds. With the Romans "antiquus" was sometimes used as a synonym for "dear;" and the pregnant expression to "antiquate a law," was used when they wished to say that they rejected the new and preferred the old. If we prefer the old to the end, it is not from any wish to depreciate the new, but because, as it is consistent with highest wisdom to "bring forth from our treasures things new and old," the task is sufficient to us of bringing forth the old, while the new is very well able to take care of itself in the hands of the many illustrious pioneers of science, whose triumphs are written in the history of the busy time in which we live.

G. C. SWAYNE.


Instructions from James II. to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

*Communicated by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE,
F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.*



JHEN James II. succeeded his brother, in February, 1685, one of his first acts was to dismiss the Duke of Ormonde from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and to appoint as his successor his own brother-in-law, Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, with Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, as Commander of his forces. However, his measures not being acceptable to the King, Lord Clarendon resigned on the 8th January, 1686, and Tyrconnell was appointed Lord Deputy on the 11th February ensuing. At the same time the principal offices in Ireland were filled up in this wise—

Lord Chancellor—Sir Alexander Fitton, Kt.
Chief Justice, K.B.—Sir William Davys, Kt.
Chief Justice, C.P.—John Keating, Esq.
Chief Baron—Sir Stephen Rice, Kt.
Attorney-General—Sir Richard Nagle, Kt.
Lord High Treasurer—by patent for life, Richard, Earl of Cork.



Seal
of
the
Kingdom.

*Instructions for our Right
trusty and right well-beloved
Cousin and Counsellor, Rich-
ard, Earl of Tyrconnell,
appointed by us to be our
Deputy of our Kingdom of
Ireland. Given at our Court
at Whitehall, the 10th day*

*of January, 1684 in the second yeare of
our Reigne.*

Having upon serious consultations for the Peace, prosperity, and good Government of Our Kingdom of Ireland, made choice of you for the effecting those ends, as a person of approved loyalty, wisdom, courage, moderation and integrity, to be our Deputy to represent our Royal Person there, and having for the authorizing you therein, already caused Letters Patent to be passed unto you under Our Great Seale of England, we doubt not but you will pursue all prudent courses for the good Government and increase of the profits of the same, and for the better enabling you thereunto, we do hereby give full power and authority unto you, to keep the Peace, the Laws, and commendable Customs of our said Kingdom, to governe all our People there, to chastise and correct offenders, and to countenance and encourage such as do well. And we do also think fit to prescribe unto you some things which will be necessary for you to observe in your Government, and therefore we do hereby direct and enjoin you.

1. That you forthwith, with what convenient speed may be, inform yourself particularly of the present state of that our Kingdom in all the parts thereof, and what is therein amisse, and by what meanes the same may be best provided for, and thereof transmit unto us an account in writing, to the end we may receive a perfect knowledge of the same.

2. And forasmuch as the first and principall fundation of good successe on all Our Actions doth rest upon the true service of God, we do especially require it of you, that above all things you endeavour to settle matters in the Church, that Almighty God may be well served; in order whereunto you are to take care, that the spiritual livings in our gift, as they shall become voyd, be supplied with pious and orthodox persons, and who being of good repute, may reside upon their benefices: and you are also to

persuade other patrons of livings to do the like, and to avoyde all manner of corruption in bestowing the same.

3. Whereas we have formerly sent our Directions to some of your Predecessors in that Government, for the new valuing of Ecclesiastical Livings, &c.; in pursuance thereof you are to informe yourself what progresse hath been made therein, and if anything remains still to be done, you shall with all convenient speed observe and execute these our directions, as to such Ecclesiastical Livings and augmentations to Ecclesiastical Dignities, whereof no value hath been duly taken.

4. We do well know how much it concerns the happinesse of our subjects as well as the reputation of our Government, that there be an equall and impartiall administration of justice in our ordinary Courts of Judicature of that our Kingdom, and therefore it must be your particular care, whom we have placed in Supreme Authority under us in that kingdom, to enquire diligently into the same, how the Judges and Ministers in their severall Courts of Judicature do behave themselves in the discharge of their respective trusts, to the end that such as are found to deserve ill, may be removed, and their places filled with persons of better merit.

5. Whereas of late there hath been a discontinuance of the Court of Castle Chamber* you shall take the matter into your serious consideration, and see that the said Court be againe restored and made use of, according to law.

6. You are from time to time to assist, countenance, and support the Commissioners who manage Our Revenue in that Our Kingdom, and the officers employed by them, upon all occasions, as justice and our Service shall require; and you shall also take care, that all our Judges, Officers, and Ministers, more especially the Barons of our Court of Exchequer, do give them all fitting despatch and countenance: you shall likewise fre-

* This Court was established by Queen Elizabeth and continued by James I. The Viceroy, with some of the chief judges and officers of state were constituted commissioners and justices for hearing and determining causes, as in the Star Chamber in England. The latter was abolished in 1641. But all matters relating to the Court of Castle Chamber in Ireland are very obscure.

quently call upon them to give an account of proceedings in the management of the commission and execution of the Trust we have committed to them, of which you are from time to time to transmit an account to us.

7. In the survey of escheated or conceded Lands you shall take care that a better valuation be made for us than heretofore has been accustomed, and that Our Surveyor certify no value or any particular before a view and inquisition first made and taken of the Land either by himselfe or his sufficient deputy authorized.

8. Our Pleasure is that no Fee farme or Lease of any of our Lands not in charge be granted under our Great Seale, nor any Custodium under the Seale of our Exchequer, before an office be found, or Recognizance entred, and indifferent Valuation be made of the Lands, and the same put in charge with the Auditor, and that every man to whom such grant is to be made, shall before his Patent passe any of our Seales put in good security before the Barons of the Exchequer, to answer the Rents and performe such conditions and covenants as shall be reserved in Our said Grant.

9. Our intention and pleasure being that no additional charge be made to the Establishment for that Our Kingdom, but that the surplusage of Our Revenue be laid upon Our Exchequer there to be disposed of as we shall from time to time direct. You are to take care thereof accordingly, and also that out of the surplusage, as much be in the first place laid by as shall suffice for three months' pay of Our Army, to be made use of upon any emergency or extraordinary occasion.

10. Whensoever there shall be any letter from us for disposing of any money to publick uses, and there shall be other Letters at the same time for the payment of any money to any particular persons, in all such cases you shall preferre the publick Letters before the private.

11. In case it should happen at any time that Our Revenue should not hold out to pay the whole Establishment, you should take care that the same be not applied to the payment of any Pensions untill the rest of the Civill and Military Lists be first paid, and if afterwards the same will not hold out to the payment of all the Pensions, you shall cause

a proportional abatement to be made out of each of them.

12. You shall give no orders upon any letters, which shall come from us, for granting of any money or lands, or releasing or abating any rents, or other summes of money due to Us in our said Kingdom, unlesse a petition have been first presented to Us, which Petition is to be either recommended by you, or the same is to be transmitted to you by one of Our Principal Secretarys of State, and your sense and opinion is to be had thereupon afterwards; such Petition shall be referred to our High Treasurer of England,* who is to be made acquainted with what you shall write, either in recommending such Petition, or upon the transmission of any such to you, and Our said High Treasurer's report is to be had thereupon before any Letter or Order be signed.

13. You shall as soon as conveniently may be after your Arrivall order an exact Muster to be taken of all our Forces there, that so it may appeare, if each Regiment, Company, or Troop be effectually of the number it ought to be, and what We allow for upon the pay rolls, taking care it be done at different times, and at such and so many convenient places of rendez-vous as may not in any wise endanger the safety of the Garrisons, during the time the soldiers shall be so drawne out. And you shall then and there cause the following oath and no other to be administered to all Officers and Soldiers of the Army, and to all Governors of Townes, Fortes and Castles, and such of them as shall refuse the said oath you are to cashire and dismisse the service:—

The oath of fidelity to be taken by every Officer and Soldier, and by all Governors of Forts, Townes and Castles—

"I, A. B. do sweare to be true and faithfull to my Sovereigne Lord King James, and to his heirs and lawfull successors, and to be obedient in all things to His Generall, Lieutenant Generall, or Commander in Chief of his Forces for the time being and will behave myselfe obediently towards my Superior Officers in all they shall command me for His Majy's. Service. And I do further sweare that I will be a true and obedient servant and Soldier, every way performing my best endeavours for his Majy's. Service, obeying

* Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

all orders and submitting to all such Rules and Articles of Warr as are or shall be established by his Majy. And I do likewise swear that I believe that it is not lawfull upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that I abhor that traitorous position of taking armes by his Authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him.—So help me God."

14. And for the preventing the Abuses we have reason to believe are frequent as to false musters, Our pleasure is, that as soon as conveniently may be you cause the Troops and Companys of Our Army there to remove out of their present Quarters and Garrisons into new ones, and so from time to time continue frequently to change their Stations and even Provinces, as you shall see cause, for the better preventing that great abuse of Officers in mustering Servants, Tenants, Townesmen, and other uncertain persons, merely to complete the number of their Regiments, Companys and Troops, renewing in that particular the printed Instructions and Rules heretofore issued in the time of the Duke of Ormond's Government over that kingdom, to the Muster Master and his Commissarys, with such further additions and alterations as you shall think necessary.

(To be continued.)



David Mallet and the Ballad of William and Margaret.

IT is now more than 150 years since David Mallet claimed the authorship of this excellent and famous old ballad. Mallet had not left the University of Edinburgh when he gave his copy to Allan Ramsay to print as "An Old Ballad," with his own initials at the end. His name was then Malloch, which he changed into Mallet when he came afterwards to England. The extent of Malloch's workmanship upon the old ballad consisted in having changed the first two lines, in transposing a stanza, and making a few verbal alterations which are either immaterial or modern and deteriorating. Within the

last seven years two copies of an earlier broadside edition than any now known have been brought to light, and one of these having been purchased for the British Museum will be standing evidence against Mallet's claim to the authorship. The second was bought by Mr. J. Harvey, at the sale of Sir Alexander Spearman's library, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on the 9th of January, 1878. It was lot 314, and is thus described in the auctioneers' catalogue: "William and Margaret, an old Ballad of seventeen verses, set to music. Black letter, with the half-penny postage stamp, circa 1680." It was not correctly described as a "postage" stamp—postage was at that date in private hands—but it is an Inland Revenue Stamp of 1711, bearing the motto of Queen Anne, as well as of other regnant queens from Elizabeth, "*Semper eadem*." While the glorious wars of the Duke of Marlborough were loading the people with fresh taxes every year, one of these was laid "upon all books and papers commonly called pamphlets, and for and upon all newspapers" [here the words "or papers" are interlined on the roll] "containing publick news, intelligence or occurrences, which shall. . . . &c. For every such pamphlet or paper containing in halfe a sheet, a sheet, or any lesser pieces of paper soe printed, the sume of one halfe penny sterling." The Act is 10th Anne, c. 18, sec. cxiii. 1711, A.D. I quote from "Statutes at Large," because in that usually good authority, Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," 11th edit., under "Newspapers," I find "first stamped in 1713," instead of in 1711. It was only on the first passing of the Act that ballads were taxed under the interlined words. It had not been designed, and the claim was so speedily withdrawn that it is quite a rarity to find a stamp upon a ballad. In any case, a stamp of Queen Anne's reign would suffice to disprove Malloch's claim. It will be remembered that the ballad is quoted by Old Merrythought in Fletcher's play, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, the date of which is 1611, and this reprint of 1711 is entitled, "William and Margaret, an Old Ballad." Malloch copied the title "Old Ballad," although he contradicted it by adding his own initials at the end of his version. The old ballad commences;

When all was wrapt in dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In glided Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.

Malloch retained the third and fourth lines,
changing the first and second to :

'Twas at the fearful midnight hour,
When all were fast asleep.

This is as in Allan Ramsay's *Tea-Table Miscellany*, vol. ii. 1724; but in his *Poems*, 8vo, 1743, and 12mo, 1759, Mallet changed them to :

'Twas in the silent solemn hour,
When night and morning meet.

This is very unlike the style of an old ballad. Instead of the conciseness and simplicity of diction by which they are characterised, Mallet takes half a line to express the word "midnight" of the original, changing it into "When night and morning meet." Again, instead of :

This is the *mirk and fearful* hour,
When injured ghosts complain,

Mallet has :

This is the *dumb and dreary* hour, &c.

Also, instead of :

Now birds did sing, and morning smile,
And shew her glistering head,

Mallet has in his *Poems* the hackneyed simile :

The lark sung loud ; the morning smil'd
With beams of rosy red.

Mallet's version was first printed in Edinburgh, in 1724, the very year in which the first volume of *The Hive* was printed in London. In the first, second, and third editions of *The Hive* this ballad was printed from the old copy, but in the fourth edition, 1732, the changes introduced by David Mallet were adopted. The ballad had then reacquired an extensive popularity, owing to the discussions upon Mallet's claim. Aaron Hill picked up a 12mo edition on Primrose Hill, of which he gave account in *The Plain Dealer*, of 24th July, 1724. That was a fragment of an old Garland. Again, the true copy was printed in 1725, in the 3rd volume of "Old Ballads," 12mo, which, on the authority of Dr. Farmer, were edited by Ambrose Philips.

Mallet could not decipher the tune of the Ballad, although printed on the old copy, be-

cause he knew nothing of music. It required some knowledge of old musical notation to do that, because it is printed with the C clef upon the first line, now called the soprano clef. Therefore the original tune is unknown in Scotland to this day.

It is not probable that Mallet knew, at the time, that a fragment of the ballad was sung by old Merrythought in Fletcher's play of *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, in 1611; because, in changing the first two lines, he sacrificed the quotation by which the true copies are identified with it.

If any reader at the British Museum would like to see the broadside copy of 1711, he should write on a ticket|1876, f.|Old Ballads folio|Lond.[v.y.] It is at page 107 of that volume. Members of the Ballad Society will find an exact reprint (with the tune) in Appendix to vol. iii. of the reprint of the Roxburghe Ballads, just issued.

WM. CHAPPELL, F.S.A.



Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.



THE successive changes for the last thousand years, which stand consummated and crowned in the England of to-day, are closely reflected in the successive forms of English architecture. The greater epochs in both are marked off in closely corresponding chronological sections. Thus, our purely Teutonic dynasty, our Norman, earlier and later Plantagenet and Tudor lines, find their counterparts in the Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. The convulsions of the Reformation and of the great Cromwellian Civil War, and the Revolution of 1689, with the struggle of the Stuart and Hanoverian Houses, have their chaotic antitypes in the Puritan era of destructiveness, the crowding of classic details into Gothic forms, the pompous debasements and exotic conventionalisms which run parallel to them. Let no one therefore be surprised that a single noble building should be extant still, which carries on its time-worn features the score of

the larger portion of this millennial calendar, and whose venerable scars are the attesting "indenture" of time. Such a building is Tewkesbury Abbey Church. Its chronicle will be found to include a *spicilegium* of memories culled from the most august, pathetic and venerable episodes of our national annals.

The late Dean of a well-known Cathedral in the Midlands, when urged by some zealot of ancient monuments to spare the "Guesten House" of the defunct Abbey, incorporated into his fabric, as an unique specimen, the last of many which had made monastic hospitality memorable, is said to have replied that, if that were so, all known precedents must be in favour of its being demolished, and to have ordered demolition accordingly.

This "extreme wing" of abolitionists whom the dignitary in question represented have, however, had their day, and their influence has waned. But there has arisen another and opposite class of distempered enthusiasts, whose only word of advice to persons about to restore ancient monuments is "don't." Between the utilitarian destructiveness of one persuasion and the morbid crotchetyness of the other, the custodians of such monuments have often a difficult task, independently of the financial embarrassment which threatens to stunt and starve the work. They have at once to raise the funds and to propitiate the critics. But more especially is the task of "restoration" or conservation difficult in the case of a noble church. It is here no dismantled vault, rich with the ashes of a now purely historic greatness, and demanding merely the decent reverence of memory, with which we have to deal; but the emblem of a truth which has enshrined itself in the heart of a nation, and which imparts to human history its ennobling grandeur and its deepest pathos. The interests of living worshippers and prospectively of future ones demand primary consideration. We are not merely polishing a skull; we are restoring the vital efficiency of a living organism.

We shall endeavour to show, then, that this Church, down to the end of the fifteenth century, touches national history at all its greatest epochs. It is the *locus* of the point of interest all along. It is in one respect at least unique—viz., in being, to a degree which

probably no church, save Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral can parallel, a representative structure. It represents all the greatest influences in our social development, it directly embodies in its memories both the Crown, at the time when the Crown was a *primum mobile* in politics, and all the estates of the realm. It shows the Church as the keystone in which the various thrusts of those contending masses met and balanced each other. It exhibits in the Church patron the official link between things spiritual and temporal. Its great lay potentates, Saxon or Norman, either deduce their lineage from royal blood, or at once mix their own with it,* and renew again and again their touch of royalty by fresh intermarriages, until the pedigree is absorbed into that of the reigning or rival sovereign. The House, after blazoning a leading name, often the leading name of each successive period, after scoring repeated Plantagenet affinities, its blood travelling often through the female channel, at length shares the internecine havoc of the York and Lancaster factions, and its last scions which survived that havoc, are cut off on the scaffold for the crime of being too near the throne. But the almost princely rank of these founders, patrons, and benefactors is their least claim to historical remembrance. They are always to be found grouped in the very focus where the light of history falls strongest—men, as we shall show, of the foremost mark for high trust and sage counsel, for foreign strife or civil broil.

The spiritual chiefs of the house were mitred abbots, assisting by virtue of their call to parliament the course of early legislation.

* The lord of the manor and patron of the church in 980 was a descendant of King Edward the Elder. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Brictric, his grandson, held it, and was sent by that king on affairs of State to Earl Baldwin, of Flanders, with consequences which we shall further have to trace. The heiress of Fitz-Hamon, the Norman refounder, himself nephew by marriage of the Conqueror, married a son of King Henry I. Prince (afterwards King) John chose his first wife from this house. The widowed countess of the sixth Earl of Gloucester married Henry III.'s brother. The eighth in succession, known as the "Red Earl," married Edward I.'s daughter; the thirteenth, a granddaughter of Edward III.; and their son, thus great-grandson of that king, married his second cousin, the same sovereign's great-granddaughter.

As the heads of a great religious community their record is blameless. There is no trace of nepotism, no stain of simony, no vestige of scandal in the patrons or the beneficed, throughout all those centuries. The king's commissioners at the dissolution had absolutely nothing to allege against them, the inquisition which they held resembled a "maiden assize," and upon a head and body of more unsullied character the hand of spoliation never fell.

But their stainless spiritual character would have been as powerless to save the Abbey Church as the lofty pedigree and whilom territorial influence of its lay patrons, or as its connection with the Crown itself. It was, however, throughout the whole of its history the church also of the Commons, to wit, of the municipality and burgesses of Tewkesbury town. Far in the past, before its refoundation in the eleventh century, of which we shall soon speak, parochial worship was enshrined there, side by side with the monastic. Its services were at once "secular" and "regular" from time immemorial. This parochial constitution survived the great successive shocks of change which altered or cancelled everything else. The change from Saxon to Norman, the exterminating havoc of civil war, the concentration of power in the Tudor crown, the Dissolution itself, and the Reformation which followed, all left this as they found it, or left it stronger still. To this constitution alone the noble church was indebted for its preservation, which its hapless connection with royalty, with barons and mitred abbots, would only have marked for more certain destruction. The king could grasp all else from pinnacle to basement, but the nave was the parishioners', and that he could not touch. This sturdy nucleus of popular right formed the rallying point for the rescue of all that now survives. The parishioners ransomed the rest of the fabric for the price of the bells and the lead, which, being all that was transportable, was all that the king cared for. And the result is a church surviving entire, and, save for the loss of its Lady Chapel,* substantiated as its vanished patrons and

banished brethren left it. Therefore if this church is a monument of baronial and abbatial power long departed, it is yet more so of the strength of the popular principle, and of the vitality of the parochial system which survives.

The original religious house of Theoksbury—a name derived from that of Theoc, an early British missionary to the Pagan English—recedes into the historic twilight of the early eighth century. We will not pause to discuss the weight which may be due to the delightfully symmetrical and alliterative names of "Oddo and Doddo, two noble dukes, members of an illustrious family, and eminent in themselves for their great virtue," who "flourished" in that early period, and whose generosity is credited in the Tewkesbury Chronicle as the source of the monastery's foundation. We might pair them off with the famous "Crôphi and Môphi," to which the Father of History assigns the sources of the Nile. The date above given, however, may be regarded as probable, although not actually proved; since the last quarter of the seventh and the first quarter of the eighth centuries seem to cover the foundations of a group of territorially adjacent houses, ranging from the basin of the midland Avon to that of its south-western namesake—in short, from Evesham to Bath. Taking this as our basis we will make the antiquarian zealot a present of the *par nobile fratrum*, "Oddo and Doddo." By whomsoever founded, the house soon attained lofty notice and the patronage of royal dust, since we read in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle that Berthric, king of Wessex, was, in the year 800, buried there by Hugh, a great Earl of the Mercians, in the chapel of S. Faith, in his priory of Tewkesbury.*

The house suffered cruelly in the Danish wars. Indeed, the immediate neighbourhood was the theatre of the decisive struggle under the hero-king Alfred, whose "crowning mercy" of Boddington Field was gained

tion, for the purpose of erecting a more splendid one in its place," which "latter was never completed."—Blunt's "Tewkesbury Abbey," p. 107.

* William of Malmesbury states that the same king was "buried at Wareham, in a chapel where other kings of Wessex lay." It seems not unlikely that his remains were transferred from the one to the other sanctuary.

* This part of the fabric is supposed by Mr. Blunt to have been "pulled down shortly before the Dissolu-

over the Danes within five miles of its walls. The depression caused by the repeated havoc of these ravages, in which one side at least fought as if the object of war was to leave nothing for peace to enjoy, so reduced the house that it became a mere dependency of Cranbourne Abbey, another Benedictine institution, in Dorsetshire, and so remained down to and later than the time when Domesday Book was compiled. A Norman churchman, Gerald of Brienne, had then become the superior of Cranbourne, and in the days of William Rufus, was planning the refoundation of the Tewkesbury House, when a change took place which renewed its existence, transformed its history, and impressed upon it a character which, for four centuries onwards, it continued to bear—in fact, till the very eve of the Dissolution.

Tewkesbury had been a monastic church, as we have supposed probable, from the eighth century period, and a parish church, perhaps, almost as early. But from the Norman period onwards it acquires a distinctive greatness as pre-eminently the church of the barons. The great territorial potentates who made so much of our history, down to the termination—almost, indeed, extermination—of their influence by the settlement of the Tudor dynasty on the throne, had always a representative man in the Lord of Tewkesbury.

Tap the stream of our annals where you will during those four centuries, and at every greater epoch you find a Lord of Tewkesbury, under some loftier title of honour, prominent in the crisis. Thus, the second founder, Fitz-Hamon, nephew by marriage of the Conqueror, was of the dragon's seed of the conquest and represents its ideas. He started, indeed, as "conqueror" on his own account in South Wales, and succeeded in annexing a large part of Glamorganshire. The greatest civil war in the Norman period was that which closed it and landed the heir of Plantagenet on the steps of the throne. The greatest name of a subject in this struggle is that of Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Tewkesbury, the political champion and military commander on behalf of Matilda, his half-sister, and deemed of rank and weight sufficient to be proposed as an exchange, when both were captives, for King

Stephen himself. The great constitutional struggle of which Magna Charta is an early landmark brings repeatedly the Lords of Tewkesbury to the front, now on the barons' side, now on the king's; and the premier signatory of Magna Charta itself is the famous Gilbert, Earl de Clare, whose family name is the next shown on the line of that lordship, the last heiress of Earl Robert marrying his son. The greatest battle on British soil in those centuries, next after Hastings itself, is Bannockburn, and at Bannockburn the fatal charge of English cavalry into the staked pits prepared by the strategy of the Bruce, which was the turning-point of the fortunes of the day, was led by the last de Clare, who lost his life on the field. Young as he was, for he died at the age of twenty-three, he had already been twice regent of England during the king's absence, the first time before he was of age. This would seem to indicate early signs of considerable capacity. The next great political contest is marked by the name of Simon de Montfort, and foremost after that great formulator of the English Constitution stands Richard de Clare, seventh Earl of Gloucester, whose son again, Gilbert, known as the "Red Earl," occupies an historic niche, hardly second to his father as regards the influence which he wielded. The heiress of the great house of de Clare, which lost its last male scion at Bannockburn, wedded a de Spenser. Two of that name, the favourites and ministers of Edward II. paid forfeit with their lives, whilst a third suffered the same penalty for his attachment to Richard II. The most dazzling warlike achievements of the century were Crecy and Poitiers. There the standard-bearer of Edward III. was Sir Guy de Brien, Lord Welwyn, whom that sovereign for his valour in the field created a banneret. He was the second husband of the widow of the fifth Baron de Spenser, shared with her the then restoration of the choir of Tewkesbury Church, commanded Edward's channel fleet, was his ambassador to the Pope, was one of the senior knights of the garter, and reposes under a magnificent monument with an effigy in complete armour in the ambulatory of the choir which he helped to rebuild. The last heiress of the de Spensers married in succession two cousins, each named Richard Beauchamp, the first of whom

won the earldom of Worcester through his valour in Henry V.'s French wars, while the second was made guardian by the same monarch of his infant heir, and subsequently Regent of France. Her only issue were by the second marriage, a son and a daughter. The son married the sister of Warwick the "king-maker," while the daughter married the king-maker himself. Of this "crossed" match the only children who lived to maturity were the king-maker's two daughters, one of whom wedded the hapless Duke of Clarence, of "Malmesey-butt" memory, the other is Shakspeare's "Lady Anne," the ill-starred bride, first of the young Edward who perished at Tewkesbury, and next of his popularly accredited murderer, Richard III., who in the play that bears his name (act i. sc. 1) is made to say—

For then I'll marry Warwick's youngest daughter :
What though I killed her husband and her father ?

Her ghost appears to curse him on the eve of Bosworth fight (act v. sc. 3)—

Richard, thy wife, that wretched Anne thy wife,
That never slept a quiet hour with thee,
Now fills thy sleep with perturbations :
To-morrow, in the battle, think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword : despair and die !

To trace the pedigree one step farther to the point where its tragedy culminates, although the Lordship of Tewkesbury henceforward merges in the crown—the only issue of the king-maker's daughters that were not nipped in the bud were two children of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the sad, young Earl of Warwick, who pined his life away in the Tower, and laid it down at last on the block on Tower Hill, and Margaret, Marchioness of Salisbury, who, a grey-headed woman, was one of the last victims of the judicial murders of Henry VIII.

All these, down to the Duke of Clarence included, as Lords of Tewkesbury, and representatives of the line of Fitz-Hamon, the refounder of the Abbey, were patrons of that great house. Many of them were lavishly munificent towards it, often residing in the town, or an adjacent castle, and keeping sumptuous state there at Christmas, or other great church festivals. The founder, Fitz-Hamon, was there entombed, and from the first Tewkesbury de Clare down to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence inclusively,

all except the second Richard Beauchamp and the king-maker, wheresoever and howsoever they died, in the Scotch or French wars, or peacefully in their beds, or amid the execrations of a mob, or, as in Clarence's case, by the suborned assassin, had their remains brought back to the Abbey, and mingled their dust within its walls.

(To be continued.)



Folk-lore and the Folk-lore Society.

NOW that the establishment of a Society specially devoted to the study of Folk-lore has become a *fait accompli*, it is not an inopportune moment, in the first number of a journal devoted to the past, to say something about Folk-lore, and something about the Society. For, although Folk-lore, in some shape or other, and under different titles, has been noticed by some few antiquarian scholars of bygone times, it is only of late years that it has risen to the dignity of a separate department of study, with a title specially its own. Now, too, we find that it forms part of the materials of the anthropologist, of the student of comparative mythology and of primitive history in general. Accordingly it is only one sign of this new scope which Folk-lore has taken to find among its votaries such scholars as Dr. Edward B. Tylor, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Max Müller, and others.

But still Folk-lore is not a popular study—not a well-known and well-recognised branch of scientific knowledge. It has to deal with relics of the past that are somewhat unmeaning to the realism of the present age : and the question that seems to present itself to the popular mind is, what have grown-up men and ripe scholars to do with all this—how can a child's nursery-song be of any value beyond the nursery ?

In Folk-lore, however, we have a most valuable relic of olden times—a link with the past and all that the past has to teach us—which cannot be obtained elsewhere. This is now fully recognised by those who have studied the subject. We owe its title, if not

its introduction, to the deep insight of a now veteran antiquary—Mr. Thoms. Sir Francis Palgrave, it is true, had, previously to Mr. Thoms, discovered the archæology hid in our popular superstitions and customs, and his article in the *Quarterly Review* remains a sort of general text to this day. Sir Walter Scott, too, had dipped very deeply into all these things—using them, as we all know, to the best advantage in his incomparable novels, and bringing them into historical prominence in his “Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft” and in the introduction to his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. These labours, however, and this new appreciation of old things, were only indications of the new interest just awakening. There was wanting a focus—a rallying point round which others scholars, other students, other researchers, might gather together, before the historical and scientific aspect of popular customs and superstitions could be brought out. This rallying point seems to me to have been supplied by the introduction of the generic title, Folk-lore, and by the accompanying definition of it in the letter, which Mr. Thoms wrote to the *Athenæum* of 22nd August, 1846. Soon a band of correspondents sent up their contributions to the pages of this wide-reaching journal—then followed the re-editing of such works as Brand’s “*Popular Antiquities*,” and finally came the publication of books specially devoted to Folk-lore.

And thus the work of collection began and is still going on, and should continue until every scrap of Folk-lore is recorded in print. In the meantime a further stage has been reached in the study of Folk-lore, and it is placed on the platform of the sciences. The anthropologist sees in it a very great contribution to his materials—Dr. Tylor, in his Address to the Anthropological Section of the British Association, quotes a paper of Mr. Lang in the first publication of the Folk-lore Society, in illustration of his subject—the comparative mythologist sees in it some new phases of early mythology. The student of comparative jurisprudence and of primitive politics sees in it many links which are altogether missing in the pages of our literary histories. For the study of Folk-lore now, therefore, there is not much fear: if it is not yet quite a popular study, it is recognised as a scientific study, and will soon reach the popular reader.

I now want to say a word about the Society and its work. It is too early yet for it to be interesting enough, or indeed proper, to detail how it first took root from a suggestion in the pages of *Notes and Queries*; how it subsided for a time under the pressure of many suggestions as to its proper extent and functions, and how it was finally brought to life by the vigour and influence of its old devotee, Mr. Thoms. Some day, perhaps, it may be of literary interest to tell the story of the formation of the Society—how the first meeting held in the house of a certain well-known scholar and antiquary; how it was attended by two other men both well-known and well-loved in the literary world; and how from this small beginning a goodly structure has been raised. But at present it is more to the purpose to tell what we have done and what we want to do.

In the first prospectus issued by the Council the following divisions were made in the scope of the Society’s labours:—

1. The reprinting of scarce books or articles on English Folk-lore, and the collection and printing of scattered materials now existing in English olden-time literature.
2. The publication of original communications on Folk-lore.
3. The printing of accounts of Folk-lore of the colonies and of foreign countries.
4. The collection and printing of the Folk-lore of savage tribes.

This seems, indeed, to embrace all the branches of our work. I am perfectly aware that some of our members and some literary reviews think that the work of collecting English Folk-lore, and of reprinting old works on English Folk-lore is not altogether needed. They urge that we should apply ourselves exclusively to the philosophy of Folk-lore and let the work of collecting take care of itself. But though it cannot but be of the utmost importance to study Folk-lore from its scientific aspect, surely it is also the work of the Society to collect under its own wing, to place upon its own bookshelves, all that can be got together of English Folk-lore. We are not in full possession yet of a comprehensive and yet accessible library of Folk-lore books. And until this is obtained the work of arranging and cataloguing materials and comparing results of different countries and

people cannot be thoroughly accomplished. Once more also, there are always two kinds of workers, as there are two kinds of students, in every body of men associated together for a special purpose; there are the collectors of facts, without whom not a single theory can be of any value, and there are those who use these facts to advance human knowledge into another phase. But these are not antagonistic; they are reciprocal workers.

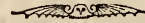
The Society seems to me to have met the requirements of both these classes of their members. The miscellany, or *Folk-lore Record*, as it is called, contains papers written by such men as Mr. Ralston, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Coote, going into the philosophy of the subject, and presently we shall have many more such as these. Then we have restored to the public and to our members an old favourite of nearly fourteen years' standing—Henderson's "Folk-lore of the Northern Counties"—a work of collection, not of commentary and comparison, but a work not to be done twice in a lifetime. Then we have nearly completed the printing of Aubrey's famous old manuscript—a collection of two centuries old.

Now that Folk-lore books are on the increase it is necessary that great attention should be given to the arranging of Folk-lore materials. Of course, with such books as Mr. Conway's "Demonology and Devil-lore" the arrangement cannot be guided by special rules. With books on Folk-tales also, much must depend upon the description of material which is being dealt with; but under this head Mr. Ralston gives an admirable standard in his paper on Folk-tales in the *Folk-lore Record*, Vol. I. With that division of Folk-lore, however, dealing with superstitions and popular customs, nothing has yet been attempted in settling the basis of arrangement in literary form, and yet, perhaps, it is here that good arrangement is chiefly required. Without attempting on the present occasion to do more than throw out a hint to students, I think, in the first place, it is necessary to bear in mind that Folk-lore in its truest sense is a survival of primitive times, not a peculiarity of modern times. Its details, therefore, should be arranged with reference, not to modern ideas, but according to the already ascertained facts of primitive life. Marriage customs, for instance, generally find a place

among other domestic rights—births, deaths, &c., but the marriage customs of primitive life were a great deal more than domestic. They were inter-tribal, inter-communal; and their survival in modern times tells us much more than the mere whims and fancies of the bride's parents, or the dexterity and abilities of the bridegroom in performing the ceremonies allotted to him. Primitive social life and primitive political life in Europe is almost wholly dependent upon Folk-lore for being made known to the modern student; and the first question, then, to be asked by the Folk-lorist is, What does my collection illustrate in the life of primitive man, and how, therefore, can it best be fitted in with what is already known?

In this short sketch of Folk-lore and the Folk-lore Society I have only attempted to put on record here a few ideas which have arisen from the work of two years, and to say something about the beginning history of a Society which may possibly be referred to by the curious, or by that student of history who shall hereafter arise to write the chapter which deals with the development of co-operation among literary workmen.

G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.



Last Relics of the Cornish Tongue.

By THE REV. W. LACH-SZYRMA.



THE death of a language is not an unparalleled event in our nineteenth century, but the death of an Aryan language is one of which, in modern times, we have few instances. Savage languages die out as savage tribes die out; the bullet and the "fire-water" clear off the last speakers of the old barbarous speech, or, as in Russia, the enforced decrees of the conqueror stamp out the old tongue and supersede it by the more polished language of the Government and the governing bodies. But for all that, as we have said, in modern times the death of an Aryan language is rare. It is true the old Gaulish is lost, it may be beyond recovery; but that event occurred more than a thousand years ago. The Cum-

brian also of our own northern counties has gone—gone utterly and hopelessly. Some European languages also at the present day are in great danger. Manx is narrowed to a few parishes, and is known by only a few thousand persons. Wendish and Luzatian have been greatly reduced, and are yielding before the inroads of the German and of that compulsory education which is universal in Germany. Irish is declining, though once the tongue of one of the (relatively speaking) most civilised of European peoples. Gaelic is also yielding before English in the Scottish Highlands. Yet for all that, at the same time when in our nineteenth century the forces of centralisation, of compulsory education, and of commercial intercourse are destroying the minor Aryan languages of Europe, on the other hand there is a compensating power in the growing popularity of philological studies among the educated classes, in the spirit of nationality, and in the increasing interest in local antiquities of every kind, linguistic as well as material. The fact is that man in the nineteenth century prefers not to be lost in a crowd; and in our age of competition any possession which other people have not got, which raises a person above his fellow-men, even the possession of a language little understood, has a certain value. A curious instance of this is to be found in the sudden resuscitation during the present generation of the vernacular literature of most of the Slavonic nations. It has been truly said that more Polish books have been printed in the last twenty years than during any century of the brightest ages of the history of the Republic. Among the Bohemian nobility, the ancient and (what their ancestors considered) the half-barbarous Czech, is more used now in conversation than in the ages of Bohemian independence. It is no longer vulgar, but rather quite *à la mode*, for a noble to talk with his countryman in his native tongue. German and French may be known, but the fashion is not to use them except to foreigners, or before foreigners. Even the Luzatians and Servians thirst for a national vernacular literature, and try to make one.

As in Eastern so in Western Europe, the law above-mentioned is working. The most marked case is the Welsh, which is so devotedly encouraged at much cost and trouble by

the leading men of the Principality. Irish and Gaelic are feeling the same influence. Societies are being formed to save them from extinction; and the question whether they ought not to be taught in the public elementary schools of the districts concerned is being opened. Manx, indeed, is in some danger; but Manx is, and always has been, a language spoken but by the few.

In the eighteenth century these reviving forces were not present. Languages not rich in literature or tradition were accounted barbarous: the great philological doctrine of the integral unity of the Aryan family of languages, and the importance of each particular link in the vast linguistic chain, was as yet not understood. The minor languages of Europe were looked on as mere relics of barbarism, to be stamped out ruthlessly before advancing civilisation. Many tongues, now rapidly becoming literary languages, in which newspapers are printed, and books of some pretension are published, then seemed doomed to extinction. The death of any European language in the nineteenth century (which, be it remembered, has now only twenty years to run) is highly improbable, nay, appears well-nigh impossible in spite of our centralising influences, whatever may be the future fate of some of our failing European tongues in the distant twentieth century. In the eighteenth century it was possible, nay, it was a fact. An Aryan language did then die out; and that language was the Cornu-British, of the south-western promontory of Great Britain.

The history of the decay and decline of the old Cornish has again and again been written. Even at the period of the Reformation it appeared to be doomed, though under Henry VIII. we have the rough and very brief Cornish vocabulary of Dr. Andrew Borde. Carew, wrote thus under Elizabeth, when some Cornishmen spoke Cornish, and some a "naughty English," "Most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English, and yet some so affect their own as to a stranger they will not speak it; for if meeting them by chance you enquire the way or any such matter, your answer shall be, 'Mee a navidna cawza sawnech'—I can speak no Saxonage." Norden, in 1584, says much the same. And from other sources we are told how the last sermon was preached at Lan-

dewednack, in 1678; how in the reign of Charles II. there were some old people who could speak only Cornish; and how Sir Francis North regretted the decay of Cornish in 1678.

Whether we should say that at last the language died out when it passed away with the only person who remembered it as a vernacular—one old woman at Mousehole; or whether we should say that a few persons after her death still recollected some sentences, and that thus it lingered a few years after her; or whether we deny, as some do, that it can be called really extinct while its accent affects common speech in West Cornwall, and while so many Celtic words remain in use, depends on the definition of the life or death of a language which we chose to adopt. Strictly speaking, a person speaks a language who can express thoughts in it, freely and naturally. We cannot correctly call an Englishman who is able to express a few common thoughts in French, still less who recollects and can recite, having learnt them in childhood, a few French sentences—a French-speaking person. After Dolly Pentreath there may have been a few persons who could express a few ideas in Cornish, as to this day there are to be found two or three old people who recollect a sentence or two in the old tongue, or can count in it up to twenty, or who use Cornish words for certain things, not knowing what the proper English name of that thing is. As an instance, I give a case—"John, hand me the buzza," said a woman recently, in my presence. "What is a buzza?" I asked. The woman had no English word to express the idea, but told John to show what the "buzza" was. She was using Cornish with English words.

This sentence was, of course, mingled Cornish and English, as not a few sentences used by Cornish miners and fishing-folk still are. "Going to bal," is not pure English, but is Anglo-Cornish. The "going" and the "to" may be Saxon, but the "bal" is Celtic.

Thus the language of the people, to a certain degree, is still, so to speak, Anglo-Celtic. The accent especially shows vitality, for that which makes the existing Cornish dialect of the miners and fishermen so difficult to comprehend, is not so much the number of pro-

vincial words, as the peculiar foreign accent with which the sentences composed of words, mostly really of good ordinary English, are pronounced. The tendency to speak syllabically, with a prolonged stress at the final syllable of each sentence, somewhat after the French mode, is the reason why the Cornish dialect is so difficult for a stranger to understand.

Assuming that the language was once the vernacular of Cornwall, and that it is now practically, though not utterly, dead, there must have been a period when it ceased to be vernacular, and when the last person who could use it in common speech—having learnt it as a mother-tongue in childhood—passed to his or her rest. Tradition, and indeed the statement of Daines Barrington, in 1768, points to such a person, and to only one such person. There is, indeed, the letter of William Bodener, in the British Museum, but Dorothy Pentreath (by her marriage more properly called Dorothy Jeffrey) is the one claimant.

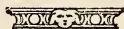
Now, about this person more has perhaps been written than she deserves, or during her life probably expected. On the one hand, she has been denounced as an arrant impostor; nay, some hypercritical persons have gone so far as to affirm that she was a merely mythical personage, although the entry of her burial, a hundred years ago, on December 27th, 1777, is to be clearly read in Paul register, and everything about her life and death—even to the particulars of the making of her coffin—is treasured in local Mousehole tradition. That a myth could possibly form itself so definitely since 1777 is an extreme view, worthy only of the most enthusiastic mythological theorists. If we accept the weight of local evidence, and acknowledge that there is no more reason to doubt the existence of Dolly Pentreath than of any other minor celebrity of the last century, we still have to consider the question whether she was an impostor.

Now, to detect an imposture at the time is difficult, and a century after the death of the person it is manifestly still more so. On the other hand, to prove *bona fides* is difficult. The probability is that old Dorothy Pentreath was neither quite an impostor nor quite as remarkable a personage as her con-

temporaries and admirers supposed. When she was a child, it is certain that there was some Cornish spoken at Mousehole, and this she learnt. Other boys and girls may have done the same. They found it of little use to them as the old folks died off, and so they forgot it. Either from vanity, from patriotism, or from the possession of a retentive memory, Dorothy recollected what other people forgot. Her case is not singular. In the history of the decay of the language there are two somewhat similar instances of persons retaining interest in the subject and memory of it when others had cast it over.

They are both Mousehole cases. The one is anterior to Dolly Pentreath. I refer to John Keigwin, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of much that is still known of the Cornish language. His edition of "Mount Calvary" was published, with an English translation, in 1682. When others rejected Cornish as barbarous, Keigwin collected the last relics of the language. Perhaps from a literary point of view the old Celtic tongue might be said to have died out with him in 1710, though in the vernacular it lasted half a century later. He was the last educated Cornishman to whom Cornish was his mother-tongue. The other is Mr. Bernard Victor, a Mousehole fisherman, still living, who has just written the Prize Essay on old Cornish. By a retentive memory, Mr. Victor has preserved words and sentences which others in the village have forgotten.

(To be continued.)



The Canterbury Coins of Edward 1., 11., and 111.

By HENRY W. HENFREY.

THE Canterbury mint was one of the most ancient in England, and, although the earliest known coin bearing the name of this city is one of Baldred (King of Kent, A.D. 805), there can be little doubt that money was minted there at even a more ancient date. To enumerate all the coins struck at this important mint, both those made under royal authority and those under that of the Arch-

bishops, from Anglo-Saxon times down to the reign of Edward VI., would require a considerable volume; and I only purpose, in the present short paper, to deal with the silver pennies which were coined at Canterbury in the times of the three first Edwards.

In examining any considerable number of these coins, a sharp eye will detect various little differences on pieces of the same general type. Some of them, such as dots or pellets placed in varying positions in the legend, appear to be "*points secrets*" or private mint marks; others are of a more conspicuous character, and do not appear to be *secret* marks. In Hawkins's standard work on *English Silver Coins* it is merely stated that "many of the coins of Edward I. have small marks upon them, introduced, probably, according to the fancy of the moneyer and without design;" but no description of the marks on the Canterbury pennies is there given. I am also myself inclined to think that they were certainly *not* without design. It is well known to all collectors of English coins that in the reign of Edward I. was discontinued the practice (hitherto almost universal) of each moneyer putting his own name, as well as that of the place, on the reverse of the coins. Consequently, we find that the legend on the reverse of Edward's Canterbury pennies is simply CIVITAS CANTOR (for "City of Canterbury"). But there is no doubt that several moneyers were employed there at the same time, for it is proved by the coins of the preceding reign that no less than thirteen (or perhaps fifteen) different moneyers worked in the Canterbury mint in the reign of Henry III. The following are their names (as shown by the "short-cross" pennies of the first coinage of Henry III.), viz. :—HENRI, IOHAN OR IOAN, IOAN CHIC, IOAN F. R., IVN, NICHOLE, NORMAN, OSMVND, ROGER, ROGER OF R., SALEMVN, SIMON, TOMAS, WALTER, WILLEM TA.

It is therefore my opinion that the various little secret marks that occur on many of the Canterbury pennies of the Edwards were intended to mark which dies were the work of certain moneyers, so that a moneyer might afterwards be able to identify the particular coins for which he engraved the dies, although they no longer bore his name. There is a practice analogous to this in

use at the Royal Mint at the present day. On many of the current coins may be perceived a minute number, which marks from what particular die the coin has been struck. Possibly, however, *some* of the peculiar marks on the pennies of the Edwards were intended to denote a different coinage, and thus indicate a chronological sequence, to which we have not now the key. But the classification of the coins of the first three Edwards is still in such an uncertain state that I cannot here attempt anything towards deciding this curious question; only remarking that I cannot agree with Hawkins in assigning all the Canterbury pennies to either Edward I. or Edward II., leaving none for Edward III. Probably those reading "EDWARD," and perhaps those with "EDWAR." ought also to be given to Edward III.

I will now proceed to give a concise catalogue of all the varieties of the Canterbury pennies of Edward I., II., and III. that I have myself examined, describing at the same time the little peculiarities and *points secrets*, of which, so far as I know, no list has hitherto been published; and I hope that it will be found of some interest to collectors and students of English coins, and lead to further researches on this curious subject.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class I. of Hawkins; Type I. of Mr. A. J. Evans.*—*Obverse*, full-face bust of the king crowned, with drapery on the shoulders. All within a beaded inner circle. A cross patée at the commencement of the legend, which is—EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB. *Reverse*, a large cross extending to the edges of the coin. In each angle of the cross are three pellets, within a beaded inner circle. Legend, CIVITAS CANTOR. [Large-sized coins, with large letters.

Many specimens of this type are apparently without any *point secret*. One variety has a *dot* between the D and the W in the obverse legend. A second has for secret marks—a *pellet* before EDW, and before CIVI. A third has a pellet before EDW, and before TOR. A fourth has three pellets on the king's breast (where the drapery joins), and one pellet before CIVI. A fifth has the three pellets on the king's breast, and a pellet before TAS. A sixth has the three pellets on the king's

breast, and a pellet before TOR. A seventh has the three pellets on the king's breast, but apparently no pellet or secret mark in the legends. All these seven coins are in my own collection.

There are several pennies of this type with the legend *blundered*. I possess one reading CANTVR on the reverse; and in the British Museum are: one reading *obv.* EDWR WR ANGL' DNS HII (no cross), *rev.* CACANT (for CANTOR). Another, *rev.* CANTON. A third, *rev.* CASTOR. A fourth, *rev.* CORCAS CANTOR, *obv.* also blundered.

Edward I.—Penny. Type 1a of Hawkins (fig. 294). In the British Museum. This coin, perhaps unique, has *obv.* the bust in a triangle, like the Irish money.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class II. of Hawkins; Type II. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class I., also reading EDW. etc., but coins smaller, and with smaller letters. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this type have the cross-strokes to the Ns as usual. Others have no middle strokes to any of the Ns in the legends. One variety of this class, in my collection, has a *rose* (of six petals) on the king's breast, and all the Ns in the legends have *two* cross-strokes. This is not mentioned by Hawkins, and is not in the Museum cabinet.

A blundered penny of Class II., in the British Museum, reads CANTAS on the reverse.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class III. of Hawkins; Type III. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class II. (still reading EDW. etc. on the obverse), but there is always a *star* on the king's breast. On most pennies of this type the star is an heraldic *mullet* (of five points); but I possess a variety which has the star with *six* points and also a Lombardic n (instead of the Roman N) in the word ANGL. I have also another, with a five-pointed star on the king's breast, very much larger than the usual coins of this class.

A blundered penny of this type, in the British Museum, reads CASTOR for CANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II.—With the king's name written EDWA.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this class have nothing be-

**Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. xi. p. 265.

tween HYB and the cross; on the obverse. One, in the British Museum, has apostrophe and dot after HYB. Another has two pellets after HYB, and a third has three pellets after HYB; both these latter coins being in my collection. I am not sure whether these peculiarities are intended for *points secret*, or not.

There are a good many pennies of this type with blundered legends. One, in the British Museum, reads HB for HYB; and another, from the Oxford find (*Numismatic Chronicle*, xi. 266) has ANG. for ANGL. I have noted eight different blundered reverses:—one with CANTAS, Brit. Mus. A second with CANTOS, Oxford find. A third with CANCAN, Oxford find. A fourth with CANTOR, B.M. A fifth with CIVITAS CA...COR, B.M. A sixth with CIVITAS CANNGLI, B.M. A seventh with NIVI TAS CAN AN, B.M. An eighth with CIVIT VIT NA TOR, B.M.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—With the king's name written EDWAR.—*Obverse*, EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. One sort has no apostrophes and no dots between the words (B.M. and H.W.H.). Another variety, in B.M., has two pellets after HYB. A blundered specimen in the Museum reads CIVITIIT AANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWR. R.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWR' R' AGL' DNS HYB', with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. British Museum cabinet, and my own.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWARD. R.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWARD R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

The usual coins of this type have nothing but the cross after HYB, but a variety, in the British Museum, has dot and apostrophe after HYB. I have also another in my collection which appears to have a pellet over the centre of the large cross on the reverse.

Unappropriated.—A very blundered penny in the British Museum reads—*obv.* EDWINS HINGL DNS HYB, *rev.* CIVITAS ORITOR. It is probably of Canterbury, but it is impossible to say of which class.

Old Parochial Registers of England.



THE desirability of having the old parochial registers committed to the custody of the Registrar-General, at Somerset House, has been frequently urged by very competent judges, in the columns of *Notes and Queries*; and the *Law Magazine and Review* for May, 1878, contained an excellent article on the same subject, from the pen of Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead, Barrister-at-law, author of a "Plea" for the preservation of parish registers, published in 1872. Mr. Langmead makes some very startling statements relative to the disappearance and mutilation of a large number of these valuable records, and reminds his readers that—

Fire, tempest, burglary, theft, damp, mildew, careless or malicious injury, criminal erasure and interpolation, loss, and all the other various accidents which have been gradually but surely bringing about the destruction of these Registers, are still in active operation. . . . On the importance of the parochial registers as legal evidence (he truly says) it is unnecessary to enlarge. . . . Dispersed all over the kingdom, the registers are inaccessible to genuine searchers, unless at a large expenditure of time and money, and are in the hands of custodians who frequently cannot decipher the old court-hand and crabbed Latin of the early entries. When required to be produced in court for legal purposes, the registers are exposed to the risks incidental to transmission from remote country parishes; and while suitors are put to special expense, the clerical custodians are taken away from their proper parochial duties.

He then refers to two precedents in support of the concentration of the registers—viz., those of Scotland, and the *non*-parochial (nonconformist) registers of England, of which the latter have for many years been deposited at Somerset House. Under the provisions of the Scottish Registration Act (17 and 18 Vic. c. 80), as amended by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 85, all the parochial registers of Scotland, kept prior to the 1st of January, 1820, were transmitted to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh, while those from 1820 to 1855 (when the new system of registration came into operation) remain till 1885 in the custody of the local registrars. The portion in the hands of the Registrar-General ranges from the time of the Reformation to the first-mentioned date (1820), and consists of upwards

of 2000 folio volumes, bound in one uniform style since their transmission to Edinburgh. A detailed catalogue of their contents, indicating gaps and other imperfections, was printed a few years ago, and is found to be very serviceable to legal and literary searchers. Many of the most vigorous opponents of the concentration of these registers—including some of the parochial clergy—now openly acknowledge the great advantages resulting from the course adopted in 1855—indeed, all impartial critics declare that the safety and due custody of these records dates from that period.


Speaking from twenty-five years of official experience, I am disposed to think that, in the event of the Scottish precedent being followed in England, the modified arrangement in terms of which the later portion of the registers was allowed to remain for thirty years in the provinces, ought not to be adopted; in other words, that the *whole* of the English parochial registers, up to the commencement of the modern system of registration in 1837, should be committed to the custody of the Registrar-General, in Somerset House. It would be easy to adduce many important arguments in favour of the concentration of these national records, but I trust I have said enough to enlist the sympathy as well as the support of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

GEO. SETON.

II.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 3rd December, 1879.



The Siege of Colchester.

E have reproduced in these pages, by the help of photography, an exact, though somewhat reduced, facsimile of the illustration which surmounts a cotemporary broadside—to be seen in the British Museum—entitled, “A Diary and Plan of the Siege of Colchester by the Parliament Forces, under the command of General Fairfax, 1648.”

The outline of the chief events of the siege, from its commencement to its conclusion, occupies no less than fourteen or fifteen pages of Morant’s “History of Essex;”

and no History of England would be complete without making mention of it, as one of the most gallant acts of resistance of a loyal town to a body of fanatical and unprincipled rebels, and an episode in the Civil War, of which the men of Colchester have no reason to feel ashamed. As this “Diary and Plan” is exceedingly scarce, and is not given by Morant, or by any other writer, *in extenso*, it is thought better to reprint the letterpress also *verbatim et literatim*. It will be seen that it was compiled by a person whose sympathies were with the Roundheads, for he speaks of “ours,” at the end of the first paragraph, and, indeed, throughout, as opposed to “the King’s forces.”

The Diary, apparently, was written *memoriter* during the siege; but the two last paragraphs must have been added in 1661 or 1662—the probable date of its publication—as they mention the magnificent manner in which the funeral of the gallant Royalist generals was solemnised on the 7th of June, in the former year.

THE DIARY.

Tuesday, June 13, 1648.

The Lord *Fairfax* engaged in the fields before *Colchester*, near *St. Mary’s*, the Lord *Goring’s* Forces, together with the Forces under command of the Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, and beat them into the Town; Col. Sir *William Leyton*, and between 4 and 500 of the *King’s* Forces, were taken prisoners, (200 of them being Col. *Farr’s* Regiment), and in pursuit of the rest, Col. *Barkestead*, with his Regiment, entered the Suburbs as far as *Head-Gate*, and entered the Gate, but being overpowered there, and out of the Churchyard, the *King’s* Forces Baricaded the Gate, leaving near 500 men to our mercy; yet, notwithstanding those foot, and Col. *Needham’s* fought many hours after in hopes to gain the Town at that place, but could not, the *King’s* Forces making good resistance, there were slain of the *King’s* Forces, Col. Sir *William Campion*, Col. *Cooke*, and divers Officers of quality, and about 80 private Soldiers; Col. *Panton*, Capt. *Brunker*, *Clifford*, *Worsop*, and divers other Officers wounded. On General *Fairfax’s* side, Col. *Needham*, Capt. *Lawrence*, of Horse, and Capt. *Cox*, of Foot, and near

100 private Soldiers and inferior Officers were slain; when we entered the Suburbs, the Lord Goring was summoned, but returned an answer not becoming a Gentleman: The Word of the King's Forces at the Fight was *Charles*, the ground they fought upon *Mary's*: Our's, *God's our help*.

The Forces under the command of General Fairfax, engaged in the Fight before Colchester, June 13, 1648. As also the names of the Chief Commanders and persons of Quality of the Lord Goring's Forces engaged at that Fight.

General Fairfax's Forces engaged in that Fight.

Part of the General's Regiment of Horse, being 4 Troops, commanded by Major Desborough. Of Col. Whaley's Regiment, 6 Troops, commanded by himself. Of Col. Fleetwood's, 5 Troops, commanded by Major Coleman. The Troops of Commissary General Ireton's, commanded by Capt. Cecill. Two Troops of Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Freeman, and Capt. Barrington.

Of Foot.

Col. Barkstead's Regiment, commanded by himself, consisting of 10 Companies, about 800 men. Col. Needham's Regiment, lately the Tower Regiment, commanded by Col. Needham, being 7 Companies and about 400 men. Part of Col. Inglesby's Regiment, of 4 Companies, commanded by Capt. Grimes, 320 men.

Of the Essex Forces.

Col. Harlackenden's Regiment of 4 Troops of Horse, commanded by Major Robert Sparrow; and Capt. Turner's Troop of Dragoons. Sir Thomas Hunniwood's Regiment of Foot; Col. Cook's Regiment of Foot, both which said Regiments consisted of Auxiliaries and Trained bands.

The County Forces of Essex, left to secure Chelmsford, and Malden, two considerable passes, lest more Forces should resort from London to the Lord Goring.

Col. Henry Mildmaies Regiment of Horse, and Two Troops of Dragoons. Part of Col. Carew Mildmaies Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major Bard.

The Suffolk Forces, who made good the Passes over the River at Nailand, Stratford, and Cattaway, lest the enemy should scape

towards Suffolk and Norfolk, were under the command of Capt. Fisher, Capt. Bradling, and Capt. Sparrow, besides the assistance which Capt. Ball, Capt. Cox, and the rest of the Sea commanders gave to secure the River.

The Suffolk Forces that came afterwards to help to besiege this Town.

Col. Gourdon's Regiment of Horse.

Of Foot Regiments.

Col. Sir Thomas Barnardiston's, Col. Fothergil's, Col. Harvey's, Col. Bloises.

Of the Army that came up after the Fight.

Col. Scroop, with 3 Troops of Horse of his Regiment.

The Lord Goring's Forces engaged in that Fight.

Of Horse.

Lord Goring's Regiment. Lord Capel's Regiment. Sir William Compton's. Col. Slingsbie's. Col. Bernard Gascoigne's. Col. Hamond's. Col. Culpepper's.

Of Foot.

Sir Charles Lucas, his Regiment. Sir George Lisle's Regiment. Col. Tilley's Regiment. Col. Tewk his Regiment. Col. Farr's Regiment. Col. Gilburd's Regiment. Col. Sir William Campion's Regiment, himself slain. Col. Burd's Regiment. Col. Bowman's Regiment. Col. Chester's Regiment.

Colonels who had no command of Regiments, yet assisting at that Fight.

Earl Loughborough, Lord Hastings, Sir William Leyton, Colonel, taken Prisoner, and wounded. Col. Sir Richard Hastings, Col. John Heath, Col. Lee of Kent, Col. Panton wounded, Col. Cook slain, Col. Sir Hugh Orelie. Quarter-master Gen. Col. William Maxey, Col. Pitman, Col. Beal, Lieu. Col. Hatch slain, Major Jammot, Adjutant Gen. besides divers Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, who were assistants, but had no commands.

Wednesday, 14.—General Fairfax perceiving the Lord Goring's Forces would not stand the field, resolved to sit down before the Town in order to a siege (but being too few to storm it), having not then, nor when he first engaged, 1500 old Foot, and but about 1500 Horse, and 2 Troops of Dragoons, (be-

sides the 2 Regiments of the Trained Bands, under Col. Sir *Thomas Hunniwood*, and Col. *Cooke*, the Lord *Goring's* Forces at that time being about 6000 Horse and Foot in Town, and the Town and Suburbs larger in compass than *Oxford*, and would require 5000 men to Besiege it, appointed *Lexden* in the road to *London* for the Head-Quarters, where the greatest body was to lie, to prevent more aid coming from *London* to the Lord *Goring*, and kept strong Guards of Horse on *Cambridge* road, on the other side the River, that they might not escape Northward, to join Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, leaving no place open to them, but towards the Sea, where they could not go far; and the same Day our General sent a Party of Horse to secure *Mersey* Island, to prevent the *King's* ships from coming into the River to relieve the Town; the Besieged sent Col. *Tuke* with a strong party an hour after, but came too late.

Thursday, 15.—The Besiegeds cannon from the Royal Fort at *St. Mary's* played very hard, killed several of our men as they did the Day before; some as they were raising the first work called Fort *Essex*, others as they were stragling in the field.

Friday, 16.—Nothing of importance happened, but 3 of Capt. *Canon's* men killed with a Cannon Bullet.

Saturday, 17.—A Trumpet sent in about the exchange of Prisoners, and this day the Besieged got provisions out of *Tendring* Hundred, which we could not prevent till the *Suffolk* Forces marched to our assistance.

Sunday, 18th.—We took 2 of their Frigates the one with 10, the other with 11 guns, and this Day Col. *Hevers* came up with 6 companies from *Chepstow* Castle. The *Essex* Foot under Sir *Thomas Hunniwood* and Col. *Cooke* endured many cannon shot this Day, and were very ready upon an alarm.

Monday, 19.—The party of Horse sent from the Leaguer under Major *Sparrow* and Capt. *Wallingford* engaged the *King's* Forces at *Linton* (coming to assist the Lord *Goring*), where Major *Muschampe* and others of the *King's* Forces were slain, and Major *Reynolds* and others taken Prisoners, the rest (about 500) dispersed. This Day a Trumpet came from the Lord *Goring* pretending to desire a treaty of Peace.

Tuesday, 20.—Answer returned, if a general

Peace was intended, that then it was proper for the Parliament to determine of that, and offered them in that answer conditions, *viz.* The Gentlemen and Officers to go beyond the sea, and the Soldiers to go home, without prejudice.

Wednesday, 21.—The Besieged returned a scornful answer, moving for a free-trade for the Townsmen.

Thursday, 22.—A small party of the Besieged sallied out to view a new work (afterwards called Col. *Ewer's* Fort), but were instantly beaten in by Musqueteers. Their cannon killed two men of ours. That Day the Lord *Goring* sent a summons to the *Suffolk* Forces at *Cattaway* Bridge, commanded by Capt. *Fisher*, and Captain *Brandling*, to join with them, which they refused, resolving still to adhere to the Parliament and Army.

Friday, 23.—The Guns began this Day to play from our new Battery, which much annoyed the Besieged at *North-Bridge*. Our General sent a reply concerning his former offer, offering the same conditions again to all in the Town, except the Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capel*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*.

Saturday, 24.—One of the Besiegeds cannoneers was killed. This day the *Suffolk* Forces advanced out of their own County, and took up their Quarters upon Mile-end, over against the North-gate, being about 2500 Horse and Foot, leaving a guard at *Cattaway* and *Nayland*, to secure those passes.

Sunday, 25.—Nothing of importance.

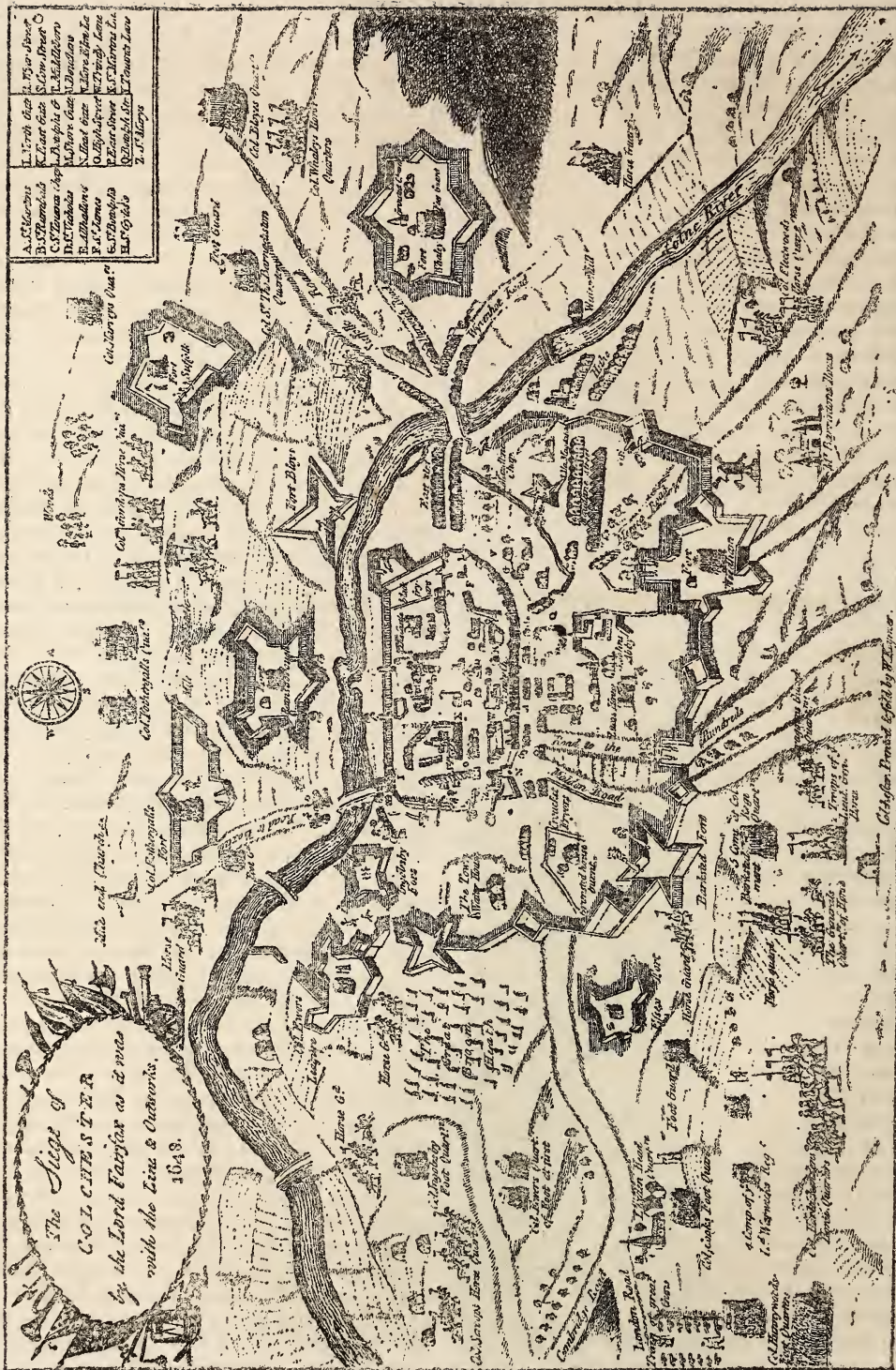
Monday, 26.—A party of Col. *Barkstead's* Foot (the Besieged having drawn out near the Alms-house), beat them from the Hedges, and from their court of Guard, fired the Guard-house, and brought away the Hour-glass by which they stood centry.

Tuesday, 27.—A Trumpeter went in with the Lady *Campion's* Servant, with a letter to her Husband, for she did not believe he was slain.

Wednesday, 28.—Chewed and Poysoned Bullets taken from several of the Besieged. Affidavit made by those Soldiers of the Besieged who brought them out of *Colchester*, that they were given out by the Lord *Goring's* special command. These examinations were sent to the Lord *Goring*, with this message from our General, that his men should expect no Quarter hereafter if they used such Bullets. This Day early in the Morning the

*The Siege of
COLCHESTER
the Lord Fairfax as it was
mouth the Line & Outworks.*

A. S. New York	L. 17th St	L. 73rd St
C. S. T. Am. Bk	K. East Gate	S. L. N. Street
B. S. T. Am. Bk	A. Dupont	L. M. 22nd St
E. F. V. Adams	M. Penn. Gate	L. 18th St
F. S. T. Adams	N. East Gate	M. Penn. Gate
G. S. T. Am. Bk	O. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
H. S. T. Am. Bk	P. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	Q. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	R. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	S. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	T. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	U. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	V. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	W. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	X. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	Y. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate
	Z. 18th St	M. Penn. Gate



Besieged with a party of Horse, very boldly attempted our Horse Guards near *St. Mary's*, shot a scout, but were instantly beaten back.

Thursday, 29.—They killed some Horse and Foot of ours with their great cannon as they shot against our men at the making of *Col. Barkstead's* Fort, fired the House which was lately *Sir Harbottle Grimston's*, and at Night fired *Mr. Barrington's* House; a party of the Besiegeds Horse advanced over the Bridge at East-gate, where ambuscades being laid for them by our Dragoons, Lieut-Col. *Hatcher*, and divers other Officers and Soldiers of the Besieged, upon their hasty advance were slain: none on our part.

Friday, 30.—Exchange offered for *Sir Will. Massam* but refused.

Saturday, July 1.—Col. *Whaley* possest *Grinstead Church*.

(To be continued.)



Franking Memoranda.

IN these days of individual "hobbies," the collecting of autographs holds a conspicuous place; but although letters of royal, artistic, and literary celebrities are very interesting, yet they are difficult to arrange for reference, in any ordinary book, and are so often found to be forgeries, that the question of their being genuine, or otherwise, depends very much upon the discrimination of the collector. Neither of these objections however occur in regard to collections of franks, which bear the post-mark, and which can so easily be arranged alphabetically, or otherwise, with a short notice attached to each, so as to form a very interesting Peerage, or, in the case of Members of the Lower House, to represent the different Sessions of Parliament. And as in the franking days there was, from a very early date, a regularly appointed Inspector of Franks in the Post Office Department, the stamp may usually be depended upon to authenticate the autograph of the franker.

Franking is supposed to have commenced in the reign of James I., when a King's Post was established, by which Government letters certainly went free, and most probably Members of Parliament were also allowed to avail themselves of it; but the first official

information on the subject is to be gathered from the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1735, to inquire into the subject of franking. This Committee reported that in the previous century, about 1660—during a discussion which took place in the House of Commons, on a Post Office Bill, *Sir Walter Earle* proposed that the letters of Members of Parliament should pass free during their sittings. This was denounced by *Sir Heneage Finch* as "a poor mendicant proviso and beneath the honor of the House." The motion gave rise to a stormy discussion, and for a length of time the Speaker—*Sir Harbottle Grimston*, refused to put the question, saying that he felt ashamed of it; but eventually, the measure was carried by a large majority. On the Bill being sent up to the Lords, however, it was thrown out, ostensibly for the same reasons which had actuated its opponents in the Lower House, but in point of fact, because no provision was made—that the Lords' own letters were to pass free. Some time after this, however, it appears that the Members of both Houses were informed that their letters were to pass through the post without charge, and thus franking seems first to have been regularly established.

The abuses of the system soon became so great that we find a witness employed by the Post Office giving evidence before another Parliamentary Committee, that amongst other equally ridiculous articles which had been franked and sent through the Post Office free, were—"Fifteen couple of hounds to the King of the Romans;" "Two maid-servants, going out as laundresses, to my Lord Ambassador Methuen;" "Doctor Crichton, carrying with him a cow, and divers other necessaries;" "A box of medicines, for my Lord Galway in Portugal;" "A deal case, with flitches of bacon, for Mrs. Pennington of Rotterdam;" and "Two bales of stockings, for the Ambassador to the Court of Portugal." These, however, were all Government franks, but, as at that early period, no limit was put to the size or weight of Parliamentary franks, there is no reason for doubting the assertion that live deer, pianos, haunches of venison, &c., had been sent free through the post, by Members of both Houses.

This robbery of the Post Office, however,

for it was nothing else, became at last so flagrant that Queen Anne issued a warrant curtailing the franking powers of her Lords and Commons. It was thus worded—"Members can send letters, not to exceed two ounces each, for forty days before, and forty days after, each Session, and members are admonished not to suffer any letters, not concerning themselves, to pass under their frank, cover, or direction to the diminution and prejudice of the revenue."

Down to 1764 it was only required that the Peer or M.P. should sign his name, in the corner of the frank; but it was then ordered that the whole direction should be written by the member. In 1784, it was further decided that all franks should be dated, the month and day to be written in full, and that they were to be posted on the same day on which they were dated. In 1795, it was also enacted that franked letters were to carry only one ounce, and that no Member could give more than ten franks, or receive above fifteen letters free daily.

Although no further limitation or alteration was made in the system from 1795 down to the abolition of franking in 1840, yet, notwithstanding all the precautions used by the Post Office authorities, great abuses still existed. Members supplied huge packets of franks to friends and adherents; some sold their privilege for large sums to banking and business firms; they also accepted *douceurs* for allowing letters and newspapers to be directed to them, although intended for other persons; and servants' wages were frequently paid by franks, which were subsequently sold by them to tradesmen and others. It was computed that a banking house, having one of the firm an M.P., effected thereby a saving of upwards of 700*l.* per annum.

In one week of November, 1836, about 94,700 franks passed through the London post alone, and in 1837 there were 7,400,000 franked letters posted. From 1818 to 1837 it was estimated that 1,400,000*l.* had been lost to the Post Office by the franking system. In 1838 upwards of seven millions of franks were posted, and it was calculated that the revenue of the postal department was thereby diminished at the rate of nearly one million pounds per annum. On the 10th of January, 1840, when the penny post was introduced,

franking, at the instance of the late Sir Rowland Hill, was abolished, and the privilege was reserved only for her Majesty's own letters and those of some Government departments.

With the exception of a few extracts from Sir Rowland Hill's work on "Post Office Reform," and "Her Majesty's Mails" by Mr. Lewis, I am indebted for nearly all the foregoing memoranda, taken from the journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons in the British Museum, to the kind assistance of my friend, Mr. C. Law, of Chalcot Crescent, London, who is himself a large collector of autographs, and who has frequently helped me in adding some very rare and valuable franks to my collection.

Formerly, when there was a regular trade in the sale of franks, the prince of dealers was the well-known Mr. William Tayleure, of Adelaide Street, West Strand. There are still autograph auctions in London, where a rare frank may often be met with; but to secure it you have most probably to purchase some hundreds of others that are utterly valueless. In fact, little can now be done except by exchanging duplicates privately, or on those exceptional opportunities when an entire collection comes into the market. Before 1840 I used to write to many peers for their franks; some were good-natured enough to send them, but others were impracticable. The late Duke of Wellington, for example, would never answer a letter of this sort; but let any stranger only write to him that once in the hurry of embarkation at Portsmouth he had forgotten to pay for a pair of boots, and the desired frank came by return of post, with the reply—"F. M. the Duke of Wellington never in his life neglected to pay his boot-maker."

About thirty or forty years ago the three best collections of franks were those made by Lord William Fitzroy, the Rev. E. R. Williamson, and the late Mr. W. Blott, inspector of franks to the General Post Office. At present Mr. Hercy, of Cruchfield, near Bracknell, Dr. W. Morley Punshon, and Mr. Edward Walford, of Hampstead, have very fine collections, and are constantly improving them. I have been fortunate in adding the stores of the late Lord W. Fitzroy to my own, so that I may fairly claim to have an excellent collection. It is arranged in three volumes, and has a short notice written under each frank.

Vol. I. consists of peers from the earliest date down to the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. At present it contains about 400 franks, arranged chronologically; among them are those of the 1st Duke of Albemarle, deceased 1670, the great Duke of Marlborough, Philip Dormer, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, Lords Bute, Granville, Halifax, Godolphin, Chatham (1st), Shelburne, Camden, Bathurst, Hardwicke, Hawke, Keppel, Rodney, Howe, Amherst, Ligonier, and many others of distinguished statesmen, lawyers, sailors, and soldiers of the two last centuries.

Vol. II. is arranged alphabetically, and intended to contain one frank of all differently designated titles (including those, however, where name and family is distinct), both spiritual and temporal, the possessors of which were entitled to a seat in the House of Lords from the Legislative Union in 1801 to the abolition of franking in 1840. This is complete, with the exception of two franks—those of Lords Beauvale and Blantyre. The former was only created a peer when Ambassador at Vienna in 1839, and did not return to England until franking had been done away with; and the latter was the only representative peer of his title in the present century, and that for only five months in 1806–7, during which period he was on foreign service with his regiment. I believe no frank of either of these peers is or can be extant, and I certainly never could hear of examples being in any collection. The specimen frank is also selected, so as to include that of every peer, both spiritual and temporal, entitled to a seat in the House of Lords in the first Union Parliament, on the 1st of January, 1801, with the exception of Lord Bristol, deceased 1803, Lord Rodney 1802, and the Bishops of Bristol 1802, Derry 1803, Exeter 1803, Hereford 1802, Rochester 1802, and St. David's 1803. The remaining franks are nearly always those of the first possessor or representative peer of the title in the present century, so as to include the most noteworthy. All are either signed by the title through which the peer held his seat, or another that he was permitted to use at the time, and they all bear post-mark except that of Lord Collingwood,

who never returned home after being created a peer. This is dated "At Sea," and taken from Lord W. Fitzroy's collection.

There are, no doubt, more valuable franks in Vols. I. and III., but the difficulties I have met with, and the years which I have spent in bringing so near to completion the objects I had before me in the arrangement of this volume, have always made it more interesting than either of the others. Amongst other rare and valuable franks in this volume are the following:—Beaulieu, Bridge-water (Duke), Byron (Poet), Camelford, Clive, Collingwood, Douglas of Ambresbury, Duncan (Admiral), Fauconberg, Fitzgibbon (Chancellor), Gardner (Admiral), Glentworth, Grey de Wilton, Hamilton of Hambleton, Hawkesbury, Heathfield, Hobart, Keane, Kenyon, Lake (1st), Lansdowne (Premier), Loughborough, Macartney, Nelson (Admiral), Normanton, Peterborough (Earl), Somerton, Thurlow (Chancellor), Torphichen, George, Prince of Wales, &c.

Vol. III. (M.P. Notorieties) contains at present about 400 franks, and is arranged chronologically. Amongst some of the most remarkable are those of Sir Ralph Abercromby, Henry Addington, Sir William Blackstone, Edmund Burke, Henry Dundas, Thomas Erskine, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Charles James Fox, Allan Gardner, Edward Gibbon (Historian), George Grenville (Premier), Edward Hawke (Admiral), Samuel Hood, Alexander Hood, William Howe, Sir John Jervis, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Edward Law, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir John Moore, Edward Nicholas, Lord North (Premier), Sir Thomas Picton, William Pitt (1st), William Pitt (2nd), R. Brinsley Sheridan, Sir W. Sidney Smith, Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c.

I have spent upwards of forty years in making my collection, and although it has, no doubt, cost much time and trouble, yet it has been a great amusement, and not altogether without answering some useful end. I have often observed that in looking over it, "young people" have been led to take an increased interest in the remarkable characters of former times, and to refer to peerages and works of biography for a fuller account of those whose franks they noticed. At all events, if I can succeed in the slightest degree in renewing the taste for frank collect-

ing, once so prevalent, I shall feel amply repaid for any little trouble that I may have taken in putting together these few memoranda.

In wishing every success and prosperity to our new friend—THE ANTIQUARY—I would suggest that there is an excellent opportunity for a publication of this kind to provide a remedy for a long-existing want. Within my own recollection, many very interesting private collections of old pictures, books, coins, autographs, franks, &c., have totally disappeared, and no trace or record of them now remains. Catalogues of public collections are freely circulated, and although full details of private ones would not be generally interesting, or, indeed, worth preserving, yet, if owners could be induced to make rolls of "specialities" in their several collections, and send them to THE ANTIQUARY, much interesting matter for its readers might not only be extracted, but, very possibly, become the means of eventually preserving many unique and rare relics of past days from utter oblivion.

J. BAILIE.

Kingdufferin, Killyleagh,
County Down, Ireland.

The Schoolmaster-Printer of St. Albans.

THE erection of St. Albans into a Bishopric and the restoration of its beautiful Abbey have naturally drawn considerable attention to that town during the past few years. One consequence has been to develop increased interest in its rich historical and local associations, and to bring more into notice its rare Typographical Antiquities.

England had but few printing-presses in the fifteenth century. After Westminster, in 1477, came Oxford in 1479, and then early in 1480, at St. Albans, a press was erected by a learned schoolmaster of that town; while a fourth press was started in London by Lettou later in the same year. These were all the printing-presses established in the British Isles before the death of William Caxton in 1491.

We must not let sentiment veil the fact that the first printing-presses were nearly always started as a trading adventure; and although a belief that the Church was at first

the foster-father of the Press is very prevalent, I do not think History supports it. At Westminster, Caxton, through all his gossip, makes mention but once of the Abbot there, and then in a manner which leads to the conclusion that the only relationship between them was that of landlord and tenant. At Oxford there is not a particle of evidence to connect Rood and Hunte with the Clergy or University. Lettou and Machlinia in London owed nothing, so far as we know, to ecclesiastical patronage. At St. Albans the first printer was a schoolmaster, the only fact in his life which is known, and this we learn from Wynken De Worde, who added some introductory sentences when re-issuing the "*Fructus Temporum*," stating that the original was printed by "one sometyme scole-mayster of saynt albon."

The name of the schoolmaster-printer is quite unknown, although it has been guessed at. The prologue to the "*St. Albans Chronicle*" begins thus: "Inso myche that it is necessari" &c.; and the "*Book of St. Albans*" begins: "In so moche that gentilmen and honest persones," &c.; and the same words, "In so moch" are used again at the commencement of a sentence on fol. b. iij verse of the same book. Now, as all three sentences begin with the same three words, and as some early writers veiled their names in the first words of their books, certain historians, misled by Chauncy in his "*History of Hertfordshire*," and unable to realise the existence of any man without a known name, inferred most sagaciously that the St. Albans schoolmaster wished to veil *his* name, and that really it was Insomuch—a "lame and impotent conclusion."

Just as "impotent" and based on equally slight grounds is the conclusion lately arrived at by Mr. Scott, that the schoolmaster of St. Albans was really the printer of a large number of books usually attributed to Caxton at Westminster. The internal evidence of the books themselves is totally opposed to any such theory, which if true would reduce Bibliography to a series of haphazard guesses, utterly unworthy of serious and intelligent attention. In fact, there is no evidence of any typographical connection between the two presses.

His occupation as a schoolmaster in the town, and the evident extent of his reading

prove the St. Albans printer to have been an educated man, and probably a priest. His orthography is phonetical and quite of a northern dialect. Of his connection with the Abbey there is no evidence one way or the other. If he carried on the two occupations of schoolmaster and printer at the same time, it may perhaps account for the small results from his press, which, during the six or seven years after 1480, when he first began, produced only eight works with a total of 1220 printed leaves. Six of these works were in the Latin tongue, and intended for educational purposes, while two were in English, and appealed to the popular taste, if we may apply such a term to an age when few people could read.

To us the English books are by far the most interesting. The first was the "*Fructus Temporum*," or "*St. Albans Chronicle*," a folio volume of 295 printed leaves. It has no date of printing, but the Prologue states that "in the yere of our lorde, 1483, and in the twenty-thirde yere of the reyne of Kyng Edward the Fourthe, at Saynt Albons, is compylit togeder this booke." The use by the printer of red ink, the device at the end, only used here and for the "*Book of St. Albans*," together with the general appearance of the typography, point to a nearly synchronous date of printing for the two works. Probably 1485 would not be far wrong.

The schoolmaster when compiling the "*Fructus*" in 1483 had before him the well-known *Chronicle of Brute*, as printed in 1480 with additions by Caxton. He had also an ecclesiastical history of some kind, perhaps borrowed from the Abbey Scriptorium. By interspersing Caxton's text with ecclesiastical events and Papal data, placed in their chronological order, the "*Fructus Temporum*" or "*St. Albans Chronicle*" was produced.

The only other work in English from the St. Albans press is "*The Book of Hunting and Hawking, and of Cote Armour*," commonly called "*The Book of St. Albans*." Like the "*Chronicle*," it is printed in black and red, has the same size page, and the red device at the end. It consists of eighty-eight printed leaves, upon the last of which is this colophon:—"Translatyt and compylit togedyr at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of oure lorde Jhu Crist.

M.CCCC.lxxxvi." It was doubtless printed as soon as the "*compilacion*" was finished, and is the last book with a date known to have been issued by the schoolmaster. When the worthy man died is not recorded; finding, possibly, as many since his time have done, that much anxiety and little profit was to be got out of a printing-press, he relinquished the new-born art, and devoted the remainder of his days to what the Germans call "*pedagogy*."

Much might be written upon the "*Book of St. Albans*," for it is full of interest, both literary and antiquarian. Its authorship, so gratuitously foisted upon the Abbess of Sopwell Nunnery; its curious dissertation upon the use and management of Hawks; the poetical stanzas of Dame Juliana Berners, with their quaint terms and rude directions; the serio-comic dissertation upon "*Cote Armour*;" and, lastly, though by no means least in interest, the northern dialect and spelling which pervade the whole, make this work one of the most interesting in the entire range of fifteenth century literature. Soon, it is hoped, the curious reader may have the opportunity of judging for himself, as a facsimile reprint is now being prepared for publication. This will be a great boon, as original copies are extremely rare, and mostly inaccessible. The number printed by the schoolmaster was doubtless small, probably not over fifty, and for nearly four centuries the common enemies of books—fire, damp, the worm, and prolonged neglect—have united to reduce the number. Imperfect copies are in the Bodleian, Oxford, and the University Library, Cambridge, and these for many years were the only public libraries in which the book could be seen. By a happy chance a copy was secured for Mr. Grenville, who bequeathed his collection of books to the British Museum. This copy is now exhibited daily in one of the glass cases in the King's Library. Its history and adventures are so romantic that they will form a fitting addendum to the present very imperfect sketch. The account is copied by the writer, from a letter written in 1847, by the Rev. C. F. Newmarsh, then Rector of Pilham, to the Rev. S. R. Maitland, Librarian of Lambeth Palace.

In June, 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage at Blyton, and asked an old widow, named Naylor,

whether she had any rags to sell. She said, No ! but offered him some old paper and took from a shelf the "Boke of St. Albans," and others, weighing 9 lbs., for which she received ninnepence. The pedlar carried them through Gainsboro', tied up in a string, past a chemist's shop, who being used to buy old paper to wrap his drugs in called the man in, and struck by the appearance of the "Boke," gave him 3s. for the lot. Not being able to read the Colophon, he took it to an equally ignorant stationer, and offered it to him for a guinea, at which price he declined it, but proposed that it should be exposed in his window, as a means of eliciting some information about it. It was accordingly placed there with this label—"Very old curious work." A collector of books went in and offered 2s. 6d. for it, which excited the suspicion of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, Vicar of Gainsboro', went in and asked the price, wishing to possess a very early specimen ; but not knowing the great value of the book. While he was examining it, Stark, a very intelligent bookseller came in, to whom Mr. Bird at once ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor, Smith, declined settling a price. Soon after Sir C. Anderson, of Lea (author of Ancient Models), came in and took the book to collate, but brought it back in the morning, having found it imperfect in the middle, and offered 5*l.* for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value. But, in the meantime Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give for it a little more than any sum Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least 5*l.* could be got for it, Smith went to the chemist and gave him two guineas, and then sold it to Stark's agent for seven guineas. Stark took it to London and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for seventy pounds or guineas. I have now to state how it came that a book without covers, of such extreme age, was preserved. About fifty years since the library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsboro', the seat of the Hickman family, underwent great repairs, the books being sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selection seems to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the conventual libraries by the visitors. But they found favour in the eyes of a literate gardener, who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of Sermons before the House of Commons, Local pamphlets, Tracts from 1680 to 1710, Opera books, &c. He made a list of them, which I found afterwards in the cottage, containing No. 43 "Cotamouris." The old fellow wassomething of a herald, and drew in his books what he held to be his coat. After his death all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret ; but a few favourites, and "the Boke" among them remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years, till his son's widow grew so "stalled" of dusting them that she determined to sell them. Had she been in poverty, I should have urged on the buyer, Stark, the duty of giving her a small sum out of his great gains.

This curious history explains in a remarkable manner how it is that of many early printed books, a single copy alone remains, many others being represented by a fragment

only, while others again, like Caxton's "Ovide" and "Lyf of the Earle of Oxford," are only known to have once existed by the chance reference of old writers, not a vestige having come down to our times.

Some years ago Mr. Bradshaw, of Cambridge, increased the list of books attributed to the St. Albans press by the discovery of "Antonii Andreæ Questiones," 4to; of which the only copy known is in the University Library, Cambridge. Remembering this fact, and bearing in mind how many "uniques" of various kinds have been brought to light during the last twenty years, it does not seem beyond the bounds of probability that we may yet learn something more concerning the schoolmaster of St. Albans and his printing-press. Perhaps a "Grammar," like that of Ankwykyl at Oxford, will turn up, or perchance the "Vulgaria quædam Terenci," or a "Catho moralised," revealing to us both name and place of abode of the unknown printer. Happy the man who in a forgotten nook of some old mansion shall open a time-worn volume in parchment covers, and read on the last page, "Empryntit at seynt albon by me (nomen typographi) dwellyng at the scole hous ouer ayenst the abbeye."

WILLIAM BLADES.



An "Indian Money-Cowrie" in a British Barrow.



HE objects which the barrow-digger succeeds in unearthing need neither be of large size nor of intrinsic value to render them of primary importance in illustrating the history of the tumulus in which they occur. An atom of bone, or the smallest fragment of pottery of a particular make, may often tell volumes to the comparative archaeologist, and aid him in classifying the interment with which he is dealing. Not so is it, however, with the remarkable instance I am about to adduce, which, as far as I am aware, is a unique discovery in British barrows.

Between three and four miles east of the Land's End, and close by the side of the road leading from that promontory to Penzance, there lately stood a large mound, about fifty feet in length by thirty in breadth,

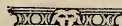
and averaging six feet high in the middle. On examination, in September last, it proved to be entirely composed of fine earth, with the exception of a stone or two at the sides which may once have formed portions of an encircling and supporting basement, as is common in Cornish cairns. Commencing at the south-west end I cut a trench twenty feet wide completely through the mound. On arriving at the centre, where a trench or gully crossed it, I discovered by the stratification of the earth that it was not one mound, but two, joined in the centre—an arrangement which, in more than two hundred barrows I have opened in the district, I have never met with before. I may also mention that earthen barrows in the neighbourhood are of very rare occurrence. The materials had been brought together in layers, or strata, which were not composed of the soil of the surrounding common. On the level of the natural soil were numerous small fragments of rough pottery of what is known to me as the ordinary sepulchral type, and belonging to vessels of various sizes. Several stones, artificially shaped, so as to serve for hones and hammers, were taken up, as was also a broken or uncompleted greenstone axe, with the pointed edge artificially ground. No interment could be discovered, but at the depth of five feet from the surface, in the south-western mound, and embedded in a stratum of greyish clay, was a little object which well rewarded my two days' work. It was a little cowrie shell, three-fourths of an inch in length, and of a type which I knew did not occur on our Cornish coast. In answer to an inquiry respecting its habitat, which I sent to a friend at the British Museum, I am informed that it is the common "money-cowrie" found all over India and the Pacific Ocean, but *never* on the British coasts. "This specimen has been rubbed or scraped (by accident or design), so that the enamel has been taken off the rounded surface, with the result of showing the blue colour underneath." "It is impossible," my informant adds, "that this shell could have come to England by itself, for it is not even found as a fossil. As it was used for money at a very early period, it is possible that Romans, or even Phœnicians, may have brought it."

With this latter view I know not how

either to concur, or to express dissent. I merely give it in the words of my friend, as the solution which suggested itself to his mind on hearing of its discovery in a Cornish barrow. That it could have dropped through the upper strata of the mound at a later time is impossible: (1) Because the original stratification had never been disturbed; (2) Because of the tightness with which the clay soil had been packed; (3) Because of its own lightness. It was filled with earth from the layer in which it occurred, and has slightly changed colour since it was found. With it was a perforated flint, used perhaps as a pendant charm.

I should be much obliged by your making this discovery known in your most valuable publication, in case it may meet the eye of any brother Antiquary, who can give me a parallel instance of Eastern objects occurring in our British tombs. Is archæology at last coming to the assistance of philology in throwing light on our Aryan origin?

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.



The Public Records of England.



ON this subject a few words cannot fail to interest the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

The history of our Public Records, when it comes to be written, will unfold an almost incredible tale of mismanagement and neglect, and that in times not so far removed from our own. Scattered in a score of different repositories, some, if not all of them, totally unfitted for the purpose, exposed to the risks of fire, damp, vermin, and depredations of all sorts, the marvel is that any are left at all, and that those which have survived the tooth of time are in so fair a condition.* It would almost seem as if a

* Arthur Agard, writing in 1610 or thereabouts, thus enumerates the dangers to which records are exposed:

There is a fourfold hurte	} Fyre Water Ratts and Myce Misplacinge
that by negligence maye	
bring wrack to records	
that is to say	

Which maye be preserved so farre forth as man's witt maye doe (because all things are but vaine and perishe daillie) by a foure folde diligence and care to be had about them.

special providence had watched over the noble collection formed by the care of the early English Kings and their great officers of State.* William Prynn, the well-known author of "*Histriomatrix*," who was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower in the time of Charles the Second, thus extols the solicitude of the Sovereigns for the proper care of the public archives, in the Preface to his Parliamentary Writs :

But I presume it will be your Majesty's especial care (as it was your Royal predecessor's) to preserve these ancient Records not only from fire, sword, but water, moths, canker, dust, cobwebs, for your own and your kingdom's honor, service, they being such sacred reliques, such peerless jewels, that your noble ancestors have estimated no places so fit to preserve them in as consecrated chapels, or Royal treasuries and wardrobes, where they lay up their sacred crowns, jewels, robes, and that upon very good grounds, they being the principal evidences by which they held, supported, defended their crowns, kingdoms, revenues, prerogatives, and their subjects their respective lands, lives, liberties, properties, franchises, rights, laws.

Passing on to the actual condition of these same "sacred reliques" and "peerless jewels," the learned Antiquary draws a vivid picture of the lamentable condition of some of the Tower Records :

No sooner received I your Royal Patent for the custody of your antient Records in your Tower of London, even in the midst of my parliamentary and disbanding services, then monopolizing all my time, but I designed, endeavoured the rescue of the greatest part of them from that desolation, corruption, confusion, in which (through the negligence, nescience, or slothfulness of their former keepers) they had for many years by past layen buried together in one confused chaos under corroding, putrefying cobwebs, dust, filth, in the dark corner of Cæsar's Chapel in the White Tower, as mere useless reliques, not worthy to be calendared, or brought down thence into the office amongst other records of use. In order thereunto I employed some souldiers and women to remove and cleanse them from their filthynesse, who soon growing weary of this noysome work,

* In August, 1601, William Lambarde, who was then Keeper of the Records at the Tower, having waited on Queen Elizabeth to submit to her an Index which he had made to those Records, a conversation ensued which showed that Her Majesty fully entered into and appreciated the subject. At parting, she said, "I have not since my first coming to the Crown received any one thing that brought with it such great delectation." It may be noted that Lambarde was one of the handsomest men of his day, and possibly this may also have contributed to the Queen's delectation. A transcript of a report of the conversation, probably drawn up by Lambarde himself, is in the British Museum, Add. MSS. No. 15664, fo. 226, 7.

left them almost as foul, dusty, nasty, as they found them. Whereupon, immediately after the Parliament's adjournment, I and my Clerk (in August and September last) spent many whole dayes in cleansing and sorting them into distinct confused heaps, in order to their future reducements into method, the old clerks of the office being unwilling to touch them for fear of fouling their fingers, spoiling their clothes, endangering their eyesight and healths, by their cankerous dust and evil scent.

In raking up this dung-heap (according to my expectations) I found many rare antient precious pearls and golden records, &c.

It would have been well if the same energy and industry had been evinced by all the early keepers, but in too many instances it is to be feared that they looked upon these documents with little interest, considering that they were merely warehoused with them, and if they fell into confusion, as was the natural result, so they might remain, totally uncared for and useless to the public.

Coming down to later times we find a Committee of the House of Lords appointed in 1703 to consider what steps should be taken to remedy this state of affairs. Little, however, came of it, and though during the same century various other Committees continued to be appointed, it was not until the commencement of the present century that matters assumed a more promising aspect. In the year 1800 appeared the large folio Report which heralded a new era in the history of our Public Muniments. In this volume were set out the returns from the different repositories, as to the nature, state, &c., of the records, with suggestions for their systematic classification. The House thereupon presented an Address to the King "to give directions for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the Public Records of the kingdom, and that they, the Commons, would cheerfully provide whatever extraordinary expenses might be incurred." In reply to this, a Royal Sign Manual was issued, dated the 19th of July, 1800, appointing a Commission for Great Britain, and during thirty-seven years the Commissioners nominated under this and subsequent Commissions were busily engaged on the affairs of the Records; the numerous bulky volumes issued by the Commissioners testifying to the valuable work carried out under their direction.

Nevertheless, the system of dealing with

the Records by Commissions did not work altogether satisfactorily; charges of mismanagement were made, and on the 18th of February, 1836, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was nominated "to inquire into the management and affairs of the Record Commission, and the present state of the Records of the United Kingdom." In their Report the Committee pointed out the wretched state of certain documents stowed in the sheds in the King's Mews, at Charing Cross:—

In these sheds 4136 cubic feet of National Records were deposited in the most neglected condition. Besides the accumulated dust of centuries, all, when these operations commenced, were found to be very damp. Some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone walls. There were numerous fragments which had only just escaped entire consumption by vermin, and many were in the last stage of putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so fragile as hardly to admit of being touched; others, particularly those in the form of Rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not be uncoiled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed throughout the mass; and, besides furnishing a charnel-house for the dead, during the first removal of these National Records, a dog was employed in hunting the live rats which were thus disturbed from their nests.

About the same date a most valuable portion of the Records of the Exchequer was kept in the dark, damp vaults of Somerset House, two stories underground. The humidity of the atmosphere there having had the singular effect of causing the formation of stalactites, a gentleman of scientific tendencies drew up a Report in which he gave a most picturesque account of these natural phenomena, neglecting the ancient and invaluable public documents which were perishing underneath. This gentleman was a Commissioner of Records, but it may readily be believed that his tastes did not lie in this line. Well might the late Charles Buller exclaim, "Stalactites are interesting objects to the geologist, but a Record Office is an inappropriate place for their growth." The speech delivered by Mr. Buller, when he moved for a Select Committee on the Public Records, 18th February, 1836 (Hansard, xxxi. p. 551), is particularly worthy of attention.

Within the last thirty-three years, however, better counsels have prevailed, and many able men have directed their

attention to the preservation and publication of the National Records. Following the example shown by the Scotch authorities in the establishment of the General Register House at Edinburgh, now nearly a century old, the obvious expedient was at length adopted of bringing the Records under one central roof, where, under able and learned officers,* the greatest facilities are afforded to the public in consulting and utilising these long-neglected treasures. In addition to these privileges, the late Lord Romilly, who first urged this scheme on the Government, and his successor, the present Master of the Rolls, have placed historical students under a deep debt of gratitude for the great collection of chronicles and memorials, and calendars of historical documents, with which they have enriched our literature. These calendars place, as it were, in the very hands of the public the documents of which they are the essence. As is known, the State Papers, the regular series of which begins in the reign of Henry VIII., were the first to be edited, and between ninety and one hundred volumes of these have been published.

But of late still earlier records have been laid under contribution, and calendars of documents dating from the time of Henry II. have been commenced. Among these are the three volumes relating to Ireland, edited by Mr. H. S. Sweetman, of the Irish Bar. The first volume opens with interesting details of the preparations made for the English invasion of Ireland in 1171, there being three letters from Pope Alexander III., the first of which exhorts the Legate and the four Archbishops to aid the English King in governing Ireland. There are many documents relating to Henry's Scotch adherents in Ireland. To Allan of Galloway (Constable of Scotland), one of the most important of these, the King granted no fewer than 140 Knights' fees in the north of Ireland near the Bann. To Thomas, his brother, Earl of Athol, *jure uxoris*, the King granted O'Neill's lands in Kinel-Owen and others in the north. There are

* Only a short time since we overheard the following amusing remark made by a searcher to one of the officials who had read at sight some queer hieroglyphics:—"I tell you what, sir, if one of you gentlemen had been present at Belshazzar's Feast, there would have been no need to send for Daniel!"

also many details relating to King John's acts and movements while in Ireland in 1210. One very remarkable document in the Volume (448) is the declaration of the Magnates of Ireland, in which they plainly and decidedly side with the King against the Pope. This document, which so strikingly controverts the belief that the country lay prostrate before the Chair of St. Peter has not, so far as the writer is aware, ever been published before.

(To be continued.)



Reviews.

PLANCHÉ'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF COSTUME.

A Cyclopædia of Costume, or Dictionary of Dress.
By James R. Planché, Somerset Herald. London, Chatto and Windus. 2 vols. 4to, 1876-1879.

IT is more than fifty years, if we may trust his agreeable "Recollections and Reflections," published a few years ago, since Mr. Planché, who had long lived among dramatists, poets, and authors, and had achieved no little success also as a dramatic writer,

John at Covent Garden, to superintend, as a labour of love and a work of personal friendship, the whole of the costume, designing the dresses of the characters, and making the necessary researches in order to secure historical accuracy. In these researches he was aided and directed by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, whose magnificent collection of armour was lately exhibited at South Kensington, and who had just published his "Critical Enquiry into Ancient Arms and Armour;" and also by Mr. Francis Douce, the antiquary, whose fine collection of illuminated manuscripts is in the Bodleian at Oxford, and who pointed out to him what a repertory of information on the subject he would find in Strutt's elaborate work on "The Dress and Habits of the People of England." In spite of all sorts of objections and difficulties raised by stage-managers and other members of the profession, and in spite of prophecies that any attempt to reform the conventional costume behind the footlights would prove an utter failure from the want of education in the dull English audience to whom it appealed, this revival of *King John* was at once pronounced an eminent success. "When the curtain rose and discovered King John dressed as his effigy appears in Worcester Cathedral, surrounded by his Barons, sheathed in mail, with cylindrical helmets and correct armorial shields, and his courtiers in the long tunics and mantles of the 13th century, there was a loud roar of approbation, accompanied by four distinct rounds of applause, so general and so hearty that the actors themselves were astonished, and I felt amply rewarded for all the trouble, anxiety, and annoyance which I had experienced



CARTHUSIAN MONK.



CISTERCIAN MONK.

was struck with the inaccuracies and incongruities of the theatrical costume of the day, and in consequence proposed to Kemble, who was about to revive *King*

during my labours. Receipts of from 400*l.* to 600*l.* nightly soon reimbursed the management for the expense of the production of *King John*, and a

complete reformation of dramatic costume became from that moment inevitable upon the English stage." So at least writes Mr. Planché. It was equally "inevitable" that Mr. Planché, whose researches had contributed so largely

to this result, should continue to take a deep interest in the subject in which he had achieved so decided a success. He was consequently invited, on the starting of the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," to contribute to it a small volume on "The History of British Costume." This was given to the world some forty years ago, and he has since that time been so

thoroughly recognised as an authority on such matters, that he was called upon to discharge such duties as the rearrangement of Sir S. Meyrick's collection of armour when it was exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and subsequently at South Kensington; and also more recently still the rearrangement of the National Collection of Armour in the Tower of London was entrusted to his hands.

Fortified with such experience as this, and by the researches which he has made by order of the Lord Chamberlain from time to time into the dress of historic characters of different dates for the *bals costumés* which the Queen gave at Buckingham Palace during the life of the Prince Consort, Mr. Planché has devoted the last decade of a life, which has now been extended beyond eighty years, to the production of a "Cyclopædia of Costume" which embraces the whole question of dress—in Western Europe at least—in all its varieties, and at all events provides for the artist, the historian, or

the writer of fiction a manual of information which will keep his pencil or his pen from falling into absurd anachronisms and other blunders. But the book is far more than this. It is a most readable

and interesting antiquarian work, and it can scarcely be consulted in vain, whether the reader is in search for information as to Military, Court, Ecclesiastical, Legal, or Professional costume. Nor is it confined to these. It supplies us with an almost complete history of all the varieties—and their name, of course, is "legion"—of female dress, from the Saxon days of England down to the days of George III.,

DOGES OF VENICE.



ITALIAN LADY.

tracing the growth of the formidable head-gears and "hoops of monstrous size" which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers wore on Sundays and holidays in the walks about Pall Mall and in Kensington Gardens.

The subjects treated in his work are naturally of so varied and miscellaneous a character that Mr. Planché found himself obliged to adopt the glossarial form; but this, on reflection, will be regarded as an advantage in a work which ranges over every possible personal adornment and article of gear, from "tunics" to pistols and daggers, from "stomachers" to rings and fans, from garters to those absurd "waggon head-dresses" with which we are made familiar in the pages of the "Connoisseur" as worn by ladies in West-end society more than 120 years ago—not 40 years, it may be added, before Mr. Planché's birth. The tournaments and jousts of the Middle Ages, the episodes of Court life at St. James's and at Windsor, the coronations and marriages of our Sovereigns, the sculptured

effigies of princes, soldiers, and ecclesiastics in English and foreign Cathedrals, the illuminated manuscripts of our old religious houses, the careful drawings of Hollar and Hogarth, the Bayeux tapestry, and, in fact, all possible sources of supply have been laid under contribution by the indefatigable zeal of the author on behalf of his favourite subject, which has been to him the study of a lifetime, and which he has happily been spared to finish. That in the compilation of a work on such a subject as dress, Mr. Planché, with the experience of eighty years,

the subject by the establishment of various local antiquarian societies, and that it is now possible for a scholar to "re-examine his opinions, and discover reasons for doubting if he cannot find facts to authenticate." We know from an old proverb that it is "never too late to learn," and Mr. Planché appears to be quite alive to the truth of the saying.

As a specimen of the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Planché treats each department of his subject, we would refer the curious reader to his remarks on the Costume of the Legal Profession—Judges, Serjeants,



ITALIAN NOBLEMAN.



FRENCH GALLANT.

should now regard his first effort in that direction as crude and imperfect, is only to be expected from a person who resolves conscientiously to follow up his subject in all its bearings, and to force all his reading to contribute to its further elucidation. It was only, as he tells us, in collecting materials for this *magnum opus* that he became aware of his own deficiencies, and was surprised to find how he had been led, forty years ago, "in the plenitude of his ignorance, to rush upon almost untrodden ground." No doubt it is quite true, as he incidentally remarks, that since the publication of his "History of British Costume" a flood of light has been poured in upon

and Barristers—which will be found under the general heading of "Robes" in the first volume, on pages 426-431, illustrated with a dozen woodcuts, and also a full page chromo-lithograph, representing "the Interior of the Court of King's Bench in the time of Henry VI." The party-coloured mantles and tunics of the gentlemen of the Long Robe, the blue and mustard array of the persons who keep order, either as officers of the Court or as "policemen," and the scanty dress of the "villains" who are being dragged before the Court with manacles around their legs, contrast amusingly with the scarlet robes of the Judges themselves—five in number—who are seated at the upper end of the Court, under the shadow of the Royal Arms. The ladies, too,

we think, will find abundant matter for instruction and amusement under such headings as "Stays," "Hoops," "Mantles," "Head-dress," "Cloaks," "Farthingales," and "Night Rails," to which we must be content to refer them.

The first volume of this work, published in 1876, is devoted entirely to a "Dictionary of Dress," alphabetically arranged. The second, which has been given to the public only within the last few months, is not alphabetical, but chronological in form, and embraces a general History of Costume in Europe, from the first century down to the accession of King George III. Much later it could hardly have been carried; for the French Revolution, amongst other bad effects, destroyed all those outward signs of the costume which marked the noble and the gentle classes, introducing in its stead a spurious and tasteless "liberty" of dress, which ended in the "equality" of the upper and lower ranks, and was regarded as the symbol of "fraternity." In this latter volume, which is now more immediately before us, Mr. Planché traces the gradual development of the costume of our immediate forefathers, from the times of the Roman occupation of our country, touching in turn on the dress of the Britons, their bards and Druids; the Gauls, Franks, Irish, Welsh, Celts, and Saxons; the Teutons in Germany; the Lusitanians and Celtiberians in Spain; the civil, military, and ecclesiastical costume of the Franks under Charlemagne; the splendour of the dress of the Normans, and so forth. To each century, from the twelfth to the eighteenth, Mr. Planché devotes a chapter; and at the end of his treatise he appends a separate chapter devoted to "Theatrical, Allegorical, and Fanciful Costume."



FRENCH GALLANT.

Carthusian Order in England before the Reformation, and especially of that founded just outside the walls of London by Sir Walter Manny, in the reign of Edward III. He relates the fate of that House at the Reformation, when its head, John Houghton, sealed his faith by his blood, being executed as a traitor, because King Henry VIII. coveted the lands of which he and his brethren were owners, or rather trustees for the poor. He tells us how after the Reformation the Charterhouse was granted to the Norths, and sold by them to the Howards, and how the Howards, after living there in state for a few years, sold it to Thomas Sutton, a worthy and successful merchant, whose name will live for ages side by side

with that of Sir Thomas Gresham. Dr. Brown records the early struggles of the hospital for old pensioners and the school for youths which owed their being to Sutton's bounty, and tells us how nearly it was wrecked by the interested and venal opposition of Lord Bacon. The later chapters trace the gradual rise and the progress of the school down to its recent transfer to Godalming, where in "green fields and pastures new" it has grown steadily from a bare 140 to 500 scholars, with scholarships and exhibitions no longer given by private patronage, but attainable by open competition. The narrative is well-sustained; few facts of importance are omitted; and the book is remarkably free from blunders. A few illustrations, showing details of both the Old and the New Charterhouse, will be found to increase its value. Dr. Brown adds one or two curious facts about the way in which the first efforts to throw open the foundation of the school to merit were defeated by the "Master," Dr. Philip Fisher, in 1814; and also with respect to the annual dinner of Old Carthusians on

Founder's Day, which, he tells us, is the oldest of such commemorations, dating back for more than two centuries.

Charterhouse, Past and Present. By the Rev. W. HAIG BROWN, LL.D. (Stedman, Godalming, 1879.)

It is quite a mistake on the part of the author of this pleasant and most readable volume to suppose that its interest is likely to be confined to the narrow circle of "Old Carthusians." Such an account as that before us was wanted, the works already written on the subject being out of date and dull and ponderous in style, and it will be widely read and welcomed. In eight pleasant chapters Dr. Haig Brown has given the world a brief and concise, but graphic account of the establishment of various houses of the

The Romance of the London Directory. By the Rev. C. W. BARDSLEY. (1 Paternoster Buildings.)

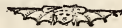
Under the above title the Rev. C. W. Bardsley, Vicar of Ulverston, has reprinted in a small volume some five or six contributions from his pen to *The Fireside*, all dealing with the surnames to be found in the "Post Office London Directory" of Messrs. Kelly. Out of this very simple and apparently prosaic material he has contrived to weave a book brim-full of instruc-

tion, and one which serves to show how large is the harvest to be gathered by a quiet and observant eye in an inquiry into nomenclature. A perusal of Mr. Bardsley's pages will solve a number of everyday questions as to the origin of the surnames with which we meet. Some of our readers at least, we think, will be surprised at hearing, how many names are local, how many are patronymics, how many are in reality only nicknames more or less disguised. The work, we should add, is published at the *Hand and Heart Office*, 1, Paternoster Buildings.



British Goblins, Welsh Folk-lore, Mythology, Legends, and Traditions. By W. SIKES. (Sampson Low & Co.)

This is a most interesting and valuable addition to our stock of Folk-lore, and it will be welcomed by a wider circle than mere Cambrian archaeologists. Though its author is of Transatlantic birth, he has evidently made good use of his eyes and ears in the land of his adoption, where he has lived for some years as United States Consul; and he has gathered together a surprising stock of curious information. And what is more, he has put that information together in a very attractive manner. This work includes notices of the Fairy world and Spirit world as it has existed and still exists in the popular traditions west of the Severn, for he has included Monmouthshire for his own purposes, in order to embrace the Arthurian legends which hang around Carleon upon Usk. The last portion of his volume, dealing with the annual customs still kept up among the British folk is equal in value and in interest to the rest of the volume; and that is saying a great deal.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.*

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 27, a meeting of this Society was held at Burlington House. In the absence of Lord Carnarvon, the Chair was filled by Mr. Frederic Ouvry.—An address to the Lords of the Treasury was read asking for Government aid towards the publication of valuable historic papers from our national archives.—Mr. Freshfield read to the meeting some interesting extracts from the parish books of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street; and Professor Stubbs, and Mr. E. A. Bond, of the British Museum, were selected Fellows by a vote of the Council on account of their eminent services to the cause of antiquarian science. Considerable in-

terest attached to the meeting on account of its being known that among the subjects to be discussed was the "vexed question" of the intended restoration of St. Mark's, at Venice, with respect to which a letter was read which had been signed on behalf of the Society and forwarded by Lord Carnarvon to Lord Salisbury, asking him to use his influence with the Italian Government to remonstrate against any needless alteration in the structure and decoration of that gem of Christian art. It was hoped that this letter would prove as successful as the remonstrances of the society a few years ago have proved in saving from secularisation the Monastery of Monte Casino. The text of the letter of remonstrance on the subject of St. Mark's ran as follows:—

"Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Nov. 25, 1879.

"To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"My Lord Marquis,—We, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, desire to address your Lordship on a subject on which, we venture to think, this ancient and venerable society is not incompetent to speak and not permitted to be silent.

"It is very generally stated, and has not, so far as we are aware, been officially contradicted, that the Government of the King of Italy has decided on 'restoring'—which, under the circumstances, is almost equivalent to rebuilding—the west *façade* or front of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

"The public meetings which have been held in London, and at the two great seats of learning and culture, Oxford and Cambridge, the memorials which have been drawn up by various public bodies, and the discussions to which these meetings and memorials have given rise in the public journals of this country, afford sufficient evidence of the profound consternation which such a project has excited throughout the length and breadth of England.

"Without more accurate information we do not think it expedient or desirable to endorse or to echo all that has been said or written elsewhere in the way of remonstrance and expostulation. It is the pride of Italy to be the mother of the arts and the museum of the civilised world. Of that museum the Basilica of St. Mark's—in which East and West meet together—is one of the choicest gems. Until we have before us official confirmation of the fact we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the enlightened Government of the King of Italy will permit itself to be guided by the evil precedents of an earlier time, and embark upon a restoration which may hereafter be the source of deep but unavailing regret. Common justice and common courtesy alike demand that a Foreign Power to which England has so long been united by ties of sympathy and friendship should not be condemned unheard.

"On these grounds we venture with great respect to urge upon your Lordship the propriety of communicating to the Italian Government, through her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, the earnest desire of the Society of Antiquaries of London to be favoured with an official statement of the real facts of the case."

* We shall be glad to receive short notices of meetings from local secretaries or private members of societies, if sent to the Office by the 15th of each month.

A discussion followed the reading of the above letter, in which Mr. Knight, Mr. Morgan, Mr. H. Reeve, and Mr. G. Street took part, the first-named gentleman remarking that the Society had reason to hope that their representation would be attended with success, from the fact that some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when the "secularisation" of Monte Casino was contemplated, a remonstrance emanating from themselves had had the effect of changing the course of the Italian Government with respect to that building, which was still preserved.

At the meeting held Dec. 4, Mr. Ouvry, V.P. in the Chair, Mr. George Payne, of Sittingbourne, exhibited and described a remarkable collection of objects taken by him from a Roman grave, discovered on the 6th of November last, at Bayford, near that town, 20 yards from another Roman grave, unearthed in 1877, and shown by him at the Society's meeting of May 3 in that year. The antiques last found were of glass, pottery, and metal. To the first category belonged a square cinerary vessel of blue glass, a small, pale, greenish-blue glass jug, a round pale-blue glass bottle, fragments of a small vase of white transparent glass, and a pale olive-green glass vase. The ceramic objects were a delicate cream-coloured vase, slightly ornamented; two urns of Upchurch ware; a pitcher with red clay handle; half-a-dozen Samian pateræ; nine Samian cups, one of them ornamented with a leaf pattern. By far the most interesting metallic object was a fine vase in bronze, 10 in. high, 6½ in. broad at the widest part.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., forwarded a report on the archaeology of Cumberland. The discovery of two leaden coffins at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and of a large bronze spear-head in Cork harbour, was also communicated by local secretaries of the Society. Messrs. H. S. Milman, F.S.A., and J. E. Price, offered remarks on the new Roman find, than which, the chairman said, no finer had ever been laid before the Society.

Nov. 6.—ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Rev. C. W. Bingham in the Chair. The Chairman spoke of the great success of the Congress of the Institute at Taunton. The Rev. R. Bellis read a paper "On some Mural Paintings lately Discovered in the Church of St. Clement, Jersey."—Mr. W. Burges read a paper on "The Reliquary at Orvieto." Concerning the execution of the remarkable enamels which decorate this reliquary there has long been doubt, owing to a mistake in Agincourt's "History of Art," where it is stated that the subjects in the enamel are "peints sur fond d'email." The reliquary was exhibited only twice in the year, and was kept under four keys in the hands of different functionaries; so such inquirers as Sommeran, Labarte, and Duran were, from various causes, unable to solve the question. Mr. Burges was enabled, in April last, to examine the enamels, and to satisfy himself that they are executed in the ordinary manner, as described by Cellini, and not after the fashion of late enamel work, as stated by Agincourt.—Mr. W. A. Sanford exhibited a bronze torque, a bracelet, a double-looped and double-socketed celt, and a single-looped celt, found in the parish of West Buckland, Somerset.—Mr. W. D. Jeremy sent some embroidery in bead-work, representing Charles II. and his queen.—Mr. Buckley exhibited three chasubles and a dalmatic. Capt. E.

Hoare, a MS. in pencil, said to be of the time of the Irish civil wars.—Mr. T. Marlow laid before the meeting an illuminated pedigree of the family of Mereland, anciently of Orchardleigh, Somerset.—At the monthly meeting, held Dec. 4th, at 16, New Burlington Street, the following papers were read:—1. "On a Recent Discovery at Greenhithe, Kent," by the Rev. J. M. Gastrill; 2. "On the Sword of Sir Hugh de Morville," by Mr. R. S. Ferguson; 3. "Notes on some Ancient Indian Cemeteries," by Mr. J. D. Grant.—Mr. Gastrill exhibited a human skull and pottery, &c., lately found in a Dane-hole, at Greenhithe; Sir Wilfred Lawson exhibited a sword traditionally, but erroneously, said to be that of Sir Hugh de Morville; Mr. J. D. Grant, some vessels of pottery and stone implements, from an ancient cemetery in the Tinnevely district of the Madras Presidency; Mr. R. S. Ferguson, a "poke dial;" the Rev. J. F. Russell, several examples of stained glass of the 16th century; Mr. W. J. Bernhardt Smith, some beads and bugles of rock crystal, onyx, lapis lazuli, cornelian, Amazon stone, glass, enamel, &c., found in the bed of a watercourse, and also nine copper coins, of early 13th-century date, found with the beads. Lastly, Mr. H. Vaughan exhibited a miniature representing Peter Martyr, Italian work of the early part of the 16th century; two Gothic keys, also Italian work; another key of the French Renaissance period; and the first copies of the original *Spectator* papers.—Mr. G. T. Clark's paper on the Fate of Tunbridge Castle was postponed.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the first meeting of this Association for the session 1879–80, held Nov. 19.—Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the Chair—after the election of many new members, reference was made to the Saxon Church of Escombe, near Bishop Auckland, the discovery of which had been communicated to the congress by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell. The building is entirely of Saxon date, all the walls being original, and even the gables. The height, as is usual in buildings of this early date, is great for the size. This is, in the nave, 24 ft. 4 in., while the extreme length of nave and chancel is only 56 ft., width 14 ft. 4 in. The chancel arch is a semi-circle, and only 5 ft. 3 in. wide. All the walls are built of squared stones brought from the Roman Station at Binchester (Vinovium), and the name of the sixth cohort has been met with, built up among the walling. Escombe is a secluded village, and to this must be attributed the fact that the existence of this most interesting structure should have remained unknown until now. The plans will appear in the next part of the Society's Journal.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a letter from the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and reported the unfortunate proposal before the Italian Government to rebuild the front of St. Mark's, Venice. This work was strongly condemned, and a resolution to that effect was proposed, seconded by Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., and carried unanimously after an animated debate.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth reported the further discovery of important Roman remains at Bath, and Mr. Courtenay Lord exhibited some remarkable earthenware pipes, with neatly worked joints, found under the Roman Camp at Soddington, near Edgbaston, where the Chairman pointed

out similar remains were found in 1817.—Mr. Turner described a curious class of biers remaining in some of the Norfolk churches, and Mr. Watling exhibited a large collection of transcripts of ancient glass, &c., from Norfolk and Suffolk.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew read an elaborate paper on “The Antiquities of the Isle of Man,” referring especially to the interlaced crosses, and the curious little churches known as “creels.”—The proceedings were brought to a close by the portion of a paper on “The Results of the Recent Congress,” by the Chairman, but the conclusion had to be deferred from want of time. A large number of antiquities were exhibited.

The second evening meeting of this Society was held Dec. 3, when the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., mentioned that he had received a communication from Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of their vice-presidents, to the effect that it was in contemplation to petition the Earl of Verulam to allow some further explorations to be made upon the site of the well-known Amphitheatre of Verulamium (Verulam), which would no doubt be acceded to, and probably present important results to the antiquarian world.—Mr. Morgan then concluded his paper “On the Proceedings of the Recent Congress at Great Yarmouth,” particularly dwelling on the interest attaching to the closing three days, spent at Norwich, where the members and visitors had been instructed by Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Norwich, in the history and elucidation of the architecture of its beautiful cathedral, and subsequent examination of the fine old churches and mediæval buildings of the city, under the guidance of Mr. Phipson, F.S.A., and others. In referring to the visit paid to Blickling Hall, at the invitation of its owner, the Marchioness of Lothian, he described its many interesting architectural and historic features, mentioning especially the noble library, in which there were some 10,000 volumes, many of them printed by Aldus, and two copies of Coverdale's Bible, the Sedan New Testament, &c.—Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., in remarking upon the Chairman's *résumé* of the doings of the Association in Norfolk and Suffolk, called attention to the disputed point as to whether Anne Boleyn had been born at Blickling Hall or at Hever Castle. He expressed his belief that from tradition, as well as from the researches of Spelman, who died in 1643, only some few years over 100 after Queen Anne's execution, there could be little doubt but that the unfortunate lady had first seen the light at Blickling Hall, the ancient seat of her family.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society, held Dec. 8th, after the transaction of the usual routine business, a paper was read by Mr. George H. Birch, the honorary secretary, “On Ancient Paris,” from the Roman times down to the 15th century.—Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., exhibited and described some Roman and other antiquities recently discovered in London, in Barge Yard and Camomile Street.—From a report which is about to be circulated amongst the members it appears that this Society is increasing rapidly in the number of its members.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A *conversazione* of the members and friends of the above Society was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's Churchyard. It was the first

gathering of the winter season and was numerously attended. There was a good display of ecclesiastical art objects, which had been lent for the occasion; among them may be particularly mentioned several fine rubbings of brasses, both foreign and English, from Seville, Lübeck, Brunswick, and Cracow, also from churches in Sussex, Northampton, Cambridge, &c.; and old engravings and water-colour drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral, some showing the appearance which the building would have if the proposed internal decorations were carried into effect. There were also numerous beautiful examples of ecclesiastical embroidery, in the form of altar-cloths, frontals, &c., worked by the Sisters of St. Margaret's, at East Grinstead; photographs of churches, and examples of ancient ecclesiastical carvings; and likewise a valuable collection of seals and autographs, the latter including letters of Wesley and of Cardinals Manning and Newman. It may be added that this Society, which has been established scarcely nine months, now numbers nearly 250 members.

ON Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, the Dean of St. Paul's took the Chair at a meeting of the Society, when a considerable gathering of its members assembled at the Chapter-house. A paper on “Old St. Paul's, and its Architectural and Historical Associations” was read by Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, who traced the growth of successive structures dedicated to St. Paul from the time when the site was (according to tradition) covered by a temple of Diana, down to the erection of the first cathedral by Bishop Mellitus, and its reconstruction, after the Norman invasion, by Bishop Maurice. He drew a very vivid and interesting picture of the mediæval cathedral, when it was one of the twin glories of the Gothic architecture of the metropolis, with a spire taller than that of Salisbury, and a length in excess of the Cathedral of Ely, and perhaps even of the Abbey of St. Alban's. He also explained the ground-plan of the old cathedral (much of which has lately been brought again to light in laying out the gardens round St. Paul's); its cloister and chapter-house, its pulpit for sermons out of doors, known as Paul's Cross, its separate campanile or bell tower, and the two churches of St. Gregory and St. Faith, which it had absorbed into itself. He showed that the latter church was built on the top of a crypt, which was used for Divine worship, and was subsequently absorbed into the choir of the cathedral. Mr. Ferrey also commented at some length on the tombs of Bishop Maurice and of John of Gaunt, both of which stood near the high altar, and on the Italian ornamentation of the nave by Inigo Jones shortly before the destruction of the fabric by the great fire. The lecture was illustrated throughout by a collection of old prints and architectural elevations, including several by Hollar, which were hung on the walls of the Chapter-house. A vote of thanks to the Lecturer and the Chairman brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.—The following pages have been promised for the present session:—“The Christian Altar Architecturally Considered,” by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; “Christian Iconography,” by Mr. George Birch, honorary secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held Nov. 13, when the Report of the past year was

read and approved. Seventeen ordinary members were admitted. An inaugural lecture was delivered by Dr. Zerffi "On the Science of History."

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Dec. 2, Samuel Birch, Esq., President, D.C.L., in the Chair. Two papers were read by the Rev. A. Löwy, on "The Samaritans in Talmudical Writings," and on "An Account given by a Samaritan, in A.D. 1713, on the Ancient Copy of the Pentateuch at Naples." In concluding the latter section of his paper, Mr. Löwy suggested several important points, which deserve the attention of travellers, who may have occasion to examine this ancient codex of the Five Books of Moses.—The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, January 6, when a paper will be read by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, on "The Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks on the Nahr-el-Kelb River, Syria."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Oct. 16, John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. A paper was read by Mr. Edward Thomas, in which he sought to give an explanation of the ancient symbol occurring on coins and elsewhere, and called by the Indians *svastika* (mystic-cross). With this emblem Mr. Thomas connected the triquetra of the coins of Lycia, that of Sicily, &c., and even the cross-like labyrinthine pattern of the early coins of Cnossus in Crete.—A paper was also read by Dr. Aquila Smith on "The Irish Silver Coins of Henry VIII."

PROVINCIAL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, CORNWALL.—Nov. 24th. Reports of the Council, &c., were read and passed.—A paper on the "Flints of Brixham Cave," was read by Mr. N. Whitley; also papers on "Cornish Antiquities," "New Discoveries at St. Just," by Mr. W. C. Borlase; on "Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. W. Jago; on "Henry Bone, the Miniature Painter," by Mr. S. P. Tregelles; and on "Ancient Stone Weights," by Messrs. Barham and Whitley.—Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, was elected President for two years.—The Institution publishes annually two "Journals," chiefly on antiquarian subjects, edited by Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S., one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Institution.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, held Dec. 8, the following papers were read: "On Chalices and Patens found in Tombs," by Sir H. Dryden, Bart.; "The Pedigree of the Fitzwilliams's of Harrowden," by Mr. S. Sharp; and a Report of the Proceedings of the Subcommittee appointed to watch the excavations on the site of Northampton Castle.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the general meeting, held Dec. 1, Professor Hughes, F.S.A., in the Chair, Professor Skeat made some observations on the effigy of a bishop lately discovered at Trinity Church, Cambridge, and which he identified with Bishop Jerome Roche-amour, a name derived from Rupes Amatoria, in Guienne.—Mr. J. W. Clark made a communication on the Church of St. John Baptist, Cambridge; a paper was read by Mr. C. W. King, on a "Mummy's Treasures recently discovered in the Delta;" and Mr. W. W. Faulder read a paper descriptive of eight antique

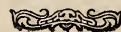
swords, which he exhibited.—Mr. Griffith exhibited a palæolithic flint implement, which probably originally came from the Chesterton gravel-pits.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Oct. 25 the members of this Society visited the various remains, both Roman and mediæval, which exist in the neighbourhood of Sandford-on-Thames, including Littlemore Church, and the "Mynchery," of which Mr. J. H. Parker gave an account; the excavations recently made by Professor Rolleston on the site of some Roman pottery-works; Sandford Church, the chief features of which were pointed out by the Rev. Dr. Whitmarsh; and the Preceptory of the Knights Templars, where Mr. Allin pointed out what was left of this establishment, which was removed to Temple Cowley about the year 1274.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society, held on Nov. 7, at Dumfries, Mr. Maxwell, of the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser*, in the Chair, the Secretary announced that he had received as a donation to the Society a splendid collection of nearly 200 species Zoophytes, Echinodermata, Crustacea, and marine and fresh-water shells. They have been presented by Dr. Gilchrist. One or two other donations were also announced.

GLASGOW RUSKIN SOCIETY.—The Glasgow Branch of the Ruskin Society held meetings on the 25th of November and the 8th of December. At the former meeting a paper was read by Mr. Hamilton Aiton, Hon. Treasurer of the Society, on "Land Ownership, its Evils, and the Remedies advocated by Mr. Ruskin;" and the subject formed the topic of an animated discussion at both meetings. The Society meets on the evening of every other Monday, for the purpose of reading papers bearing on the teaching of Mr. Ruskin.

MEATH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—This Society was established for the preservation of the ancient monuments of the county, and the study of their history. For the last few months the Committee has been assiduously labouring in the promotion of the former of those objects. A considerable sum has been expended on the extensive and picturesque ruins of St. John's Priory, at Newtown, near Trim. Nothing in the way of *restoration* has been attempted, however; the Society wisely confines its efforts to the arresting or retarding of the progress of decay. At present the Society's workmen are engaged in strengthening the Sheep Gate, a part of the fortifications of ancient Trim. A short time since the Society brought under the notice of the Earl of Essex the neglected state of the Yellow Steeple, a lofty and beautiful church-tower of the fifteenth century, standing on his lordship's property at Trim. In reply, Lord Essex very generously authorised the Society to have the necessary works carried out at his expense. The Society has also been fortunate enough to persuade the Board of Works to take charge of the ruined churches of Rathmore and Moymet, beautiful and most interesting structures, with the view of preserving them as national monuments.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE Crace collection of "Londoniana" has been purchased for the British Museum for 3000*l*.

A RELIC OF OLD LONDON.—Recently there has passed another relic of the London of the days of Elizabeth, the residence on the western side of Aldersgate, commonly known as "Shakespeare's house." The local tradition goes that William Shakespeare lived in it when he was proprietor of the theatre in Golden Lane, towards the close of the fifteenth century. In Shakespeare's time the house bore the sign of the "Half Moon," to which sundry inscriptions and hieroglyphics in the old wood-work referred. A writer in the *City Press* in 1866 describes the house as well able to "vie with any other house in the City for its elaborate carvings in wood and primitive panelling, well worthy of the attention of those curious in such matters." As a proof of its age he mentions that during some recent repairs there was found under the wood-mark a coin of the date of 1596. It is recorded in Ben Jonson's *Life* that on one occasion the "rare" old poet, feeling an inward craving for "sack," went to the "Half Moon" in Aldersgate Street, but, finding it closed, took himself off to the "Sun," in Long Acre, where he immediately sat down and wrote the following epigram :—

Since the "Half Moon" is so unkind
To make me go about,
The "Sun" my money now shall have,
The "Moon" shall go without.

Half a century or more later, the aristocratic and literary wits of the "Merry Monarch's" Court were accustomed, we are told, to assemble at the "Half Moon" tavern, opposite to Lauderdale House, which, as is well known, stood on the east side of the street. "Shakespeare's house," however, with its heavy projecting gables and quaint oriels and bow windows is now a thing of the past, and a large pile of modern buildings is about to be erected on its site.—*Times*.

RELICS IN CHANCERY.—Among other miscellaneous effects standing to the credit of the Paymaster-General, the Bank of England is custodian of the following treasures :—A box containing small articles of jewellery ; a box, marked "Securities for the testator's personal estate ;" a box containing plate ; a paper marked "George Colman"—will ; a box, marked "Waterloo Bridge Shares ;" a box, marked "Indian and Foreign Investments ;" a box, marked "Documents of Title, Jewels, Trinkets, Watches, and Personal Ornaments ;" a box, marked "Diamond Necklace, Coronet, and Earrings ;" a bag of clipped money, 20th Aug., 1726 ; a document marked "De-benture, 1799 ;" a box, marked "Jewellery, Family Relics, and Silver Plate ;" and a box marked "Presentation Plate." The Comptroller-General states that he has pointed out in successive Reports to Parliament the imperfect audit which it is in his power to give to such accounts as these in consequence of the inadequacy of his staff, and that to his last Report he appended an extract from a letter to the Treasury on

the subject, to which letter he has received no reply.—*Standard*.

STONE AGE DISCOVERIES.—Great sensation has been excited among *savants* in Russia by the discovery on the shores of Lake Ladoga of sundry remains of men and animals belonging to the stone age. The bones came to light last summer during the excavation of a new canal in connection with the Neva-Volga waterway system. On removing a layer of peat eighteen feet deep, and composed of vegetable soil covering a primeval forest, the navvies came across some skulls and bones. Fortunately the engineer in charge of the works happened to pass by at the time, and being a man of some slight scientific attainments, he saw the value of the discovery, and wrote to his friend Professor Innostransteff, of the St. Petersburg University, to come and inspect it. On the arrival of the *savant* he announced, with joy, that the remains belonged to the period of pre-historic man. Eight of the skulls were collected by him in excellent condition, one being provided with a lower jaw and a complete set of powerful teeth, another having, in good preservation, the osseous part of the nose. The value of the discovery may be estimated from the fact that up to the present moment, according to Professor Tagankoff, only forty human skulls of the stone age have been found in all Europe, and only one solitary one in Russia. This latter specimen was discovered in a spot quite remote from Lake Ladoga, being unearthed by Prince Uvaroff at the village of Volosova, on the bank of the River Oka. During the stay of the professor at the canal cutting, several further portions of skulls were found, and a number of scattered teeth and some human bones, besides sixty bone implements, including such interesting articles as "knives and needles." Of the remains of wild animals the professor unearthed bones of the pre-historic elk, the Bos primigenius, the white bear, and the wolf. Of domestic animals only the bones of a small dog were discovered. All these remains, together with fragments of a pre-historic oak, and numerous specimens of fish, arrived at St. Petersburg a few days ago, and will shortly be examined by a congress of Russian *savants*.—*Globe*.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE GIPSIES.—The chiefs of the Gipsy Congress, which has lately concluded its proceedings in Hungary "for the promotion of the Gipsy interest everywhere," resolved that the plan and results of their deliberations should be kept secret ; but certain of the Hungarian journals profess to have obtained a glimpse of the mysteries and to describe the composition of the assemblage. The principal topic discussed was, it is understood, the marriage law of the Wandering Race, by which persons contract alliances of "the heart," which are binding for only so long as the mutual affection continues. The true Gipsies, it is well known, have recognised in this institution a sure forerunner of degradation to their tribes, but their determination in the matter has not been made public. The most conspicuous interest of this strange gathering, however, consists—if the Hungarian account be authentic—in the rapid, yet perfectly silent, summons to the people of the scattered race, which was obeyed, it is said, from nearly every part of Europe. These "Pharaoh's people," as they are styled in Hungary, from the

tradition of their Egyptian origin, passed, it would appear, a sign among their fellows, through one country after another, conveying an invitation to attend, on a particular day, at a certain village. Thither came, accordingly, their near neighbours, the tent-dwellers of Bohemia, nicknamed "the unsociables;" the Zingari, of Portugal; the Gitanos, of Spain; the Heidens, or "heathens," as they are called, of Holland; and the Gipsies of Sweden, misnamed "Tartars," because of a popular notion that they drifted to the shores of the Northern seas from the wildernesses of Tartary. Singularly enough, the "Wallachians" present did not arrive from the Valley of the Danube, but from Italy, where, on account of another legend, the appellation still clings to them. But there, we are told, they were, with the German Zigeuner, or Wanderers, and the Turkish Tchingani; and a wondrous human medley it must have been. The probability is, nevertheless, that very few of these remote representatives attended the "Congress;" but the episode demonstrates, at all events, that Gipsydom is not, as is sometimes asserted, utterly extinct, and that it is not to be confounded altogether with the "tramping" of the highways and the vagabondage of the village common.—*Echo*.

RELICS OF A FORGOTTEN EXPEDITION.—Attention has been directed to the fact of two of the cannon which were part of the armament of one of La Perouse's ships having been found embedded in a coral reef on the coast of Vanikoro. We understand from a gentleman who saw them that in his opinion they might be easily recovered if the reef was shattered by a charge or two of dynamite. Such interesting relics, found again after nearly a century, would surely be an attraction during the Exhibition; and no doubt, if the matter were suggested to Commodore Wilson, he would give instructions to the commanders of some of the vessels cruising among the South Sea Islands to take steps to recover them.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

THE FOLK-LORE OF NUTS.—"Mild October" not only "brings the pheasant," but also nuts and walnuts, and though the general public will insist on eating the latter during September, when they have not come to maturity, this is *par excellence* the nut month. Many are the traditions connected with nuts—at least with the common hazel-nut which abounds in our woods and hedge-rows. In old times it was held that the promise of an abundant nut-crop was also a promise of an abundant wheat-harvest, as we find from Virgil and other classical poets. This year a scarcity of nuts and corn will certainly go together. Surflot, in his "Countrie Farme" (1660), says that "this speech hath growen common amongst the people, that the yeere which yeldeth plentife of nuts doth also yeld many marriages;" and even now the tradition holds in many parts of this country and of the Continent that a good nut year is indicative of a corresponding increase in the population. In Bohemia, to the present day, it is said that where hazel-nuts abound there will be more than the average number of children born outside the bonds of lawful wedlock. As far back also as the time of Virgil we read of the custom of scattering nuts at weddings, which some antiquaries have interpreted as symbolical of the bridegroom "putting away childish things," and bid-

ding farewell to boyish sports and pleasures, of which the scrambling for nuts was a type. But it is far more likely that the custom was associated originally with the tradition that the nut was the emblem of fertility; and we know that not very long ago it was a common practice to place a basket of nuts in the nuptial chamber. In Westphalia and other parts of Germany it is still the custom to mingle nuts with seed corn, in the belief that they make it prolific. Macaulay tells us that the scattering of nuts at weddings was practised until a comparatively recent period in the island of Minorca. In this country rice has long taken their place. The use of nuts for divination in love affairs is well known and widely disseminated; and the Scotch still keep up very generally the old custom of Halloween, or "nut-crack night," gathering from the manner in which nuts turn in the fire the results of their courtships.—*Standard*.



Antiquarian News.

THE next Congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Lincoln in July or August.

MR. BOGUE has just published a new and revised edition of Mr. T. T. Dyer's "Folk-lore."

The 1800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii was celebrated in that city in September last.

MR. F. WARNE will bring out early in the New Year a cheap and popular edition of "Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH's work on "St. Guthlac and the Fen Country" may be expected to appear sometime before Easter.

Two most distinguished antiquaries and archæologists have died during 1879—M. Viollet le Duc and Mr. Edward Blore.

PARK's "History of Hampstead," a work long since out of print, is being reproduced by instalments in the columns of the *Hampstead Express*. It is to be brought down to the present time.

MESSRS. VIRTUE & Co. will shortly publish the third volume of their reissue of Brayley's "History of Surrey;" and the fourth volume is in course of preparation.

THE 268th anniversary of "Founder's Day" was kept in Thomas Sutton's old hall at the Charterhouse, on Friday, the 12th of December. "Founder's Day" was celebrated at Eton as usual on Saturday, the 6th of December.

Among the New Year's gifts published at Paris is one entitled "L'Art Ancien à l'Exposition Universelle de 1878," giving a full description of the ancient sculptures, bronzes, medals, illuminated MS., &c., which were collected in that summer at the Trocadero and Champ de Mars.

MR. GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., is busy in preparing for the press a series of lectures on English Church Architecture, from the earliest ages to the sixteenth century—a subject on which he has an hereditary right to discourse.

One of "Jack Sheppard's" haunts, the "Old White Lion" in Wych Street, Strand, the carpenters' shop adjoining, in which that young burglar was

apprenticed, and some old rooms in the rear, with carved and painted panels, are about to be pulled down in the course of the next few weeks.

AT the suggestion of the President of the Philological Society, some members of that body, and of the Early-English Text Society, have resolved to procure the reproduction by photo-lithography of the Epinal MS. of the seventh century, supposed to be the oldest document in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Mr. H. Sweet will superintend the work, and write an introduction to it. The issue will be limited.

PERSHORE ABBEY CHURCH.—Messrs. Gillet and Bland, of Croydon, have lately completed the erection of a set of carillons in Pershore Abbey Church. A fresh tune is played every day for 14 days on 8 bells, the tenor weighing about 26 cwt., each tune is played twice over, five times during 24 hours, at 9, 12, 3, 6, and 9, o'clock. The total cost of the machinery was about 320*l*. Messrs. Gillet and Bland's machinery has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and the carillons placed by them in Worcester Cathedral and in Abbot Lichfield's Tower at Evesham, have brought reputation to the firm, which will not suffer by this their latest work in Worcestershire.

SALE OF AN ELIZABETHAN HOUSE.—Recently Milland House, near Liphook, Hants, a charming old residential seat, has lately passed under the hammer for 7300*l*. The mansion was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and is one of the oldest and most picturesque places in the county. It stands in a timbered park of some 25 acres, about two miles from Liphook, the whole being built and fitted throughout in the Elizabethan style. A special feature of the place is a spring of purest water, which supplies by natural gravitation a set of fountains, and then forms a lake below, away from the house.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES AT TOOTING.—While some workmen were lately making excavations near Tooting, for the foundation of some new buildings, at a depth of 20 feet one of them struck his spade against something brittle. On an examination being made, some antique Roman and Etruscan ware was unearthed, and the following articles found:—A quantity of glass, with etching in gold, representing two figures of the early Christian age; some specimens of glass vases, of great iridescence; a Roman glass bowl, broken in fifteen pieces, in white, yellow, blue, ruby, and other colours; a vase of antique Roman manufacture, in four pieces; a lance, battle-axe, and dagger; also some bronze weapons in fragments, and a silver cup, the whole of these being fused together apparently by fire. Alongside these treasures was found an immense square copper box, the lid lying next the articles named, and the other portion broken in halves, the treasures having evidently been once enclosed in it.

DISCOVERY OF A REMARKABLE CAVE.—At Guissey, Finisterre, a cave fifteen metres long by four wide has been discovered under a heap of rocks. One entrance faces the sea at a height of four metres, and the other the land, so that it must have been well adapted for watch and defence. Below a layer of ashes were found stones laid together, human bones, remains of funeral urns, evidently Celtic, a considerable quantity of animal bones, some of them apparently of extinct species, and a stone hammer and polished porphyry hatchet.

ANTIQUITIES FROM THE BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES.—An interesting piece of sculpture from Jerablous, on the banks of the Euphrates, has been just recently deposited in the Assyrian Gallery of the British Museum. The slab measures about 14 in. thick, 4 ft. high, and 2 ft. 2 in. wide. Down the middle of the face is a full-length figure of a man in profile to the right, in high relief, with long curled beard, wearing a tightly-fitting garment with short sleeves, bordered neck, and fluted folds over the breast; over this a loose robe passes over the right shoulder and under the left arm. The feet of the figure are encased in shoes with narrow turned-up toes, of very Eastern form. The left arm of the man is extended, and holds out a short staff with a long groove, and faint indications of several cross grooves or bars. There are eight lines of hieroglyphic inscription in the so-called Hamathite language, several of the characters here not being found on the block referred to above.

DISCOVERY OF A BRITISH GRAVE.—Some workmen employed in excavating sand on the premises of Dalarnar Distillery, Campbeltown, came lately upon a large half-dressed stone lying about three feet beneath the surface of the ground. On removing the stone it was found to be one of six encasing two urns. The urns were of a primitive type, and of coarse workmanship. On touching one of them it fell to pieces. Either owing to permeation by water or other causes, the texture was broken up, and the material was converted into earth. The contents of both urns consisted of a quantity of human bones in small pieces, all charred, but without any ashes. What seemed a quantity of decayed wood was round the outside of the urns. Some of the archaeologists think that the ground in which the remains were found was anciently the sea-beach. The distillery is situated in the district which at one time was the site of the capital of the Dalreod Scots.

DR. LAING'S BOOK SALE.—The sale of a part of the late Dr. Laing's library has just been concluded by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The first (Kilmarnock) edition of Robert Burns's Poems fetched 90*l*. Among the other most interesting lots were the dedication copy of "Sir J. Dalrymple's Institutions of the Law of Scotland," handsomely bound, and stamped with the arms of Charles II., 295*l*. Berge's "Confessire della Fide Christiana," formerly in the possession of Mary, Queen of Scots, 149*l*. Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, 12*l*. 5*s*.; "Paradise Regained," first edition, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," first edition, imperfect, 50*l*. The result of the eleven days' sale was about 14,000*l*.

AT a meeting of German Philologists and Schoolmasters held in Treves, in October, it was announced that among the manuscripts in the Municipal Library of that city a fragment of an old French poem had been discovered. It had been prepared for the press and annotated by Herr Käuffer, teacher in the Real-schule. This interesting fragment consists of seventy-eight verses. The editor, who describes it as part of a poem on St. Nonna and her son, St. Devy, attributes the work to Richard I., or Cœur de Leon, of England.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—The publications of

the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, will henceforth, by the courtesy of the Committee of Council on Education, be regularly presented to the Lambeth Palace Library. The State Papers and historical series of the Rolls publications have been given to it from the commencement.

DISCOVERY OF COINS.—As a farmer was digging near a hedge at Mantua a short time since, he found an earthen pot containing a large number of gold pieces belonging to the sixteenth century, and including some half and quarter doubloons of Spain and Genoa, and some florins of Cosmo III. and Ferdinand de Medicis, Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.—On Tuesday, October 14th, the five hundredth anniversary of the Foundation of New College, Oxford, by William of Wykeham, was celebrated in grand style on the reopening of the chapel, which has been thoroughly renovated at an expense of from twenty to thirty thousand pounds, from the plans of Mr. George Gilbert Scott. A numerous and distinguished company were entertained on the occasion.

THE following works of an archaeological character are announced in the *Times* column of "New Books and New Editions." "The History of Antiquity," translated from the German of Professor Max-Dunker, by G. S. Abbott, Vol. III. (Bentley). "Oxford," chapters by A. Lang, 4to, illustrated with etchings (Seeley). "The Boys' Froissart," illustrated. "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists," Hogarth and Rubens. "The Witty and Humorous Side of the English Poets from Chaucer," by A. H. Elliot (S. Low). "Episodes of Personal Adventures, Discovery, History, in all Ages" (Blackie). "The Diary of John Evelyn," edited from the original MSS. by W. Bray, F.S.A., and a "New Life of Evelyn," by H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., 4 vols. (Bickersand Son). "History of Afghanistan," by Col. Malleon (Allen). "The Masters of Genre Painting," by F. Wedmore. "The Administration of John De Witt," Vol. I. by J. Geddes. "Germany, Past and Present," by S. Baring-Gould. "Old Celtic Romances," translated from the Gaelic by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. "Popular Romances of the Middle Ages," by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bt. (C. K. Paul and Co.) "Venice," by Yriarte (G. Bell).

FROM the *Perseveranza* of Milan we learn that the Commission for the preservation of mediæval and other monuments, and fine arts in that province, has lately obtained from the Italian Government a subsidy of 1183 lire for completing the restorations of the famous old Abbey of La Certosa di Garegnano. Besides this, the following works are also engaging the attention of the Commission:—1. The raising of suitable masonry around the external semicircle of the Arco del Sempione. As the Home Office has demurred to this expense, it is understood that the Commission will apply to the Minister of Public Instruction. 2. The ancient Oratorio di Cassina O'Lona, containing many wall-paintings by artists of great eminence; for the preservation of these Signori Mongeri, Colla, and Caffi have been specially appointed. 3. The church of San Francesco, at Lodi, a fine monument of art of the first half of the

sixteenth century. Here the object is to bring certain recent additions to the building into harmony with the old design. 4. The ancient little church of Saint Eusebio, near Cinisello, and the Abbey of Cerroto, in the district of Lodi, a building of very singular construction, of the thirteenth century, which cannot fail to have a special interest for antiquarists. 5. Last, though not least, the attention of the Commission is occupied with a most interesting tomb of the first part of the Iron Period, just discovered near Montanaso (Lodi), as well as with some objects found in four different places, and which are very probably of Roman origin. The Commission concluded its last sitting with a vote of thanks to that of the City of Naples for having presented to it a copy of splendid drawings of the frescoes of the Covent of Our Lady at Naples, Donna Regina.

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.—We are glad to hear that this rather formidable undertaking of Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, has met with a very favourable reception. The whole impression, and it is not stereotyped, will soon be disposed of, and as it is not likely that the book will ever be reprinted, those who wish to possess the work should secure copies without delay.

MR. CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., has reprinted for private circulation his able and exhaustive paper on "Guilds" from his "Insurance Cyclopædia."

ALLAN RAMSAY'S "Gentle Shepherd" is about to be republished in a sumptuous form by Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh. A new prologue is to be included in its pages, and a *fac-simile* of the original MS. will be given.

MARDEN HOUSE, near Godstone, Surrey, the property of Sir William Clayton, Bart., was burnt to the ground on the 9th November. The mansion was of historic interest, for Evelyn wrote his "Diary" there; the Second Napoleon lived there whilst in exile; and Macaulay resided there for some time.

THE ancient archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, preserved in the Kremlin, at Moscow, are being examined by a Special Commission from St. Petersburg. The State documents in a bound condition exceed 25,000 volumes. The letters of Peter the Great are to be published next year. They number nearly 9000, and will fill fifteen volumes. M. Grote, the academician, is engaged in collecting the scattered MS. writings of Pletner.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.—This work, which is under the general supervision of Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, B.A., LL.B., F.S.A., author of the "Coinage of Scotland," &c., is making progress. The first part will contain about 40 plates, besides maps, and smaller illustrations. The Earl of Glasgow, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, has the supervision of the historical department, which promises to contain matter of much interest. Several important documents relating to the Sempill family have been discovered in Shropshire, while the treasures of the several Register Houses have been ransacked for matter relating to the county. Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, is the publisher.

Correspondence.

EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF "HAMLET."

Two or three years ago several boxes of old papers belonging to the Trevelyan family passed through my hands, that I might make a selection of some of them for the Camden Society: among these was a paper containing a MS. list of books, and that list was dated 1595, in a hand-writing of the times. One of these books was expressly called

"HAMLET'S HISTORIE,

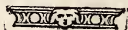
exactly as Shakespeare spelt the name, and not *Hamblet*, as it was often written, and printed at that date, and as it stands on the title-page of the prose "Historie of Hamlet," printed by Richard Braddock for Thomas Pavier in 1608, which was clearly a reprint of an earlier impression. Hence we might infer, possibly, that the entry in the Trevelyan list related to the play, and not to the prose narrative of the story which went through several impressions, although only a single copy of it, and that dated 1608, has come down to us. However, we know that at that period plays were often called "histories" on the title-pages, so that we cannot by any means be sure that the "Hamlet Historie" of the Trevelyan list refers to Shakspeare's drama, and not to the prose narratives of which only one exemplar is known to be in existence. I may add here, what I do not recollect to have seen quoted, the following passage from Sir Thomas Smith's "Voyage and Entertainment in Russia," 1605, which mentions "Hamlet" by its proper name, and also speaks, in the same sentence, of "a stage action:" I use the very words and spelling of the original tract, sign K, for the tract is not paged:—

"His father's Empire and Government was but as the Poetical Furie in a 'Stage-action,' compleat, yet with horrid and wofull tragedies: a first, but no second to any *Hamlet*; and now Revenge, just Revenge, was coming with his sworde drawn against him, his royall Mother and dearest Sister, to fill up those Murdering Sceanes."

I do not recollect to have seen the above anywhere mentioned. I certainly have not quoted it myself in any of my editions of Shakspeare, and I believe it is new. It is very possible that there existed, in the time of our Great Poet, another play upon the story of "Hamlet." Shakspeare's Tragedy, I need hardly say, was first printed in 1603, but there may have been, and perhaps was, an older drama on the same incidents; there may even have been an earlier, but now lost, impression of Shakspeare's "Hamlet." Only a single copy of the impression of 1603 is known.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Maidenhead, Dec. 1879.



ROYAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

OF the twenty-six Royal Governors of New York, only three—namely, Burnet, Cobden, and Monkton—have been engraved; and no portraits of the remaining twenty-three exist in America. There can be little doubt, however, that paintings of some, if not all, of them are at this day in the possession of their descendants in England. The post was one of honour and emolument, and was generally conferred upon those who were either of noble descent themselves or connected with the nobility by marriage. If any of your readers know of the existence and whereabouts of one or more of such portraits they would earn the lasting gratitude of all students of American history, by communicating the fact to the Editor of THE ANTIQUARY, who will, I am sure, publish the same for the benefit of his American readers. The attention recently directed in England to the preservation of historical portraits leads me to hope that this query will meet the eye of some one both able and willing to answer it. I subjoin a list of the Governors, with such brief remarks as may serve to identify them or to point out the probable custodian of the portrait. Further details may be found in the notes scattered through the quarto volumes of Dr. Callaghan's "Colonial History of New York."

1664. Col. Richard Nicolls.

1668. Col. Francis Lovelace, second son of Sir Richard Lovelace, afterwards Baron Lovelace, of Hurley.

1674. Major Sir Edmund Andros, Soigmour of Sausmarez, afterwards Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber.

1683. Col. Thomas Dongan.

1688. Sir Francis Nicholson.

1690. Col. Henry Houghton.

1692. Benjamin Fletcher.

1695. Richard, first Earl of Bellamont, and second Baron of Coloony, in the county of Sligo.

1701. John Nanfan.

1702. Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon.

1708. John, fourth Lord Lovelace, and Baron of Hurley.

1709. Major Richard Ingoldsby.

1710. Robert Hunter. His wife was a daughter of Sir Thomas Orby, Bart., of Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire, and relict of Lord John Hay, second son of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

1720. William Burnet, son of the historian.

1728. John Montgomerie. He had been Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.

1731. Col. William Cosby, formerly Governor of Minorca. His wife was a daughter of Lord Halifax.

1736. George Clark. He married Anne Hyde, a relative of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. He died on his estate in Cheshire in 1759.

1743. Admiral George Clinton, a younger son of the Earl of Lincoln.

1753. Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., of Chicksands, Bedfordshire. He married Lady Anne Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Halifax.

1753. James De Lancey.

1754. Sir Charles Hardy.

1760. Cadwallader Colden.
 1761. Gen. Robert Monkton.
 1765. Sir Henry Moore, formerly Governor of Jamaica.
 1770. John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore. He married Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway. His daughter Augusta married the Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III.
 1771. William Tryon. His wife, Mrs. Wake, was a relative of the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary for the Colonies.

S. W. P.

New York.



SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

I should be glad to know how many places of this name are to be found in England, where they are situated, and whether there is any brook near each or any of them, and any tradition about "swine" being driven over the "brook" or washed in it. As the Anglo-Saxon "swin" means a swine or pig, and "burne" a bourn, stream, brook, river, fountain, well (Bosworth), the meaning of the name Swinburne seems clear. I know only of Swinburne in the parish of Chollerton, near Hexham, in Northumberland.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

[Apparently there is in England no other parish or hamlet called Swinburne except that mentioned by our correspondent, of which the author of "Beauties of England and Wales" observes that "this place, with Gunnerton, was held by Peter de Gunwarton, of the barony of Baliol, by two knights' fees, in the reign of Edward I. In 1326 it belonged to John de Swinburne, who gave it, or received from it, his name; from him it passed to John de Widdrington by marriage. Afterwards it came to the Riddells, whose family still possess the manorial rights of Swinburne." Mr. Furnivall may be glad of the following list of other parishes in England which apparently have a similar porcine derivation:—Swineshead, in Lincolnshire; Swinford, in Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire; Swinbrook, in Oxfordshire; Swindale, in Westmoreland; Swinderby, in Lincolnshire; Swindon, in Gloucester, Wilts, and Staffordshire; Swine, in Yorkshire; Swineshead (or Swynshed), in Huntingdonshire; Swinfleet, in Yorkshire; Swinhope, in Lincolnshire; Swinnerton, in Staffordshire; Swinestead, in Lincolnshire; Swinton, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and Swyncomb, in Oxfordshire.—ED. A.]



CHAUCER'S ENVOY TO BUKTON.

The one MS. of this late poem, Fairfax, 16, Bodleian Library, and the first printer of the poem, "Julian Notary" (1499-1501), rightly named *Bukton* in the first line of it. But William Thynne, in his editions of 1532 and 1542, prints "&c." for *Bukton*.

"My mayster, &c., when of Christ our kynge." All the reprinters (or editors) of the poem in the successive editions of Chaucer's Works give this "&c."

up to Moxon's double column edition of 1843, which following Tyrwhitt's note of 1778, restored "*Bukton*," and turned out "&c." Can any one tell me who edited this book for Moxon? Mr. Arthur H. Moxon does not know. Singer's edition of 1822, and the Aldine of 1845, quietly leave out this poem of *Bukton* altogether.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.



CURIOUS PLAGIARISM FROM HAMLET.

I forward to you for insertion in your columns a curious plagiarism from "*Hamlet*," of too late a period to be noticed in my book, but well worth preserving.

Yours,

J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS.

Hollingbury Copse, Brighton.

Th' Example of his conversation
 With such an high, illustrious vigour shone,
 The blackest Fangs of base Detraction
 Had nothing to traduce or fasten on.
 His very Lookes did fairely edifie,
 Not mask'd with forms of false Hypocrisie;
 A gracefull Aspect, a brow smooth'd with Love,
 The Curls of VENUS with the front of JOVE;
 An Eye like MARS, to threaten & command,
 More than the Burnish'd Scepter in his Hand;
 A Standing like the Herald MERCURIE;
 A Gesture humbly proud & lowly high;
 A Mountaine rooted deepe, that kiss'd the Skie,
 A Combination and Formalitie
 Of reall Features twisted in a String
 Of rich Ingredients, fit to make a King.

The above is from Poems by H^y. TUBBEE, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1648-1656. MS. Harl. 4126, leaf 50, back. From Eleg. VI. on "The Roiall Martyr," Charles I.



FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT COINS.

In the *Times* of Nov. the 26th it is stated in a leading article that "Birmingham will undertake to reproduce the fac-simile of every coin with all the notes of antiquity upon it."

This statement requires qualification, the Birmingham forgeries being peculiarly clumsy. As to modern falsifications of coins and medals in general, I would state that there are criteria in the case of forgeries struck from dies and cast from moulds which very rarely fail. The keepers of national coin cabinets, the principal coin dealers, and the most experienced amateurs are so rarely deceived that the proportion of false coins acquired by them unwittingly is practically so small as to afford no appreciable proportion in the number or value of their purchases.

I am, your obedient servant,
 REGINALD STUART POOLE.

British Museum.

The Antiquary Exchange.

In response to the wishes of many of our Subscribers, this department is opened for their use, in order that readers of THE ANTIQUARY may have a channel of communication with one another, for the exchange and purchase of examples of the different subjects in which they are interested.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Send the advertisement of the article for sale or exchange, addressed to THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, London, written on one side of the paper only, and each article distinct from the other.

2. Enclose 1d. stamp for each three words or part of three words.

3. The name and address of each advertiser must be sent for the Manager's use, but if not to be published, a number will be attached, and all replies to the same would be enclosed in a blank envelope, with number thus, 141 together with a loose 1d. postage stamp to defray postage to the advertiser.

4. For the convenience of advertisers the Manager will hold the purchase money in deposit, and inform both parties of its receipt, and for sums under £2 will deduct 6d., to pay postages, etc., and for sums over that amount, 1s. The deposit money will be sent to the seller, when the Manager has been informed that the article has been purchased. If the article is returned to the sender, the deposit will be remitted to the depositor.

5. The carriage of all goods by post to be prepaid by the sender; goods by rail or carrier by the purchaser.

6. NOTE.—All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A pair of Brass Alms Dishes, about 15 inches in diameter (2).

Harvey—De Motu Cordis, 4to, Frankfort, 1628(1).

Royers.—History of Prices.

Le Duc.—Military Architecture.

Rock.—Church of our Fathers.

Timbs.—Nooks and Corners.

Lodge.—Illustrations of British History.

Wills.—Sir Roger de Coverley.

Northcote.—Celebrated Sanctuaries.

Antiquarian Repository.

Rochesters Poems, 1678.—J. Briggs, Bradbourne Vale, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WANTED.—Numbers 5 and 6 of Ruskin's "Ariadne Florentina" (5).

FOR SALE.

A large collection of franks and other autographs for sale or exchange; address Major Bailie, Ring-dufferin, Killyleagh, Ireland.

The *Guardian*, from commencement in 1846, down to 1874, wanting 1855. *Illustrated News*, in numbers, about 1865-1875, not quite complete. Also (for ex-

change) sundry Tauchnitz volumes by Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Tennyson, Carlyle, &c.—W. Dampier, 47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Picture of the Virgin and Child, by H. Van Balen (36 × 42), in gilt frame 6 inches wide and 5 deep. Also Tom Paine's Political and Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols. 8vo, 1737-1809, and Theological Works, 1 vol. 8vo, 1818, edited by R. Carlile. Three vols. bound in red morocco, handsomely tooled, gilt edges. The Theological volume interleaved. Editor's own copy, with autograph, R. Carlile, Oct. 19, 1819. Address, W. Booth Scott, Esq., 16, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.



Books Received.

Burke's Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty, Vol. I. Hodges, King William-street, W.C.

Planché's History and Cyclopædia of Costume, 2 vols. illustrated. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly.

Pietas Mariana Britannica. By Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., St. Joseph's Catholic Library, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

Poets Laureate of England. By Walter Hamilton. Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row.

Charterhouse, Past and Present. By Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. Stedman, Godalming.

Romance of the London Directory. By the Rev. C. W. Bardsley. "Hand and Heart" Office, Paternoster-buildings.

British Goblins, Welsh Folk-lore, Mythology, Legends and Traditions. By W. Sikes. Sampson Low & Co.

Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. Gardner, Paisley.

Archæological and Historical Survey of the County of Renfrew. By R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.B. Gardner, Paisley.

The Genealogist, Vol. II. Golding & Lawrence, Gt. Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Vol. I. By J. S. Stallybrass. Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster-square.

The Diocese of Killaloe from the Reformation to the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. Canon Dwyer. Hodges & Co., Dublin.

Archæology of Eastern Dartmoor. By G. W. Ormerod. Eland, High-street, Exeter.

Archæological Adelenis. By H. T. Simpson, M.A. Allen & Co., Waterloo-place.

Folk Lore; or Superstitious Beliefs in the West of Scotland. By James Napier. Gardner, Paisley.

One Generation of a Norfolk House. By the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D. Burns & Oates, London.

The Brocks and Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands. By James Fergusson, D.C.L. Mullan & Son, Paternoster-row.

History of the Gwydir Family. By Sir John Wynne, Bart. Woodall & Venables, Oswestry.

Faithorne & Newcourt's Exact Delineation of London and Westminster. Stanford.

Racque & Parr's Exact Survey of London and Westminster, 1741-5. Stanford.

Haunted London. By Walter Thornbury. Second edition. Chatto & Windus, 1880.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1880.

Instructions from James II. to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

Communicated by

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

(Concluded from page 8.)

YOU are likewise to take care that the Army be quartered by such fit Rules, as have been heretofore observed, and so as may be with least burthen and inconvenience to our subjects, and to that end. You are to give strict charge that they be orderly in their Quarters, according to such exact discipline as you shall find fit to prescribe them, and that the Officers be not allowed or permitted to detain or keep in their hands the Soldiers' Pay, after it shall be due to and actually paid out for them, and that no Officer be permitted to be absent from his Commands, without License first obtained from you; which License is not to extend beyond the space of three months in any one year, and in case any of the Officers of Our said Army shall at any time misbehave himselfe, you shall either cause him to be tryed by a Court Marshall, or else immediately suspend him, as you shall find fit, till you have represented the matter to Us, and received our pleasure upon it.

16. Being informed that there have been frequent Duells and Quarrells between the Officers of our Army there, We have thought fit, in order to prevent the same for the future, hereby to authorize and empower You to cashire from time to time all such officers as shall send, receive, or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to any other, the same being made appeare to you. And our pleasure also is, that such Officer or Officers so offending shall be further declared incapable of any Employment in Our Service.

VOL. I.

17. You shall, with what speed conveniently you may, cause a survey and account to be taken of the present state of our Castles, Forts, and Places, and of our Magazines, and also of the Military Stores and traine of artillery, and for the better supplying of our stores from henceforth with Powder, You shall endeavour to erect and set up the art of making Saltpetre within that Our Kingdom.

18. You shall in all things endeavour to advance and improve the trade of that Our Kingdom, so far as it may consist with the laws made and in force for the welfare and benefit of Commerce in our Kingdom of England, and more especially with those which relate to our forain plantations. And we particularly recommend to you the improvement of the Fishery Trade and the linen manufacture, and to regulate the defects in the packing and curing of butter and beef.

19. You shall give all lawful encouragement to all strangers resorting into that Our Kingdom, and of a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great Citys or Townes, or in any other fit places for Trade or manufacture, upon representation of the same to Us, We shall give Order that they shall enjoy such Priviledges as may consist with the peace of that our kingdom.

20. You must be carefull, more particularly to renew a strict and severe prohibition against the transportation of Wool to any parts beyond the seas, causing sufficient security to be taken, that whatsoever quantitys shall be at any time shipped for England, be truly brought and landed there, and not carryed (as we are informed it is but too commonly) into forrain parts; for the effectual prevention whereof, Our pleasure is that you take strict order that all such bonds as shall become forfeited, be with all vigour and faithfulness prosecuted against the offenders, without collusion or connivance in those entrusted in that prosecution, and for the better discovery of all frauds therein, you shall cause an exact account of all such Bonds to be from three months to three months transmitted to Our High Treasurer of England, which We will direct shall be compared with certificates from the Officers of our Customs of the severall Ports of this our Kingdom of England.

E

21.* You shall, by the best meanes you can, prevent a generall abuse, we heare is committed everywhere in Our said Kingdom, by the unlawfull making, coyning and vending of small money for change, much to the losse and wrong of Our Subjects, and of ill-consequence to the Government, if not remedied.

22. And that you may be the better enabled to discharge the great Trust we have reposed in You by admitting the administration of the Government of that our Kingdom to you, We do declare that we will not admit of any particular complaint of injustice or oppression against any in Our said Kingdom unlesse it appeare that the party have first made his Addresse to You.

That the places in the Chief Governor's gift shall be left freely to your disposall, and accordingly We will not passe them to any person, upon Suit made to us here.

That no new offices shall be erected in that Our Kingdom till you have been made acquainted therewith, and certified your opinion upon the matter to Us.

That no Letters or Orders from us for the payment of any money, shall be directed immediately to the Receiver Generall of that Our Kingdom, but to you, and no payment made upon any such letters or order from Us, without your Order thereupon, shall be allowed upon the Receiver Generall's account.

That no Patent for granting Land, Money, or the releasing or abating of Rents in Our said kingdom, shall be passed in England, without you have been first made acquainted therewith, which Rule we have directed to be entered on our Signet Office, and other offices here, that may be concerned therein, and we do also leave it wholly to you to give Licence of absence out of Our said kingdom to any Counsellor, Bishop, Governor, or other Officer of State, or of the Army, or to any of the Judges or Our learned Council.

* I have not found any evidence of the prevalence of false coining at this period. But there is no doubt that copper change was very scarce, since the discontinuance of *private tokens*, the last of which was issued in 1679 by the Corporation of Dublin. James granted a patent to Sir John Knox on the 29th December, 1685, for coining copper halfpence, but he set it aside in 1689, when he issued the iron money.—See Dr. Aquilla Smith's Essay on "James II.'s Money of Necessity," printed in the "Transactions of the Numismatic Society."

23. When any vacancy shall happen of any Ecclesiastical or Temporall, whether Civill or Military Office, Place or Command, which we have reserved to our own especialle disposall, and is excepted in your Commission, You shall forthwith advise Us thereof, and also recommend to Us a fit person for the said Place or Command. And We do hereby declare that We will not dispose of any such vacancy, till We have received your recommendation, which if We shall not agree to, but think fit to conferre the said vacant office, Place or Command on any other person, We will not grant or signe any Letter for granting ye same, till we know whether you shall have any objection to make to it. And Our pleasure is that you do not give to any officer of the Army to come into England, upon pretence of soliciting for any vacant command.

24. You shall from time to time informe Us truly and impartially of every man's particular diligence and care in Our service there, to the end We may bestow markes of Our favour upon such as deserve well. In Order, whereunto, Our expresse pleasure is, that you do not grant any confirmation of a Reversion of any Office or Employment in that Our Kingdom, or suffer any new Grant of a reversion to passe hereafter: And you are also to take care that all vacant Offices or Places be Granted only during our pleasure.* And whereas We have resolved, that for the future no Place or Employment, whether Civill or Military, shall be sold, you are not to permit the same accordingly.

25. You shall give no Orders upon any Letters signed by Us for the granting Money or Lands, Pensions, Titles of Honor, or employments in Ireland, unlesse such Letters have been first entred at Our Signett Office here, whereby the disorder in procuring Our Grant for the same thing to severall personis will be prevented.

26. It having been represented unto us by Our Privy Councill of our Kingdom of Scotland, that severall Rebells and Fugitives passe over from thence into our Kingdom of Ire-

* This was a common abuse at this period both in England and Ireland. Tyrconnell seriously endeavoured to put a stop to the practice, and restrained Sheridan, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Customs, from selling employments. He had much difficulty in effecting his object.—See Leland's "History," vol. ii. p. 507.

land, sheltering themselves there, We think it requisite, that you should correspond with Our said Councill of Scotland, and that an order thereunto, you establish a packet boate between those kingdoms, if you shall find it necessary for our service. And our pleasure is, that you give order from time to time, for seising such of the said Rebels and Fugitives, whose names shall be transmitted to you from Our said Councill of Scotland, and for sending them in safe custody into Our said Kingdom, that they may be proceeded against there, according to Law and Justice.

27. You shall direct all Propositions moving from You, touching matters of the Revenue to our High Treasurer of England onely, and all other dispatches for that Our Kingdom to one of our Principall Secretaries of State singly. And We do hereby Declare, that we will have this done by the hands of the Earle of Sunderland.

28. If any Warrants, Letters, Orders, or Directions shall hereafter come unto you from Us, or our Privy Councill, requiring the performance of any thing, contrary to Our Directions in Our Establishment, or These Instructions, we do hereby give you authority to forbear (if you think fit) the execution thereof until You shall first give Us information of the reasons inducing you thereunto, and hereupon receive our Directions therein, and further Declaration of Our pleasure, touching the same.

29. Having directed your Predecessor in that Government, to give order for disarming all disaffected or suspected persons there, and to require the Sheriffes of the severall countys to give in an account, what Armes there were in every County, and in whose hands, and to give order also that the Armes which were bought up by the severall Countys, or were in the hands of the Militia, should be brought into Our Stores. Our pleasure is, that you informe yourselfe, what has been done in pursuance of those directions, and give such further Order, as shall be requisite for having the same effectually executed.

30. You are to give Order that the Armes, which were taken from our Catholick Subjects in the year 1678, upon Ote's pretended discovery of a Plott, be forthwith restored to them, and Our intention being, that they should be in the same capacity with Our

other subjects, of being Sheriffes, Justices of the Peace, &c., as they were, heretofore, and that they should be admitted to all the Priviledges and Freedoms, which Our other subjects enjoy in all Ports and Corporations, you are to take care thereof accordingly, and give such orders therein from time to time as shall be requisite.

By his Majesty's command,
SUNDERLAND, P.*



A Valhalla of Somerset Worthies,

Enlarged from a Paper read before the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Taunton, August, 1879, by R. ARTHUR KINGLAKE, Esq.



THE presence of the representatives of the Royal Archæological Institute in this ancient town and historic castle is an event not likely to be overlooked by the future chronicler of Somerset; and I would hope that the same genuine hospitality displayed in times past and present by the possessor of "lordly" Montacute will be found in our humbler homesteads, and extended to every member of this Congress.

Thro' this wide opening gate
None come too early; none return too late.

Some few weeks since I received a letter from an unknown hand to the effect that an account of some of the Worthies of Somerset and their statues would be of interest to the members of the Archæological Institute. The communication surprised me, as I was not aware that my village fame had reached the metropolis. After some little hesitation I accepted the courteous invitation, not because my knowledge of Somerset was great (far otherwise); but simply from the circumstance that, having originated the idea of setting up memorials to some of the Worthies

* Robert Spencer, K.G., fourth Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, and second Earl of Sunderland; he married Anne, daughter of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and died in 1702. He was the grandfather of Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who, on the demise of his aunt, Henrietta, Countess Godolphin and Duchess of Marlborough, succeeded to the honours of his illustrious grandfather, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

of Somerset, and carried out such idea with some degree of success, I was in a position to give the desired information.

"Pleasant," says a writer, "is the cucumber-shaped county of Somerset"—pleasant, *par excellence*, as it was termed by the Saxons, for its land is fertile, its climate mild, and its scenery diversified. Combe Floreys, or "Valleys of Flowers," fragrant with the memory of Sydney Smith, greet the lover of the picturesque; and if he should chance to wander through the county when the apple trees are in blossom he will find that Somerset has its summer vesture from the gardens of the Hesperides. Broad vales and marshes separate its high land into detached ranges till it terminates in the dark hills of Exmoor. It embraces the Palladian city of Bath, the ancient and busy Port of Bristol, the Cathedral of Wells, the ruins of the great Abbey of Glastonbury, and of the Norman Castle of Farleigh, and many grand and well-preserved mansions of the 14th and 15th centuries, such as those of Dunster, Montacute, Hinton, and Clevedon Court, near to which venerable mansion, in an obscure and solitary church within hearing of the Severn Sea, repose the ashes of Arthur Henry Hallam.

Somerset is emphatically distinguished by the great beauty of its Perpendicular church towers, particularly for that of Wrington, which has been considered "the finest square tower not designed for a spire or lantern in England, and therefore possibly in the whole world." The church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, and its fair rival, St. Mary Redcliffe, are England's gems; once seen, never to be forgotten. Somerset is also full of legend and history redolent of Arthur and the Vale of Avalon, of Alfred and the Danes, of Woodspring Priory and the murderers of Thomas à Becket, of the battle of Lansdowne, the fight of Sedgmoor, and the sieges of Bristol, Bridgewater, and Taunton. The busy coal-fields of Bristol and Radstock point out the locality of its coal treasures; and the craggy rocks of Cheddar and St. Vincent, those of the mountain limestone which rests upon the flanks of the Mendip chain, and rises in outliers on the coast between Bristol and Clevedon. Lastly, the old red sandstone or Devonian is to be sought for among the wild scenes of Exmoor, which is wholly

included in this formation, and on the lofty hills of Quantock and of Mendip, of which it constitutes the axis. The aboriginal red deer still range over the first of these, where Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey found a sweet retreat in troublous times; and westward, on the spurs of Exmoor, the black cock yet abounds. The vales are famous for their exuberant pastures and their productions of cattle, sheep, butter, and cider, not forgetting the unrivalled Cheddar cheese, which owes its supremacy to a peculiar richness of the soil and to the cunning hand of the farmer's wife, while the inhabitants are a simple and robust race, uncouth in speech and tenacious of the words and phrases of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, more apt for rising against oppression, like their Blakes and Guyons, than for reasoning it down like their John Locke, and less open to cosmopolitan polish and the approaches of civilisation. The yeomen and yeo-women might be the pride of any country; and the female peasantry are a hardy, industrious race, adorned with complexions formed, as old poets sang, of apple blossom, cream, and cherries.

Our Shire Hall is a noble building, and admirably adapted for the reception of works of art. Works of art do not abound in Somerset, and I believe we possess few public statues. Desirous, therefore, of decorating our hall of justice with memorial busts of some of the brightest names in English history, and connected by birth or residence with Somerset, it was my first object to raise a fund for a memorial to Blake, the defender of Taunton, admiral and general at sea, the wisest of the good and brave, the soul of patriotism and honour. Various and arduous as were Blake's duties, such on all occasions were his circumspection and discretion that no fault could be detected or invented in him. His victories were won against all calculation but his own, recollecting that in private life, in political, in military, his purity was ever the same. England will place Robert Blake the foremost and the highest of her defenders. He was the archetype of her Nelsons, Collingwoods, and Pellews. Of all the men that ever bore a sword "none was worthier of that awful trust." The friends of political liberty and science could not allow the county to be

stigmatised as ungrateful to one of its noblest scholars and greatest ornaments. And a marble portrait of Locke, the philosopher, Christian, and statesman, adorns the Shire Hall. Speke, the intrepid traveller, whose memorable expedition to the waters of the Nile forms one of the brightest pages in the history of geographical discovery, and whose name for ages yet to come will live with those of Livingstone, Burton, Grant, and Baker, has not been forgotten by his friends in Somerset. A wish has often been expressed both by the clergy and laity that some conspicuous memorial of good Bishop Ken should be placed in this diocese, the scene of his pure and saintly labours, where his name is still fragrant, and will remain so long as the praises of God are sung in morning and evening hymns. Ken was the descendant of a branch of an ancient and honourable family, Ken, of Ken Place, near Clevedon, whose wealth had been carried by an heiress into the noble house of Paulet of Hinton. He died in 1711, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried under the chancel window of the church of Frome Selwood. A plain iron grating, shaped like a bier, surmounted with a recumbent mitre and pastoral staff, marks his resting-place. Lord Houghton, better known as Mr. Monckton Milnes, commemorated his visit to the grave of Bishop Ken in the following lines:—

Let other thoughts where'er I roam
Ne'er from my memory cancel
The coffin-fashioned tomb at Frome
That lies beneath the chancel.
A basket work, where bars are bent,
Iron in place of osier,
And shapes above that represent
A mitre and a crosier.
Those signs of him that slumber there
The dignity betoken;
Those iron bars a heart enclose
Hard bent, but never broken.
This form portrays how souls like his,
Their pride and passions quelling,
Preferred to earth's high palaces
'This calm and narrow dwelling.
There with the churchyard's common dust
He loved his own to mingle;
The faith in which he placed his trust
Was nothing rare or single.
Yet laid he to the sacred wall
As close as he was able;
The blessed crumbs might almost fall
Upon him from God's table.

But precious tradition keeps
The fame of holy men;
So there the Christian smiles or weeps
For love of Bishop Ken.

To pass from the Church to the State, I approach Pym, the *fons et origo* of Parliamentary expression, one of the most illustrious of English statesmen. To him we owe practically the Constitution under which we live; and the institutions planted in distant continents wherever the English race has gone have drawn from him their source and inspiration. "The remains of this great man were buried," observes Clarendon, "with wonderful pomp and magnificence in the place where the bones of our English kings are committed to their rest, attended by both Houses of Lords and Commons, and by the assembly of Divines."

Philosophy has not been forgotten in our county. It was Dr. Thomas Young who first established the undulatory theory of light, and penetrated the obscurity which had veiled for ages the hieroglyphics of Egypt as a physician, a linguist, a mathematician, and a philosopher. In their most difficult and abstruse investigation he has added to almost every department of human knowledge that which will be remembered in after-times; and Arago, in his *éloge* on his death, pronounced him to be possessed of many of the transcendent faculties of observation which characterised the mind of Sir Isaac Newton.

And now of one who has shared the lot of other forgotten worthies—Dr. Byam. His deeds were not great, but good, and his name is honourably mentioned in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Echard's "History of England," and in Collinson's "History of Somerset." He was an eminent divine, and selected by Charles I. as chaplain to his son, in consideration of his virtues and attainments. Last, but not least, the statue of Edwin Norris appears in our hall. He was eminently distinguished as a philologist, and unsurpassed in his knowledge of Eastern languages.

The county of Somerset has also the honour of numbering amongst its worthies the greatest of English novelists. Henry Fielding was born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, on the 22nd of April, 1707. No monument is to be seen of this unrivalled genius, and its omission is a reproach to the English nation. Fielding was educated at

Eton, travelled the Western Circuit, and within these walls his wit and eloquence were heard. He died in Lisbon, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the English Protestant Church, with the following inscription over his tombstone :—"Henricus Fielding. *Luget Britannia gremio non datum fovere natum.*" And here I will recall Gibbons' gorgeous description of his splendid genius :—"Our immortal Fielding," says the historian of the Roman Empire, "was of the youngest branch of the Earls of Denbigh, who traced their origin from the Counts of Hapsburg. The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England, but the romance of 'Tom Jones,' that exquisite picture of human manners, will survive the Palace of the Escorial and the Imperial Eagle of Austria." Our own Thackeray, whose fame increases as the years roll on, thus speaks of our own great Somerset worthy :—"What a genius, what a vigour, what a bright-eyed intelligence and observation, what a wholesome hatred for meanness and knavery, what a vast sympathy, what a manly relish of life, what a love of human kind, what a poet is here, watching, meditating, brooding, creating; what multitudes of truths has that man left behind him; what generations he has taught to laugh wisely and fairly; what scholars he has formed and accustomed to the exercises of thoughtful humour and the manly play of wit! It is wonderful to think of the pains and misery which that man endured, the pressure of want, illness, remorse which he bore, and that the writer was neither malignant nor melancholy, his views of truth never warped, and his generous human kindness never surrendered. Such a brave and gentle heart, such an intrepid and courageous spirit, I love to recognise in the English Henry Fielding."

Of Dr. Cudworth, the author of "The Intellectual System" and the friend of Locke, it were superfluous to speak. The reputation of such men is the glory of our county. His writings are known and appreciated throughout Europe, and will continue to be so while piety and erudition are accounted valuable among men. To the Archæologist an object of interest is to be seen in the church at Aller, in which parish Cudworth was born—viz., the font which is supposed by many to

be the very same in which Guthrum was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury when King Alfred stood sponsor.

We claim also Roger Bacon as our own. He was born at Ilchester. Great as his namesake in intellectual powers and keen prophetic vision, he was a marvellous interpreter of the laws and order of Nature, a light that shone with exceeding brightness in a dark period of English history, and to this day is regarded by the French Academy as one of the greatest philosophers of the past or present time.

Among divines we possess the learned Bishop Bull, and Dr. Beckington, one of the most munificent of prelates. In law, according to the unerring Guide Book of Murray, the illustrious Bracton, and Chief Justice Dyer. I may also add Chief Justices Popham and Portman, and Sir Edward Phelips, Master of the Rolls, who built Montacute. In poetry, Samuel Daniel, the friend of Shakespeare and of Selden, a native of this town successor to the Laureate Spencer; and Chatterton, of St. Mary Redcliffe, the "Wondrous boy, that perished in his pride." In painting, Samuel Woodforde, whose exquisite portraits have not been surpassed since the days of the immortal Gainsborough. In sculpture, Charles Summers, whose last work, a full-length statue of our loved and lovely Princess, will bear favourable comparison with some of Chantrey's choicest productions. In electricity, Andrew Crosse. In music, Dr. Bull, who composed the famous air of "God save the King." In banking and political economy, Walter Bagehot. In microscopic science, Professor Quekett. In experimental agriculture, Lord Somerville, at one time President of the Board of Agriculture, a State department, which happily seems likely to be revived. In Arctic exploration, Sir Edward Parry, and his shipmate, Captain Liddon, the father of the Canon of St. Paul's. Somerset has supplied Oxford with the founder of one College, in the person of Nicholas Wadham, a native of Merrifield; and I may add that Bath was the birthplace of the learned and "memorable" John Hales, whose name is so closely bound up with the history of Eton College.

Among physicians I may speak in the language of admiration of Dr. Southwood Smith,

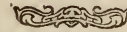
the eminent philanthropist, who consecrated his talents to the service of the people. He was a pioneer of sanitary reform, an early labourer in the field for the abolition of dirt, and for the union of cleanliness and godliness. To him we owe the important institution of the Health of Towns Act, with its countless branches. He was convinced that a large amount of human disease is preventible, that physical comfort and cleanliness, and sufficiency of wholesome food, air, and healthy abodes are indispensable as precursors and accompaniments of the moral and religious elevation of the people.

As a representative of the Anglo-Indian army, it would be difficult to name one more worthy of notice than General Jacob. He was a skilful commander, and of heroic courage, a tower of strength in the day of battle, at the sound of whose voice a rebel army would stay its march. To have seen our gallant countryman, a soldier trained to conquer under the eye of his great master, General Sir Charles Napier, at the head of the famous Scinde Horse, composed of those swarthy veterans who had survived the historic battle of Meeanee, and put to flight a Persian army, was a spectacle of the highest interest, and expressive of the stern realities of Eastern warfare. He built a town, which bears his name, Jacobabad. He cultivated miles of sandy wastes, caused wells of water to spring up in dry places, and out of an apparently unconquerable desert raised corn for the people, and augmented the commerce of that part of the Eastern world. More than all this, he taught the mutinous tribes of India to be faithful adherents of the Crown, and lovers of English rule. As a ruler of the people entrusted to his care, he walked in the light of his old friend and companion-in-arms, the chivalrous Outram, the "Bayard of India," whose life and exploits, so long anticipated, will be shortly published, and must possess with the British army an interest second only to the well-known history of the Crimean War; the author of which work, and of the brilliant "Eöthen," was born in this town. "England owes a debt of gratitude to General Jacob," was one of the last-recorded expressions of Lord Dalhousie, one time Governor-General of India.

It has been well said, that to be ignorant

of our worthies proclaims our unworthiness. There is no reason why every county should not have its Valhalla, which would not only render England unsurpassed in works of art, but exhibit to every traveller and passer-by a brief memorial written in marble of England's great and good men, and of the localities in which they were born, lived, and died. Thus history, through the medium of biography, would be rendered additionally attractive, and, perhaps, more authentic. It would serve also as an incentive to future generations to emulate the deeds of their fathers—and, more than this, the sad, sad story of forgotten worthies would be no more heard in the land.

It only remains for me to say that in the accomplishment of the object I had in view, that of bringing to light the deeds of our Somerset worthies, I have been influenced by no Church or State prejudices. The Royalist, the Parliamentarian, the High Churchman and the Puritan, have all been promoted to honour; and it is one of the refreshing signs of the enlightened age in which we live that much of the poison of party spirit has been extracted, and that we are now disposed to judge impartially of the conduct of those who stood firmly on the side of the Monarchy, and also of those who favoured the Commonwealth.



Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

(Continued from page 13.)



DO commend the use which this great *catena* of noble names made of their power and influence, is, indeed, another matter, but of that power and influence as a fact there can be no question. The division among the barons, which enabled Henry III. to make head with his shuffling courses against them, was due to de Clare, in 1259, receding from the more patriotic policy of de Montfort. In the previous year a provisional and a permanent machinery had been devised by the estates of the realm, to check abuses and

control the king's arbitrary action. On both these committees we find the name of de Clare, as also on the council of fifteen who, save that their functions were collective instead of distributive, come very near the idea of a modern cabinet. In all three his name stands next to that of the great Earl Simon. De Clare, however, died before these arrangements had borne their tardy fruit; and his son and heir, then only nineteen years of age, at once ardently declaring for de Montfort, the latter, as though feeling released from the clog which had retarded him, took decisive measures early the next year by armed resistance. The arbitration of S. Louis, the barons' subsequent disavowal of his award, and the Mise of Lewes, followed each other in rapid succession, and the earliest step of the reforms which followed was the choice of three "electors" empowered to choose a standing council of nine. These three were the Earls of Leicester (de Montfort), and Gloucester (de Clare), and the Bishop of Chichester. No such body could at that time be efficient without a Churchman to act as its clerk. Thus it seems clear that the Earl of Gloucester was the second magnate of the kingdom, a position to which political weight, territorial importance, and force of personal character, undoubtedly were all tributary factors. When we remember that the age was that of Edward I. and Grosseteste, we may feel sure that the standard of public men was no mean one, and that these Lords of Tewkesbury possessed qualities which, coupled with their opportunités, would have made them leading statesmen in any age. The personal history of the de Spensers, and their influence over the next Edward, is too well known to call for comment, save the obvious one, that for good or for evil the Lords of Tewkesbury are still the leading men.

We have seen how rapidly in these three first great houses of Tewkesbury heirs male died out, as they did in fact in the great houses which succeeded to the same honour, and how frequently the heiress of Tewkesbury, a royal ward, must have been one of the greatest matrimonial prizes of her day. That grey Norman porch with its simple mouldings and severely-slender columniations has seen gather within its solemn portals suc-

cessive samples of all that was gayest, brightest, and loveliest in the wedding trains of those four centuries, with all their quaint, varying fashions—the most picturesque in all our national annals—which embroider the illuminated margins of Peter Langtoft, of Chaucer, and of Sir John Froissart.

Husbandes at the Chirche doore had she had five, says Chaucer of his "Wife of beside Bathe;" and no doubt at that "Chirche doore" all the daughters of those great houses took to them their appointed husbands; seldom, probably, with much personal choice in the matter, even if they were not married, as often happened, at too puerile an age to choose even the dress they would wear. The most famous wedding, however, of the whole series and the first in order of time, that of Fitz-Hamon's heiress Mabel, on which Robert of Gloucester has expended one or two of his quaintest pages, could not have taken place there; for the Abbey, still under the builder's hands at the time, was not ready for consecration till some years later. Robert, as the local bard and chronicler, we may be sure rhymed "with a will" on such a theme, interweaving it with the coarser thread of political history as naturally as Herodotus does the wedding out of which Hippocleides "danced himself" by his acrobatic mal-adroitness. The whole story has several of the elements of romance about it. In the first place this Robert, afterwards, by royal grace, Earl of Gloucester, was the king's own son by a Welsh princess, Nesta, daughter of the Ap-Tudor whom Fitz-Hamon, Mabel's father, had slain in single combat, for defrauding him of the guerdon promised for his successful aid rendered to Ap-Tudor against a rival potentate. Thus early does the Tudor name mix itself with the royal blood of England. He thus marries the daughter of the man whose hands had shed his grandsire's blood. This Lady Mabel and one of her sisters shared between them the principedom of Glamorgan, the earldom of Corbeil, the baronies of Thorigny and Granville, besides the lordships of Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff. Her two sisters took the veil, and became Abbesses. To unite her share of these vast estates, and the wealth and influence which followed them, firmly with his own interests, was obviously the policy of Henry I. But on

his selecting his own unacknowledged offspring for the honour, the high-born maiden objected that he was a nameless man. In the words of the literary Robert aforesaid, slightly modernised, King Henry met her objection as follows—

“Damozel,” quoth the kyng, “thou seyst wel in this case,
 Syre Robert le Fitz-Haym thy fathere’s name was.
 And as fayr name he shall have, if I him may bysee (provide),
 Syre Robert Fitz le Roy his name shall be.”

The young lady, however, further stickled for a title, and we shall see that her diplomacy was successful.

The kyng understood that the mayde seyde non outrage (nothing extravagant),
 And that Gloucestre was chief of hyre eritage.
 “Damozel,” he seyde tho’, “thy lord shall have a name
 For hym and for hys eyrs fayr wyth out blame,
 For Robert of Gloucestre hys name shall be and is ;
 For he shall be Erl of Gloucestre and hys eyrs, I wis.”

These important preliminaries adjusted, the fair Mabel, we suppose, having been her own match-maker in these essential points, gave herself away, and the happy knot was tied. Happy indeed it seems to have been. They shared the same tastes, enjoyed ample means, and flung themselves with ardour into the church-building passion of the age, which ruled so largely the noble Norman fancy in the intervals of the Crusades abroad and civil broils at home.

They are represented as Robertus Consull* et Mabilia vxor eius, in the “Chronicle of Tewkesbury,” sitting on two seats of State and holding three Churches in their hands. The one held between them is a noble cruciform church with a central tower and pinnacles, and seems to be intended for the Priory Church of S. James’s, Bristol, of which they were the original founders. Each holds in the other hand a smaller cruciform church with a spire.

In their noble mansion at Tewkesbury, whether built by themselves or by Fitz-Hamon is uncertain, they saw the work grow to its completeness, Earl Robert himself adding the tower, although its delicate decoration of interlaced arcades was probably a

later addition. Foremost in the arts of peace as afterwards in those of war, inheriting the literary tastes of his *Beaulerc* father, and a munificent patron of art, Earl Robert has left one of the purest and noblest names which mark the Norman annals. To him William of Malmesbury dedicated his historical work, which is cited as attesting that he and Mabel, his countess, not only extorted no presents from the Abbot and Monks, but even returned their voluntary offerings. They spared no expense, fetching the renowned Caen stone from Normandy, capping the great square central tower, now somewhat disfigured by its modern battlements and pinnacles, with a well-leaded spire of wood, asking the Abbot and Monks to dine on Sundays, keeping open house and dispensing lordly hospitality on the higher festivals, and having their palace burnt by King Stephen’s soldiers, among the changes and chances of the last great Norman civil war. Earl Robert’s bones repose in the shrine which he and his countess erected at Bristol, and there probably she was laid to rest also, although there seems to be no certain testimony of the fact.

There was, however, an earlier passage in the history of the Lordship of Tewkesbury, illustrating female powers of mischief and passion for revenge, the semi-romantic character of which induces us to find a place for it here. From Ethelred, brother of the great Alfred, was descended in the sixth generation Berthric or Brictric, a noble Saxon, who held the honour of Gloucester, and was the last ante-Norman Lord of Tewkesbury. Standing high in the esteem of Edward the Confessor, that prince sent him on a diplomatic mission to Flanders, where Matilda, the daughter of the famous Earl Baldwin made such advances to him as are usually considered the privilege of ladies in leap-year only. Whether his political errand prospered or miscarried we know not, but the lady’s diplomacy did not succeed in winning him. We must leave the reader for himself or herself to fill up the tender or indignant passages of this singular affair at discretion ; and also to conjecture to what personal gifts Berthric was indebted for an attractiveness which had such disastrous results to himself and his heritage, and what motives, prudential or personal, led him to decline the lady’s offer.

* In excavating under the altar in 1875, was found part of the base of an armed figure, with the inscription, in old English, *Robt. Consull Filius Regis*, an undoubted memento of this distinguished man.

Mr. Blunt, already quoted by us, tells the sequel of his story as follows, pp. 22, 23 :—

Tact and courtesy could not heal a woman's wounded pride, and Lady Maud became his enemy for ever. Before long she made a higher matrimonial flight, and in 1053 became the wife of William, Duke of Normandy. The eventful year, 1066, made her Queen of England, and then came the hour of her vengeance. With the king's authority to back her—did she tell him her motives?—Maud caused the former object of her indiscreet favour to be seized in his chapel of Hanley, about three miles from Cranbourn Abbey (where he had, perhaps, fled for sanctuary), on the very day of her coronation, and had him conveyed a prisoner to Winchester. All his lands were then made over to the angry queen, and he himself died miserably in prison shortly afterwards.

Thus, the Honour of Gloucester passed into Norman hands. Queen Matilda held it till her death. Her husband treated it as crown demesne. William Rufus granted it to Fitz-Hamon.

The wife of the gallant Earl who fell at Bannockburn was a lady whose family connections touched all the three component parts of our present United Kingdom. We might strew the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle together on her grave. She was Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, her eldest sister being the wife of King Robert Bruce. That grave has been identified, together with that of her husband, close on the north side of it. Cut short perhaps by grief at her bereavement, the young widow was laid there in the first year of her widowhood. It was marked by "a fine and large slab, from which a magnificent brass had been ruthlessly taken." The grave had been evidently opened before, as also had the Earl's (her husband). "The masonry" of the latter was "very fine, and as fresh as if laid yesterday," a touching memorial of the loving care with which his remains were bestowed. It contained nearly all the bones of a man about six feet high. A portion of his armed effigy was found in excavating under the altar, holding "an inverted torch in his hands, signifying the extinction of male issue." How touching is the pathos which these shattered memorials of bereavement and blighted hopes bespeak. The shadow of sorrow fell upon her life, its gloom deepened, and she died without a son to keep in remembrance the name of her dead lord's illustrious house.

(To be continued.)

The Public Records of England.

(Concluded from page 34.)



TURNING over the pages of Mr. Sweetman's first volume we notice : The charter of King John whereby he offers to God, the Church, and the Pope, the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and taking them back as fees swears fealty therefor to the Pope. In token thereof the Church shall yearly receive, in lieu of service, 1000 marks sterling (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*)—namely, 700 marks for England, and 300 for Ireland (489); a Bull of Pope Innocent III., commanding the archbishops, bishops, abbots, prelates, princes, earls, barons, knights, and people of Ireland to persevere in fealty to King John (521); the King's charter of grant to the King of Connaught of the land of Connaught, rendering yearly to the King at the Exchequer, Dublin, 300 Marks (654); letters of the King to the Justiciary, commanding him to cause a castle to be constructed in Dublin, with good dykes and strong walls, and for this purpose to take 300 marks (226) (this is Dublin Castle); letters of Henry III. to the Justiciary of Ireland, on his becoming King, which read very like a speech from the throne at the present day (723); mandate that no Irishman shall be elected (*i.e.*, made bishop) in cathedral churches in Ireland (736); the archbishops and bishops of Ireland having, on the other hand, subsequently issued an ordinance that no Englishman should be received as a canon in their churches, Pope Innocent IV. commanded them to revoke their ordinance (3084). There are also several curious documents relating to a controversy between the King and the Archbishop of Dublin, regarding a forest in the mountains near Dublin, which ended by the King commanding that all woods within the lands of the See should be disafforested (1757 and 1769, &c.). Further on we find letters relating to Hugh de Lacy's war against the King (1110); a letter from Kathal, King of Connaught, on the same subject. Hugh de Lacy, he writes, the enemy of the King, the King's father, and of Kathal, who was expelled from Ireland by King John, has

come to that country to disturb it. Kathal remains firm in his fidelity to the King; but the closer he adheres to the King's service the more he is harassed by those who pretend fealty to the King, and shamefully fail against the enemy; so that between Hugh de Lacy on the one hand, and those who pretend to be faithful on the other, Kathal is placed in great difficulty; wherefore, unless it is better that the peace of Ireland should be subverted by this disturber, Kathal prays the King to send a force thither to restrain Hugh's insolence (1174).

In the second volume, which covers the period between 1252 and 1284, we have details of the grant of Ireland by Henry III. to his son, Prince Edward, and of the acts of the latter as Lord of Ireland. Alienor, his consort, was entitled to Queen's gold in Ireland (835); and archbishops, bishops, &c., barons, knights, &c., in Ireland, are directed to be obedient to the impression of Edward's seal, and intente and respondent to him who bears it as Chancellor (453). In fact, Edward appears to have exercised kingly power in Ireland long before he became King of England. It is worthy of note that there are preserved at the Record Office several rolls of Prince Edward, dating soon after the grant was made to him, and such parts of them as relate to Ireland have been abstracted in this volume.

It was in Edward's capacity as Lord of Ireland that Henry III. addressed to him letters on the defeat of Brian O'Neill, in a conflict near Down, by the commonalty of the city and county of Down. The King highly extols the zeal and devotion of the commonalty. The messengers from Ireland having prayed the King for some graces, the latter exhorts Edward to treat the suppliants so liberally that others may be animated to seek the increase of his advantage and honour (661). Several documents show that Edward was about to visit Ireland, but the probability is that he never carried out this intention. The following letters of the King, addressed to archbishops, bishops, &c., in Ireland, and relating to Prince Edward, appear to us to possess great historical value:—

The King had believed that the disturbances long prevailing in the kingdom had been thoroughly

quelled by the ordinance made at London regarding the liberation of Edward, the King's son, who, after the hateful battle of Lewes, had, to secure the peace of the kingdom, of his own free will given himself up as a hostage. The King, his son, the magnates, and the commonalty had sworn to obey this ordinance. But his son had, against it and his own oath, gone over to marchers and other rebels against the King, and by his adhesion favoured and upheld those against whom he ought to prove himself an enemy. According to rigour of law and his own deed Edward had thus forfeited his right to the kingdom and all his demesnes. The King therefore commands the archbishops, &c., not to favour, aid, or obey Edward or his bailiffs, but to strive to promote peace and concord in Ireland, so conducting themselves that no danger accrue to that country from those who have shown themselves to be rebels there (776).

These and many other documents throw much new light upon the acts of Prince Edward as Lord of Ireland during his father's lifetime.

About 13 Edward I. we have letters of Donald Rufus MacCarty, lord of the Irish of Desmond, to the King. In these letters he expresses his vehement desire to be subjected to the King's domination, and to acquire the King's friendship; he therefore sends an emissary, and prays the King to place confidence in what the emissary shall say, which he [Donald] will take care firmly and faithfully to perform (2363).

The commerce of this period is amply illustrated, and details are furnished showing that the trade of Ireland, especially in wines, was considerable in the thirteenth century.

The third volume, but recently issued, is by no means inferior to its predecessors. It includes abstracts of all entries found on the Rolls from 1285 to 1292. Taking selections at random, we note a very important and interesting report on the Exchequer of Dublin, the Mints of Dublin and Waterford, the custom of wool, hides, and woollfells, the escheatry and chancery, the state of Ireland, &c. (pp. 1-15); a Brief or Bull of Pope Honorius IV. deciding a double election to the See of Meath in favour of the prelate elected by the archdeacon and clergy (258). Especially noteworthy is a diary or itinerary of John de Sandford, Archbishop of Dublin, when Keeper, in his journeys through Ireland in order to pacify it. It comprises the names of the various places he stopped at, the length of his stay, and his expenses. During his pro-

gress the Keeper was entertained on several occasions by friends, and it cannot fail to be remarked that on those occasions the expenses are curtailed (559). Two other very interesting documents are the rolls of petitions from Ireland addressed to Edward I. after his return from abroad (558 and 622). In one of these Theobald le Butler, ancestor of the Marquis of Ormonde, prays that he may have the prisage of wines in Ireland, which his father had before him, and that the service of finding an armoured horse at the gate of the Castle of Dublin, by which he holds the manor of Bray, in the county of Dublin, may not be converted into a payment of money (p. 315). We have also a petition from the burgesses of Kilmedan, in the county of Waterford, praying for a new charter of liberties, that which they had having been eaten up *by a hog* (1179). There are several documents relating to the Welsh who were taken over to Ireland on the King's service, and the payment of their wages, &c. (p. 246, &c.). No. 73 is a grant to a citizen of Kilkenny of customs to maintain the new bridge of Trenedinstone (Thomastown).

The foregoing extracts may give some idea of the varied contents of Mr. Sweetman's Calendar, but it would be needless to multiply examples, which would be but a repetition of the contents of the book itself. It is enough to say that in these three volumes an official picture of the state of Ireland from 1171 to 1292 is given for the *first* time, from unquestionable sources. The documents so calendared comprise mandates for the government of the country, Congés d'Elire in favour of archbishops and bishops and other ecclesiastical persons, appointments of Justiciaries, Chancellors, and other high officials, grants of lands, fisheries, chases, and the like, historical letters, inquisitiones post mortem, extents, *i.e.*, surveys of land, and other particulars; the whole forming an interesting, important, and authentic body of evidence relating to Ireland at a remarkable period of her history. Volumes such as these are worthy of a place in every library, and the liberality of Government has fixed their price at such a moderate sum that they are within reach of every student.

It is gratifying to know that, on the representation of those interested in the subject,

the publication of a calendar of documents relative to Scotland in the English archives has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and is proceeding under the direction of the Lord Clerk Register. In this great field of competition—bringing to light the original documents which make up the history of a nation—THE ANTIQUARY and its readers also will wish success to the rival editors. Ireland is first, and worthily, in the field; but let her look to her laurels.



On the Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis.



HE almost divine work, divided into four Books, and usually called the Imitation of Christ, was written and composed by Thomas à Kempis, Canon-Regular of the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwoll, who died A.D. 1471. Endeavours have been made to claim the authorship for one John Gesen, Gessen, Gersen, Gerzen, de Gessate—for thus variously is the name given—who is presumed to have been Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Stephen, at Vercelli, in the north of Italy; but in spite of all that has been written on the subject, one vital fact yet remains to be proved, and that is neither more nor less than that this Abbot John *ever existed!* He is a myth.

Early in the seventeenth century a great contest about the authorship of this work was started by the celebrated Dom Constantine Gaetani, O.S.B., Abbot of Monte Casino, as P. Camillo Mella, S.J., twice erroneously describes him; and, up to the present year, nearly three hundred books, pamphlets, and articles have been written on the subject. Yet P. Mella has not hesitated to affirm, on the authority of a "clever Briton" (*un arguto Britanno*), whose name he charitably withholds, that the number of works on the learned contestation, written up to the year 1874, amounts to thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and eight.*

* Mella's words are that according to this clever Briton, as many works have been written on the learned controversy as weeks have elapsed since the

The rights of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship are incontestable, and as clear as the rays of the sun at noontide. They have been clearly and irrefutably proved by the late Mgr. Malou, Bishop of Bruges, whose literary reputation is European. He gives a *résumé* of the arguments in favour of à Kempis and of the mythical Gersen, and has clearly shown that Thomas à Kempis is the real author.* A learned Father of the Society of Jesus has come forward with a new *réchauffé* of all the exploded arguments in favour of Gersen, all of which had previously been refuted by Malou; and we regret to notice that in his bitterness against the cause of the saintly Thomas à Kempis, he does not hesitate to call him *il Prussiano*.† A learned member of the illustrious Order of St. Benedict, writing under the name of a "Casinese Benedictine of Primitive Observance," publishes a series of eight articles in the *Tablet*, which profess to be compiled from the "Controversia Gerseniana" of P. Mella. Any articles more incorrect than these we have rarely, if ever, read. The Casinese Benedictine cannot even quote the *Imitation* correctly. What weight can be given to the statements of a writer who asserts that Gérard de Rayneval, born in 1300 and who died in 1384, was the author of a treatise *de Vita Communi*? the real author being Gerard Magnus, or Groot, who died in 1384. Evidently the Casinese Benedictine has not studied the question.

The *Imitation* is composed of four Books, each of which has a distinct title. Thus the first is *De Imitatione Christi. Qui sequitur me*; the second, *De internâ conversatione. Regnum Dei intra vos est*; the third, *De internâ locutione Audiam quid loquatur in me*; the fourth, *De Sacramento altaris Venite ad me*. In the enumeration of the works of Thomas à Kempis these four Books are sometimes given as separate treatises under the various headings.

death of the author. Now the mythical Gersen is presumed to have died in 1245. Taking this date we have 1874—1245=629×52=32,708.

* "Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur le Vénérable auteur du livre de l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ" . . . par Mgr. J. B. Malou, Evêque de Bruges. Paris et Tournai: Carterman. 1858.

† "Della controversia Gerseniana." By C. Mella, S. J. Prato: 1874. Reprinted from the *Civiltà Cattolica*.

It may be well to give the title of the celebrated *Editio Princeps* of the *Imitation* printed at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, A.D. 1468—1472, because it explains how the four books became merged in the common name of *The Imitation of Christ*.

Incipit libellus consolatorius ad instructionem devotorum, cujus primum capitulum est de imitatione christi et contemptu vanitatum mundi; et quidam totum libellum sic appellant, scilicet libellum de imitatione christi, sicut evangelium mathei appellatur liber generationis ihesu christi eo quod in primo capitulo fit mentio de generatione christi secundum carnem.

The colophon is this:—

Viri egregii Thome Montis Sancte Agnetis in tractato regularis canonici libri de christi imitatione numero quatuor finiunt feliciter per Gintheum (sic) zainer ex reutlingen progenitum literis impressi ahenis.

This edition contains the celebrated word *exteriorius*,* which is carefully left out in the various Benedictine and Gersenist editions.

In England, in Catholic times, the *Imitation* was often called the Treatise *De Musicâ ecclesiasticâ* of Thomas à Kempis.

It is abundantly evident that the *Imitation* was originally conceived in Flemish, and put into Latin, whilst Thomas à Kempis penned his thoughts; and it is very remarkable that the Flemish is the *only* language into which the Latin of the *Imitation* can be fully and literally construed. As an example we give only one sentence:

Ecce in cruce TOTUM CONSTAT, et in moriendo TOTUM JACET (l. ii. c. xii. § 3).

Yet the Flemish gives it to the very letter:

ALLES BESTALT dan in het Kruis; en in het sterven LIGT ALLES.

The *Imitation* contains many Flemish idioms, and low-Latin words; but these peculiarities are found often in the indisputed works of Thomas à Kempis.

Another feature of the *Imitation*, and which is to be observed in the "Garden of Roses" and "Valley of Lilies," is the absence, so to say, of a consecutive plan of the work. Instead of each sentence being dependent on, or explaining the preceding one, it is complete of itself. This was well known in

* l. i., c. i., *si scires totam Bibliam exteriorius*: the Benedictines give only *si scires totam Bibliam*.

former days, because in some of the *Codices* the work is called *Liber sententiarum de Imitatione Christi*; and *Admonitiones ad spiritualia trahentes*.

The plan of the composition of the Imitation quite carries out the style or manner which Thomas à Kempis was wont to observe, and of which we have a description from his own pen. In the prologue to the Soliloquy of the Soul, he says :

Vario etiam sermonum genere, nunc loquens, nunc disputans, nunc orans, nunc colloquens, nunc in propriâ personâ, nunc in peregrinâ, placido stylo textum præsentem circumflexi (Opp. Antv. 1615, p. 443).

I believe that I am within the mark when I estimate the number of printed editions of the Imitation at under four thousand. It has also been translated into forty-six different languages, of which I possess thirty-three specimens.

The Imitation of Christ is written in *measured* language. From one of the many contemporary witnesses whose evidence in favour of Thomas à Kempis as to the authorship cannot be disputed—Adrian Van But—we learn that the *measured* language of the Imitation was well known during the lifetime of the sainted author. His history commences with the year 1431, and ends with 1488, the year of his death; and it forms one of the series of *Historians* published by the Belgian Government. Adrian Van But says :

Hoc anno frater Thomas de Kempis de Monte Sancte Agnetis, professor ordinis regularium canonicorum, multos scriptis suis edificat; hic vitam Sancte Lidwigen descripsit, et quoddam volumen METRICE, super illud QUI SEQUITURME (Brux. 1870, t. i. p. 547).

A learned pastor of Hamburg, Dr. Charles Hirsche, a most devoted admirer of Thomas à Kempis, and whom the study of the Imitation has occupied nearly twenty-five years, has succeeded in discovering in the Codex of Antwerp—that is, the celebrated autograph copy of 1441—certain marks and signs which he has been able to decipher, and which clearly proved the *measured language* or metre of the Imitation. These signs also show the inflections with which the Imitation should be read. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention, that *measured language* is found as well in the “Hortulus Rosarum” and “Vallis Liliorum.”

Let us take a few lines of the first chapter of the First Book of the Imitation, by way of example :—

Hæc sunt verba Christi quibus admonemur
Quatenus mores ejus et vitam imitemur;
Si velimus veraciter illuminari
et ab omni cæcitate cordis liberari,
Summum igitur studium nostrum sit
in vita Jesu Christi meditari.

In all the earlier editions in different languages up to the year 1599 the text of each is usually given as a whole—i.e., printed consecutively, and not divided into new paragraphs. F. Henry Sommalius, S.J., was the first who divided the text into separate verses; a form which has been, though not invariably, continued ever since.

The careful and protracted study of Dr. Hirsche has led him to notice in the Antwerp Codex certain marks of punctuation which have hitherto passed unobserved, or at least unheeded. These signs, as we have said, evidently point out the inflections and pauses to be observed in reading the Imitation.

These are the signs, or points. First a *punctum* or full stop (.) equivalent to a comma, and which is easily distinguished from the real full stop, because wherever it is used, the next word begins with a small letter. The full stop or *punctum* is given in the same form (.) ; but wherever this sign is used for the full stop, the word which follows it begins with a capital letter. Dr. Hirsche gives therefore a comma (,) wherever the shortest pause is marked. The other two signs which Thomas à Kempis uses are, the colon (:) for a pause somewhat longer than the comma, and a sign like a note of interrogation turned round (¿) which expresses a still longer pause; in a word, the colon is used for the semicolon, and the reversed note of interrogation for the colon.

A few lines from the text which Dr. Hirsche has edited will explain his arrangement.

Vere alta verba non faciunt sanctum et justum :
sed virtuosa vita efficit Deo carum.
Opto magis sentire compunctionem :
quam scire ejus definitionem.
Si scires totam bibliam exterius et omnium philoso-
phorum dicta ¿
quid totum prodesset sine caritate Dei et gratia ?
.....

Memento frequenter illius proverbii ¿
quia non satiatur oculus visu :
nec auris impletur auditu.

Stude ergo cor tuum ab amore visibilium abstrahere :
et ad invisibilia te transferre.
Nam sequentes suam sensualitatem maculent conscientiam :
et perdunt Dei gratiam.

The only thing wanting to enable the reader to study for himself the peculiarities of the original has now been supplied by Mr. Elliot Stock. By the aid of photography, he has just brought out on Dutch paper a *fac-simile* of the celebrated autograph copy of the Imitation in the handwriting of Thomas à Kempis, signed by him, and with the date 1441. The signs which have been explained by Dr. Hirsche are very distinct. It is a charming little volume, very tastefully got up ; the binding is a beautiful specimen of fifteenth-century work. The small price at which it is brought out places it within the reach of every one ; and thus lovers of the Imitation will have it in their power to possess a *fac-simile* of that golden book in the handwriting of its sainted author.

But we ought to add that the *Codex Antverpiensis*, as it is called, of 1441, is merely the corrected version of the four Books. We do not produce it as the earliest dated MS. with the name of Thomas à Kempis ; there is the Kirckheim Codex of 1425, and the Oxford Codex of 1438, both with the name of Thomas à Kempis. He composed the first Book in 1414 ; the two next were finished by 1424 ; and he transcribed the four Books at the head of some of his works in 1441. This is the Antwerp Codex. The Gersenists refer triumphantly to the Codex of Mælck (Cod. *Mellicensis I.*, which the Casinese Benedictine calls the Subiaco MS.) of 1418 ; but they carefully conceal the fact that this MS. consists of *only* the first Book, which had been composed four years previously, and thus their argument falls to the ground.

The earliest dated MS. which the Gersenists produce in favour of their mythical hero is the Codex of Parma of 1464, but it gives the name as *Gersem*, which they change into *Gersen*, and without any justification such as "Abbot," or "O.S.B." The earliest dated one with the name of Gerson is the Codex Sangermanensis of 1460. Undated MSS. are of no value as evidence.

EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.

Last Relics of the Cornish Tongue.

By the REV. W. LACH-SZYRMA.

PART II.

(Concluded from page 18.)



THE Pentreath family have fortunately been careful about their genealogies, and the MS. history of the Pentreaths* certainly does credit to the antiquarian zeal and industry of Mr. Richard Pentreath, the principal compiler of it. From it we are led to think that old Dorothy Pentreath was of the S. Dayd or Chenduit branch of the family ; for the Pentreaths seem to have been almost a little clan in Mousehole and Paul, and so have been forced to adopt extra patronymics to distinguish the several branches of the family. There were in the last century other Dorothy Pentreaths besides the old woman supposed to be the last speaker of Cornish.

The assertion that there was a particular Dorothy Pentreath at Mousehole, who did not suit the description of Daines Barrington, and that therefore she must have been an arrant impostor, is scarcely evidence, as there were several persons bearing the same name—*e.g.*, there was a Dorothy, daughter of John Pentreath, baptised at Paul, on November 30th, 1739 ; and another Dorothy Pentreath, daughter of Robert and Lydia Pentreath, in 1749. That either of these young Dorothes could have been the aged person seen by Daines Barrington, no one pretends ; but the frequency of the name shows some difficulty in fixing the identity of the person.

The suspicion as to Dolly Pentreath is probably due partly to the singular mistake on her granite tomb outside Paul Churchyard, erected by Prince Lucien Buonaparte, giving the wrong date (*i.e.*, 1778) for her death. The real date of her birth probably will never be known, as the baptismal register of Paul Parish at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries is in many places quite illegible.

The story told by Daines Barrington (supported by local tradition), is that in 1768, and again when he renewed his inquiries in 1773,

* This family history, it is hoped, will soon be published.

there was one person, and one person only, who even pretended to speak Cornish. This person, according to the statement in Paul Register, was buried on December 27th, 1777. The centenary of the Cornish language was observed two years ago at Paul School-house, 100 years after that date. Probably, her Cornish was very corrupt, and it may be she pretended to more than she actually knew; but if any date can be fixed for the dying out of the language, it would be the date of her decease, for it certainly survived John Keigwin.

The real point of interest, however, about the Cornish is not whether a certain old woman at Mousehole was the last to speak the language or not; but, how does an Aryan language in a civilised country die out? What is the diagnosis of the last struggle for existence of a European tongue? The diagnosis of the final struggle of old Cornish can be discovered with fair accuracy; and, if we compare it with the symptoms of decay in other declining Aryan languages, it would seem that general laws are at work here also.

I. The first point that is curious about the decay of Cornish is that it lingered in the small towns and villages after it had expired in the country districts. For traditions of Cornish, one should not go to Zennor, or Morvah, but to small towns like Mousehole and Newlyn, where history affirms the language was used in the vernacular after it had been given up by the rural population. Although this is not such as *à priori* one would expect, yet it may be accounted for. The rural population of most parts of Europe are somewhat migratory—*i.e.*, from their farmsteads or villages into the towns on market days. To the Cornish rustics, from an early date, probably from the age of Elizabeth, English must have been essential, and Cornish a mere luxury. As rustics generally are economical in ideas and expression, the luxury of the Cornish tongue was soon given up and the necessary English was retained. In the small towns or large villages (as one chooses to define them) of Mousehole, Newlyn, and S. Just, there lingered until the early part of last century, or the end of the seventeenth, a small Cornish-speaking population; just as in Kirk Arbory, or Kirk Braddon, in the Isle of Man, there now is a Manx-speak-

ing population, though, from Mr. Jenner's account,* in the Isle of Man there would seem to be still as many Manx-speaking people as West Cornwall had persons who talked Cornish in the age of the later Stuarts.

Is this vitality of a declining language in large villages a law, or only a Cornish exception to the rule? In Luzatian it possibly applies. The vitality of the Slavonic amidst the German-speaking population is probably due mainly to the fact that the Luzatians are village-dwellers. So we may say of the other minor Slavonic tongues, which have seemed to be in danger, but are now entrenched in their village strongholds, and occasionally bud forth into gushes of literary effort.

The inhabitants of small towns or villages can live to themselves, but this is impossible to scattered populations. A coterie may be formed of peasant families who love old ways, old customs, and even the old language, where that is in danger from the foreigner. As the Luzatian peasant in the village community surrounded by Germans clings nowadays to his old Slav, so once the Cornish peasant in Mousehole, or Newlyn, clung to the old Cornish; and probably, had it lingered to the present day, an age of literary revival would have caught it up, as it has caught the Luzatian-Serb, and saved it from extinction. The village-dweller is generally less nomadic than the scattered agriculturist. National spirit and national language are more ingrained in the dwellers of large villages in Eastern as well as Western Europe than in lonely, scattered populations, where one would expect (at first sight) to find most old-fashioned ideas. The moorsman of England nowadays is often a semi-townsmen, half jockey, half grazier and cattle dealer. The moorsman of Cornwall, a century or two ago, was more Anglicised than the village-dwellers of the western coasts.

II. Another point is that a language survives in jest when it has ceased to be used seriously; in other words, that its last stage is that of a local slang, supposed to have a rather comical effect. Probably Welsh may be so used in some parts of the English border, and Irish among some Irishmen, who really cannot speak their ancient Celtic

* "The Manx Language: its Grammar, Literature, and Present State." By H. Jenner, Esq.

tongue, but quote an Irish sentence or a word now and then to point a joke.

To a philologist there is nothing comical in the sound of an expiring language; but not so to the peasant. Everything strange to him is ridiculous; and the only use to which he can put an ancient, expiring language is either to keep a secret understanding with his comrades—as the Manx do now—or else to point a joke. This desire for a second language for such purposes is really one of the causes of the formation of slang. But in an ancient language the elements of a local slang are ready at hand. So the old Cornish, though dead as a language, may have long survived, and still almost survives as a slang dialect. This is one of the difficulties which surround the tracing of its remains in common speech; for Cornish words are thought vulgar or naughty; and the young especially are inclined to laugh when asked about them, as if there was something particularly comical in the old Celtic speech—which is now considered as an old-fashioned slang. Religious motives and scrupulosity, I believe, in some cases, have hindered their use.

III. Proverbs are the most vital parts of a language—i.e., except its isolated words and its accents, both of which may be handed on to a dialect. An illustration of this fact is to be found in the collection of Cornish proverbs which seem to have lingered till the middle of the last century. Some of these in the so-called Pryce's Grammar were probably extinct a long time before the publication of that book. But there is no doubt that the Cornish proverbs and sayings had a long vitality. *Deu gena why*—God be with you—which is said still to be remembered; the words (almost the name) *pedn-a-mean*, or game of heads and tails; the fishing cry, *Breal meta truja, peswartha, pemphthez wethez*—"All is scrawed"—are perhaps all that are really remembered, if we except Mr. Bernard Victor's sayings, which he seems to have recollected from childhood.

The reasons why proverbs should survive the true languages of which they form a part, are manifest:—

1. Ordinary people, and especially peasants, regard language from a standpoint of utility. If the old language is of little practical use,

they cease to employ it. But proverbs have a sort of traditional value. They are the sayings of the ancients, and do not bear translation into a new tongue. So men retain the proverb when they have ceased to speak the language.

2. Another reason may be that old people, who cannot express themselves any longer in the dying language, still like to retain some relics of it, and recite by rote the "old saws which they learnt in childhood. Those who cannot express even a common want in a language, may still learn and utter proverbs in it. We see this in Latin. How many thousands of Englishmen there are who at this day could not write a line of decent Latin prose, and still less hold a conversation in Latin, but who yet like to "lug in" a Latin quotation whenever it is appropriate, and sometimes when it is not. What Latin is to the learned of Europe to-day, that Cornish was to a few aged Cornishmen a century or so ago—a language to be quoted, but not to be generally used.

IV. The last stage of decay of a language, which may be said to follow its actual death—as words without grammar are the mere bones of speech—is the survival of words into the *patois* of the country where the dead language once lived. In Cornwall, these linguistic bones may be picked up here and there, like the remains of mortality in an overcrowded churchyard. They exist as actual words in common use, supposed by the people to be English, but really quite foreign to the English language. This vitality of words is more manifest in nouns than in verbs; but every part of speech, except the preposition, is affected by the old Celtic in some cases. The fact is, the English language is rich in verbs, and there was scarcely an action or state which English did not provide for. Still the Cornishman could not give up his expressive verb, *to clunk*, to swallow; or *to laggen*, to splash; and English has not perhaps any simple verb for *to jowdy*, or wade with the boots on.

Trade terms have great vitality. The English trade term is not known, or is not exactly equivalent, and so the Cornish word lingers in common speech. The names of animals and plants also are often retained when the English name is not known.

The present condition of the old Cornish may be best recognised by the Glossaries connected with the Essays on the language by Messrs. Victor and Pentreath. Many Saxon terms, of course, found entrance into those Glossaries, but they give, on a whole, a fair idea of the still lingering relics of the old language.

Such are the main points noticeable in the decay of the Old Cornish, which, with the Old Prussian, may be said to be the only important European language that has actually died out in modern times. How far the laws of decay which I have noticed in Cornish are applicable to Prussian (which my readers will remember was a tongue akin to the Lithuanian, nearer to Sanscrit than most of our European languages) I cannot say; but it seems to me that both with regard to Manx and to Wendish some of these rules apply. The whole subject is one of the deepest interest, both from an historical and a philological standpoint.

I hope on a future occasion to make a few remarks on some of the relics of Cornish still lingering in the common dialect of the county.



Civic and other Maces.

By GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A.



HE sceptre, as we all know, is the emblem of sovereignty in all ages and places; but it is not perhaps equally known that a mace is only a sceptre under another name, used by those who act in some capacity or other under the authority of the sovereign. Such, at all events, it is in theory.

But it is my intention here to regard the subject of maces practically; and hence I have put together the following remarks upon an emblem, the history of which I have endeavoured to trace in a plain and popular manner. With these few words of preface I enter at once upon my subject.

The mace (massue or masse) was a weapon used in the Middle Ages both in battles and tournaments, and it was also a common weapon with ecclesiastics, who by the tenure of their office were forbidden to

use the sword. "Put up thy sword into its sheath," says the Great Master to St. Peter, "for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (John xviii. 2; Matt. xxvi. 52). Maces are presumed to be the representatives of Sceptres, a name derived from the Greek *σκήπτρον* (*skeptron*), a staff or rod carried by kings and rulers as a symbol of power, sovereign and judicial. The sceptre was considered as a holy or sacred emblem, and to take an oath and touch the sceptre was to make the most solemn of all objurations. Hence in Homer it is accounted as sacred, for when Jove swears, it is as of ten by his sceptre as by Heaven or by the river Styx.

The sceptre dates from the very highest antiquity, and it has assumed various forms—from a pole, a leaning staff, a shepherd's crook, and so forth to its present form. Jacob, as the head of his family, we are told, worshipped "leaning on his staff;" King David constantly refers to God's "rod" or "staff" in the Psalms; the magicians had divining rods; but Moses had a rod or staff that by God's holy will was to work and did work wonders. "He stretched forth his rod over the Red Sea, and the waters were divided."

Maces were generally made of iron, or of wood and iron, and their use in war was to break the armour of the opponent and also to unhorse him. But they had their use also in times of peace. We find in Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey" that a mace was carried before that Prelate as the Pope's legate, and that he continued to use the same emblem as Lord Cardinal. In 1344, under Edward III., the Commons prayed the king that no one within cities or boroughs should bear maces of silver except the king's sergeants, but should bear maces of copper and of no other metal, and also such weapons as they were wont to bear in ancient times. In 1354 the same king granted to the mayor and sheriffs of London the liberty (not the right) to bear maces either of gold or silver in the presence of the king, his queen, or his children; the right to bear the mace in their own city and county of Middlesex they had held for years prior to 1354; but, be it remarked, this was a liberty only. Richard II. gave to the Mayor of York a large silver-gilt mace, and also allowed

the sergeants-at-mace to have their maces ornamented with the royal arms. In 17 Richard II. the Commons petitioned that no sergeant of any town should be allowed to carry his mace out of his own liberty or township.

Henry IV., in the fifth year of his reign, granted permission to the sergeants-at-mace of the mayor and sheriffs of Norwich to carry gold or silver or silver-gilt maces in the king's presence; and Henry V. gave to the guild of St. George at Norwich a wooden mace with a dragon's head at the top. The mayor of Reading was permitted to bear the mace before King Henry VI.; but this permission was somewhat encumbered with difficulty, for the king writes to the mayor that "since he had granted that right he had been informed that it was contrary to the usage of that ancient borough to bear a staff into the church or monastery, saving only two tipped staves to be borne by the bailiff of the abbot. Wherefore," he adds, "we charge you straightly not to use nor bear any mace or sign within the said town of Reading, whereby the right and interest of our monastery might be interrupted or hurt." This letter is dated from the Palace of Eltham, in Kent, the 30th of July. This letter is merely quoted to show the jealousy with which the right to carry the mace as an emblem of authority was at that time regarded. However, and notwithstanding this document, which is given in full in Coates' "History of Reading," the right of the mace was conceded to the town and corporation by charters of Elizabeth and Charles I.

The corporation of Cambridge bought themselves four maces in the tenth year of Edward IV.; but the grand maces which are now shown at the Town Hall of Cambridge are not those which the corporation then bought, for the present great mace was presented to Cambridge by Samuel Shephard, Jun., Esq., and is dated 1710; and the three smaller maces were presented by Mr. Thomas Sclater Bacon, M.P., in the year 1724, and are inscribed:—"The Gift of Thomas Bacon, Esq.—Thomas Nutting, Mayor. 1724." What became of the four original maces of the date of Edward IV. is not known; but probably they were lost or stolen, for it is left on record that they used to be let out to the sergeants for the use and profit of the

treasury of the town at the rate of 3s. 4d. per day, the parties hiring them finding two pledges for their re-delivery.

Edward VI. granted two maces to the Mayor and Corporation of St. Albans. Elizabeth, in 1573, empowered the Mayor of Thetford to have two sergeants who might carry two silver maces before him within his borough. Elizabeth also gave a mace to the City of Norwich in 1578, and in the following year granted to the town of Hertford the right of having a sergeant who might carry the mace before the bailiff; and in 1605 James I. permitted that there should be two sergeants to carry two maces of silver and gilt with gold bearing the king's arms. James also granted to the town of Great Berkhamsted two sergeants to carry one mace of silver before the bailiff; and the mace was to bear the arms of Prince Charles, for Berkhamsted belonged to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and, indeed, was regarded as part and parcel of his Duchy.

On occasions of Royal visits to corporate towns, the mayor himself bears the mace before the sovereign; and there is an instance on record of the Mayor of York, in the year 1503, preceding the Princess Margaret during her progress through his city, on her way to Scotland to be married to James IV., and carrying the mace upon his shoulder.

To the best of my knowledge, the earliest provincial maces still in existence are those of Tenterden, in Kent—the one dated 1649 and the other 1660. Both are cup-shaped, three inches in diameter, with a coronet of fleurs-de-lys and crosses *pattée*, and with a ship in full sail, marked "Tenterden."

It is commonly reported that the mace belonging to the College of Physicians is the identical "bauble" inveighed against by the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, when he called out: "Sir Harry Vane! The Lord protect me from Sir Harry Vane!" "Then, stamping his foot on the floor of the House, as a signal for his musketeers to enter, he exclaimed: "Take away that bauble: ye are no longer a Parliament. The Lord has done with you: He has chosen other instruments for carrying on His work."—April 20, 1653.

We now come to the maces of the time of Charles II., of which there are almost numberless specimens, and these are all crowned.

It has been stated that these crowns were added to the maces on the reinstalment of Charles II. on the throne. This statement can be well borne out by facts, because we have a mace in the City of London belonging to the Corporation of the Ward of Chepe. The mace is dated 1624, the time of James I.; it is 1ft. 1oin. long, and six inches longer than that of Tenterden, and twenty-five years earlier. It is an inverted half-sphere, and on it is engraven:—"At the charge of Chepe Ward and the Inquest; Thos. Shingler being foreman. Anno 1624." Another inscription testifies that "The crown was superadded to this mace by the Inquest of the Ward of Chepe; anno 1678. Matthew Meriton, foreman." It bears the particular goldsmiths' hall mark which answers to the year 1624, thus justifying and proving the fact of its having been made before the addition of the crown.

Charles II. granted to Gloucester the right of using a mace with four sergeants-at-arms to carry it. At Southampton it was the practice to carry a mace before the mayoress also, as appears in the "Report of the Public Records in 1837," when the lady went in state; and at Nottingham there was a mayoress's sergeant. In that town a curious custom for a time existed, and possibly may yet endure. When the mayor went out of office, the mace was laid on the table before him, covered with (I think) crape, rosemary, and bay, and this was called "the burying of the mace." The outgoing mayor saluted it, and then handed it over to the incoming officer.

Many maces appear, from their inscriptions, to have been given by gentlemen who have had family or official connection with the towns to which they belong; thus, in 1609 the Honourable Edward Talbot, second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, gave a mace to Pontefract; and, in 1636, Sir Thomas P. Hoby gave one to the town of Scarborough. Sir Joseph Williams, one of the Secretaries of State under Charles II., gave a mace to Thetford; and, though Thetford is now disfranchised, the mace, the loving cup, and the other town regalia are carefully preserved. The mace belonging to the Corporation of the Bedford Level was given by its first gover-

nor, William, Earl of Bedford; in 1683 the mace of the town of Guildford was given by the Honourable Henry Howard; and in 1670, his uncle, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, gave a mace to the City of Norwich; it is said that it weighs 160 ozs. The two maces of Newcastle-under-Lyne were presented by William Leveson-Gower, Esq., in 1680; and it is reported that Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, gave a mace to Cambridge. But if so, it must be one of the University maces, because we know for certain that those of the town were given by Mr. Bacon, as stated above.* In 1703 the Duke of Hamilton gave a mace to the Corporation of Preston; Sir Robert Walpole, in 1753, gave a mace to Norwich; in 1739 Colonel Twisleton gave two maces to the City of Carlisle; and as lately as 1810, Mr. George Forester, afterwards Lord Forester, gave a mace to the town of Wenlock. No date has been assigned to the two staves or maces belonging to the City of Oxford. In 1632, John Sadler and Richard Quiney gave two maces to the town of Stratford-on-Avon; one of these has the Corporation seal under the pommel of the handle. They are silver gilt and sixteen inches long, without date or hall mark; they have plain bowls, surmounted with the arms of France and England quarterly, enamelled in their proper colours; the coronets of crosses *pattée* are much damaged.

The larger, called the Sadler mace, is silver gilt, 2ft. 6in. long. It has a very highly ornamented cup, and is surmounted by a crown, on the band of which are these words: "The Freedom of England, by God's blessing restored, 1660." On the boss or pommel is inscribed, "The Gift of John Sadler, 1632, Citizen, Grocer of London"—thus evincing another example of a mace proper, but subsequently crowned after the restoration of the monarchy. Quiney's mace resembles the Sadler, but there is no inscription on it. Both men were Londoners, and John Quiney, third son of Richard Quiney, married Shakespeare's youngest daughter,

* While on this subject of the Cambridge maces I would call to the memory of all who were at Cambridge with the Archæological Association in 1878, the curious silver rests employed to receive and hold the maces, and to prevent them from lying flat upon the table.

Judith. There is in the churchyard of Stratford-on-Avon, a tombstone, with one of these maces rudely cut upon it, to the memory of Robert Bideel, Sargent of the Masse, who departed this life, August 25, anno 1686, aged seventy-four years. The mace carried by the Earl of Nottingham when Lord High Chancellor, of whatever pattern it may have been, in 1587, the 19th year of Elizabeth, was stolen from his house in Knight-riding Street. It seems that there lived in that street a woman who let out her attic to some men, and that during their absence, the woman's child peeping most inquisitively through the key-hole of the lodgers' door, saw that which she supposed to be a large piece of silver. The woman opened the lock with a knife, and thus regained the Chancellor's mace; five persons were arrested and convicted of the theft.

At New Romney are to be seen two maces which used to be borne before the Barons of the Cinque Ports in the persons of their bailiffs when they attended at the town of Yarmouth to superintend, open, and regulate the business transacted annually at the grand mart or fair for the sale of herrings. This right, strange as it may seem, was granted to the Cinque Ports; and in these bailiffs may be traced the first municipal jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth, over which the Cinque Ports continued to exercise their prerogative during the free fair, their bailiffs being admitted into court to the hearing and determination of causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of Yarmouth. In the 10th year of the reign of Edward III. an attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two jurisdictions; but it was a futile effort, for in the year 1574 a Bill was introduced to Parliament to enrol Yarmouth as a Cinque Port. This, however, was never properly carried out, and in the year 1702 the government of Yarmouth was settled under Anne in its proper and present form.

The only mace of lead that I know of is at Llandiloes, in Wales. At Laugharne are two maces of wood which were replaced by brass. At Bridgenorth and at Carlisle the crown on the mace unscrews, so as to form a drinking cup. Exeter has four maces of the time of Charles II.; and Fowey has two maces, each in the

shape of an oar. The mace of Margate is of Irish manufacture: it was purchased by Sir George Bowyer, and presented by him to that town.

Mr. Wilfrid J. Cripps, F.S.A., in his well-known work on "Old English Plate," devotes to maces a chapter, which I venture to abridge here:—

The City of London with its various wards can show as many as thirty (different maces), but none of them so ancient as some of those in the possession of provincial corporations: two of the very oldest being at Hedon, in Wilts. Somewhat more modern, but still unspoilt by the addition of any arched crown, are the pair belonging to the little town of Winchcombe in the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire. The arched crown is not often found before the reign of Charles II. In many cases crowns have been added to earlier maces, and they are all much alike. The earliest of the City of London mace belongs to the Ward of Chepe, and is a good example of a mace of the time of Charles I., with a more modern crown. This addition was made in 1678, at the request of the ward, as one of the inscriptions upon it tells. It will be noticed that the arches spring from a narrow band, which is evidently also an addition. The remainder of the bowl with its cresting, which has been mutilated to make room for the upper band together with the shaft, gives a good idea of the earlier maces. When the City maces were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1860, this mace was selected for engraving by Mr. Octavius Morgan, because it so admirably illustrated the changes which maces underwent at various times. The bowls are usually ornamented with royal badges that fix their date, and sometimes are so fashioned as to unscrew from the stems, and to fasten on to feet, so as to form drinking cups, the arched crowns being also made removable to serve as covers. A standing cup, called the "Godwin Cup," preserved at Berkeley Castle, is formed of a mace-head of the time of James I., mounted as a drinking cup in this way. As an example of a mace of an exceptional form is given (by Mr. Cripps) an engraving of the mace of the Tower Ward, London. Like other maces its original fashion has been altered by additions from time to time. The Tower Head is of the reign of Charles II., but no portion of it is much older. Certain sea-port towns have maces formed as silver oars, the symbol of their water bailiffs' jurisdiction. Rochester and Southampton are amongst the number. In some cases the oar is concealed within the stem when not required for use.

The maces of the "Esquire Bedells," and that formerly carried by the "Yeomen Bedell" of the University of Cambridge, together with their inscriptions and the alterations which they have experienced from time to time, are minutely described by Mr. A. P. Humphry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, in a paper printed by him in the fourth

volume of the "Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society."

Besides the maces referred to or described above, I am enabled, through the courtesy of the mayors or town clerks and other borough officials, to give particulars of the maces of the following towns, which may serve as a sample of the whole :

DERBY.—The Mace of the Borough of Derby is of silver, richly gilt, and is in length about 4ft. 6in. The shaft, which is divided in the centre by a massive fillet, is terminated with a royal crown surmounted by the orb and cross. Upon the flat surface of the head, beneath the arches of the crown, are the arms of Charles II. ; and around it are four semicircular arches containing the rose, fleur-de-lys, thistle, and crowned harp, between the initials "C.R."—these national emblems being repeated around the foot. The upper part of the shaft is ornamented with roses and admirable open-work ; and the whole shaft is wreathed with roses beautifully intertwined. In addition to the above named emblems, the Mace has around its lower face the arms of the Borough of Derby (a buck couchant, within park-palings) &c. It bears the date, 1666, and the inscription :—"Disce mori a mundo : vivere disce Deo."

HULL.—The Hull Mace is a very fine one, and very ancient. It is of silver gilt, and is embellished with the Royal arms, the Corporation arms and the rose and thistle. There are also two small silver maces, the oldest of which bears date 1651. One of these is sometimes carried before the sheriff.

IPSWICH.—This borough possesses two maces, each about four feet long. They are of silver gilt, and are surmounted with crowns, having the rose, thistle, shamrock, and fleur-de-lys, chased upon the cup-shaped part below the crown.

LINCOLN.—The Corporation Mace of the City of Lincoln is a very handsome example. It is silver gilt, and measures four feet in height. Like many other civic maces it belongs to the reign of Charles II. The head of the mace is formed in the usual manner, with an open regal crown surmounted with the cross and orb. The part below the crown is divided into four compartments by draped forms wearing mural crowns. Each compartment contains a crown below the initials C.R.,

surmounting respectively a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a fleur-de-lys. The stem of the mace is beautifully chased with roses and thistles, and is broken by two knobs. The connection of the head and stem is covered by very elegant spiral branches. It bears an inscription to the effect that it was beautified in the mayoralty of William Hayward, 1818. There is also a small silver mace, known as the "Mayoress's Mace." This has a hemispherical head, with a border of fleur-de-lys, bearing three shields, the arms of the City of Lincoln, Ireland, and a plain cross. On the flat of the hemisphere a shield bearing the Royal arms, previous to the accession of the House of Hanover, has been let in.

LONDON.—The Mace of the City of London and those of the several wards of the City are fully and elaborately described in the catalogue of the antiquities and works of art exhibited at the Ironmongers' Hall in May, 1861. The latter amount to thirty, for though the wards are only twenty-six, yet Aldersgate and Cripplegate each have two. That of the Lord Mayor is of silver gilt, five feet three inches long, and of fine and elaborate workmanship, and was given in the mayoralty of Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., in 1735, in the reign of George II. The only mace which dates so far back as the reign of James I., is that of Cheap Ward, dated 1624 ; the crown was added to the mace in 1678. The maces of Walbrook, Broad Street, Lime Street, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Cornhill, and Langbourne wards, date from the reign of Charles I. ; those of Bridge, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate-Without, Billingsgate, Cordwainers, Queenhithe, Dowgate, Tower, Coleman Street, Farringdon-Without and Within, and Castle Baynard, all date from the reign of Charles II. Those of Vintry, Candlewick, and Portsoken Wards, from William and Mary ; and Aldgate and Bread Street from George I.

NOTTINGHAM.—The civic emblems of authority belonging to this Corporation are three in number, a large one about four feet in length, and two of smaller size. They are of silver gilt, and the shaft of each is ornamented with chased bands, &c. The head of the principal mace, which is surmounted by a regal crown, is enriched with appropriate devices.

STAFFORD.—The first mace of which there is record was purchased in July, 1614, and was probably the same that was carried before James I. in 1617, on his visit to Stafford, and of which that monarch declared that it was "in outward shew as faire a mace as anie he had then carried before him." History is silent as to what became of this mace; but in 1655 the existing great mace was made. It is of silver gilt, is 3 feet 6½ inches long, and weighs 10 lbs. 3 ozs. On the globe or head, amongst other devices are the Stafford (Baron) arms. There are also two small silver maces which were formerly carried by the mayors and serjeants "at their girdles." These date respectively from the reigns of Charles I. and William and Mary, and are seventeen inches long, and weigh about two pounds.

A curious anecdote relating to the mace belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds may be read in the "Annals of Yorkshire," vol. i. page 107, and in the "Annual Register" for 1832. I append it as it stands recorded in the last-named publication:—

In taking down some houses in Briggate, Leeds, the workmen discovered in the roof a small room, in which were found several implements used in coining, and a shilling of the date 1567. The house in which they were found was occupied in the reign of King William III. by a Mr. Arthur Mangey, a goldsmith, who was convicted of high treason, in imitating the current coin of the realm, at the assizes held at York on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1696, and executed on the 3rd of October following, having in the interval been twice reprieved. The principal evidence against him was a person of the name of Norcross, an accomplice, who stated that he saw him stamp a piece of mixed metal with the head of Charles II. The coining, he said, was carried on in a small chamber formed in the roof of the house. This room was visited by the then Mayor, Mr. Iveson, and Aldermen Massie, Preston, and Dodgson. The Mayor stated that when he came into the chamber which led into this room there was what he supposed to be a closet with shelves, but it turned out to be the staircase leading into the private room, the passage to which was so straight that he was obliged to pull off his frock and creep on his hands and knees, and that in the chamber they found a pair of shears and some clippings of half-crowns. *The mace now used by the Corporation of Leeds was made by this unfortunate person, as appears by the following inscription:—"Arthur Mangey, de Leeds, fecit 1694:"* two years before his execution.



The Oxford of Past Ages.*



R. LANG has done well in collecting and republishing in a single volume the somewhat desultory but interesting notes on the Oxford of past ages, which he contributed last year to successive numbers of *The Portfolio*. Taken together they form an admirable series of sketches, and bring before us in most graphic and picturesque detail the social and intellectual life of Oxford at different and far distant eras, and of the city as it must have been in the earliest ages, when as yet the University was not. Mr. Lang claims for his work no higher title than that of "Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes," but they really are far more than that; and the charming etchings and woodcuts which are interspersed through the letterpress are alone well worth the price at which the entire book is published. There may be a slight hardness in etching opposite page 12, showing Magdalen College, from the bank of the Cherwell, in Christ Church Meadow; but nothing can exceed, in fineness and delicacy those of Oxford Castle (page 2) and of the Jacobean portion of St. John's College (page 20), or, the gem of all, the frontispiece, giving the favourite view of Magdalen College Tower from the bridge at the foot of High Street. We do not know that anything more truly artistic was issued from the press in the last year of grace, or for many a long year before it. The coach-and-four crossing the familiar bridge will bring back to old Oxonians many recollections of old coaching days, when undergraduates "handled the leathers" of the "Rival" on its up-journey, day after day, at the risk of a warning from the "Proctor" or of being "gated" by their College authorities.

The two first chapters, which treat respectively of the town before the University was founded, and of the students of the same University soon after it was founded, will naturally be those which will interest

* 1. "Oxford: Brief Historical and Descriptive By Andrew Lang, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. 1880.)

2. "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, 1509-1583." Edited by W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library. (James Parker & Co. 1880.)

the general reader who may not have been brought up within either of those twin "eyes of England," and therefore cannot recognise in either Oxford or Cambridge an "Alma Mater." There is great humour, as well as much *vraisemblance* in Mr. Lang's sketch of the outline of "a day with the mediæval undergraduate," Walter Stoke, whom he introduces to us as living in lodging in Catte Street, leading from New College to what now is Broad Street, but was then the city ditch.

pence; and twelve books only at 'his beddes heed.' Stoke has not

Twenty bookes clothed in black and reed
Of Aristotil and of his philosophie,

like Chaucer's undergraduate, who must have been a bibliophile. . . . The great ornament of his room is a neat trophy of buckler, bow, arrows, and two daggers, all hanging conveniently on the wall. Stoke opens his eyes and sees with no surprise that his laundress has not sent home his clean linen. No, Christina, of the parish of St. Martin, who



CLOISTERS, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

"It is six o'clock, and the bells waken Stoke, who is sleeping on a flockbed in his little *camera*. This room, though he is not one of the luxurious clerks whom the University scolds in various statutes, is pretty well furnished. His bed alone is worth not less than fifteen pence; he has a 'cofer' valued at twopence . . . and in his 'cofer' are his black coat, which no one would think dear at fourpence; his tunic, cheap at ten

used to be Stoke's *lotrix*, has been detected at last. Under pretext of washing for the scholars she has committed all manner of crimes, and is now in the Spinning House. Stoke wastes a malediction on the laundress, and dressing, as well as he may, runs down to the Cherwell, at 'Parsons' Pleasure,' I hope, and has a swim, for I find no tub in his room, or, indeed, in the *camera* of any other scholar. It is now time to go, not

to chapel, for 'Catte's Hall,' has no chapel, but to the parish Church, and Stoke goes very devoutly to St. Peter's, where we shall find him again later in the day in another mood. About eight o'clock he 'commonizes' with a Paris man, Henry de Bourges, who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time. (The University in old times was full of French students, as Paris was thronged by Englishmen.) Lectures begin at nine, and first there is a lecture in the hall by the Principal of 'Catte's.' The lecturer receives his pupils in a bare room, where it is very doubtful if the students are allowed to sit down. . . . The principal is in the academic dress and wears a black cape, boots, and



BOCARDO, NORTH VIEW.



BOCARDO, SOUTH VIEW.

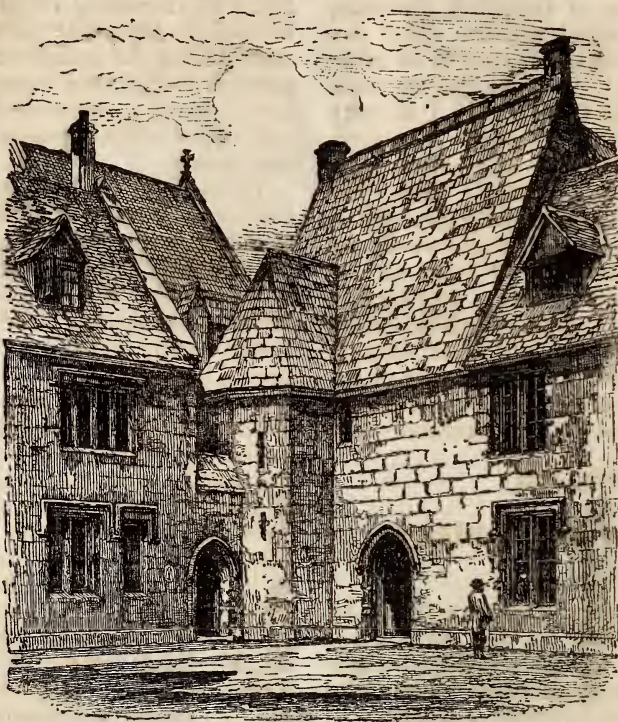
a hood. The undergraduates have no distinguishing costume. After an hour or two of *viva voce* exercises in the grammar of Priscian, preparatory lecture is over, and a reading man will hurry off to the 'schools,' a set of low-roofed buildings between St. Mary's and Brasenose. There he will find the Divinity school or lecture room, the place of honour, with medicine on one hand and law on the other; the lecture rooms for grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy; for metaphysics, ethics, and 'the tongues,' stretching down 'School Street' on either side. Here the Prælectors are holding forth, and all the newly-made 'Masters' of the Arts are bound to teach their subjects whether they like it or no."

We cannot

follow Mr. Stoke through all the scenes of his "day;" but we may say that, like the undergraduate of the present time, he "cuts lecture," and is sconded twopence for so doing; that in the afternoon he goes off to a "festival of his nation" in the town, where he dresses himself up in disguise, sings, dances, and takes a drop too much; then goes off into Bowmont-fields to try his hand at archery, or to play at "pyke staffe;" gets into a street row, narrowly escapes being taken up and put into Bocardo Tower, and brings the evening to a close by looking in at a supper party, given by a comrade who has just taken his degree. In his way home he exchanges shots with bow and arrows, seriously, but quite as a matter of course, with some of the men of another hall and the northern nations, but finally reaches Catte Street in safety. Verily, Mr. Lang may well remark, that "these were rough times;" and doubtless the introduction of the College system under our Plantagenet sovereigns did much in the way of softening down such barbaric fashions.

We have not time to follow Mr. Lang through his sketches of the revival of learning, the slippery times of the Reformation, and those of Jacobean and Laudian Oxford, or of the University as it was under Queen Anne, and under the early sovereigns of the House of Hanover. It is enough to say that he brings upon the scene in rapid succession the pedantic James I. and his son

Charles I., the Puritans and Presbyterians of the Commonwealth, Archbishop Laud, Anthony à Wood, Dr. Fell, Tom Hearne, Dean Aldrich, Humphrey Prideaux, Dr. Johnson, the author of "Terræ Filius," Gibbon, and Gilbert White, and even carries us into the present century with amusing sketches of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Walter Savage Landor in their undergraduate days. But for the details of these eras and of the great names connected with them we must refer our readers to Mr. Lang's pages.



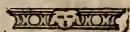
MUNIMENT ROOM, MERTON COLLEGE.

Every Oxford reader will remember the name of "Bocardo;" and most fancy doubtless that it was a part of Oxford Castle; but Mr. Lang's work will satisfy them that it was one of the gates and towers on the City wall and that it spanned the Corn Market close to St. Martin's Church. We are fortunately able, through the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce the woodcut of "Bocardo" here, along with those of Muniment Room at Merton College, and the Cloisters

of Magdalen College.

Along with Mr. Lang's book we have great pleasure in saying a few words respecting another work on Oxford, of a totally different character; for it deals with the City rather than with the University, being a republication, under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford, of a series of extracts from its municipal records and other documents in its possession, illustrating the history of the town and city from the commencement of

the reign of Henry VIII. down to the middle of that of Queen Elizabeth. These extracts have been collected and edited by Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library, under the direction of the Town Clerk, Mr. R. S. Hawkins; and they treat of almost every conceivable subject—charters, giants, taxes, disfranchisements, licences, precedence, hospitals, roads, bridges, the election of mayors, chamberlains, bailiffs, &c.; contests between the town and the University; excommunications in the University Court; presentations to and resignations of parochial benefices, and a variety of other matters which are more interesting than the records of other municipal towns, because of the constant conflict between the City and the University authorities, which from generation to generation had at least the effect of preventing the annals of Oxford from becoming a blank. The book is arranged in strict chronological order, and it has one merit—no small one in the eye of an antiquary—that of being supplemented by an excellent index. The book is published in a “Roxburghe” binding, almost uniform with the works which are brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls and the Record Office, to which, indeed, it bears a strong family likeness.



Notes on Book-plates.

By A COLLECTOR.



THE interesting Article on franks by Major Bailie (*THE ANTIQUARY*, No. 1) has suggested to me the idea that a few memoranda upon a no less entertaining hobby, viz., the collecting of heraldic book-plates, would also be acceptable to many readers of this magazine. Now that collectors of them are so rapidly increasing in number, it would, I think, be quite superfluous to attempt here to point out all the attractions of a good assemblage of old book-plates, especially to those persons—whose name now is legion—who take an interest in heraldic and genealogical pursuits. They frequently furnish an authoritative and accurate delineation of a family's or a particular individual's crest and armorial bearings, which may be sought elsewhere in vain.

What memories of history, biography, and literature do not the more celebrated names call up; and what could be a more attractive arrangement than to collect autographs and book-plates together? A letter or a frank of some celebrated man, placed in one's album side by side with his book-plate and (where practicable) his portrait, would form a combination full of interest and suggestion to any cultivated mind.

But without further words of preface, I shall now follow the example of Major Bailie, by attempting a brief sketch of the contents of my own little collection, which, notwithstanding its comparatively small bulk, contains several very interesting book-plates, both those of a curious and quaint character, and others which represent some very eminent names.

To turn first of all to the older ones—the most ancient book-plate which I can boast of is that of the old library formerly belonging to King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at St. Alban's. It is a rather rudely executed woodcut, apparently engraved in the sixteenth century, perhaps soon after the foundation of the school. The device is a shield, surrounded by rough garniture, and bearing the arms of the Abbey, *azure*, a cross saltire, *or* (but no colours expressed). On a label below is the motto “*Mediocria Firma*,” which is that now used by the Earls of Verulam. This old library was long kept in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey (where the school used to be held), and it contained many dilapidated old black-letter books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was among them that Mr. Blades made his great discovery of a new and unique “Caxton,” which is now, I believe, among the treasures of the British Museum.

Early in the last century must be the period of a curious old book-plate of the “Gray's Inn Library,” having a griffin rampant, surrounded by scroll work, with a background representing rows of books on shelves. Another old one is that of “Tho^s. Dalyson, Esq^r. Jun^r,” 1729, the arms within scrolls and shells, and a very quaint representation of a man in armour for the crest. The following are all very old book-plates which have the arms enclosed within many scrolls, wreaths, flowers, &c.:—“Fullerton

of Carstairs," "St. Clair of Herdmanston," "Johnstone," "Edwards," "Will^m. Dyne," "Henry Jenkins," "John Symmons, Esq.," "Richard Benyon, Esq.," "Lancelot Charles Lee," "John Murray," William Simpson, Esq.," and the curious name "Gam^l (Gama-liel) Milner." All these are highly ornamented in the odd style of the last century, which seems so out of place in conjunction with heraldic insignia, and greatly offends the taste in comparison with the simple and elegant representations of shields of the Middle Ages. In fact, most of them have no shields at all, the arms being placed inside all kinds of grotesque scrolls instead. Among my book-plates of this period and style is one of "Thos. Hesilrige," of the ancient family of Noseley, a member of which was Sir Arthur Haselrig, so prominent a character during the Commonwealth. Another old book-plate, of "W. Wynne," represents that important Welsh family.

I have a fair number of the book-plates of noblemen. Fine and early ones are—that of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; that of the Earl of Macartney, Ambassador to China in 1792; that of the Earl of Shelburne; that of John, Earl of Delawarr, with very interesting heraldic bearings and badges, and the quaint motto—"Four de ma vie." A later but very neat book-plate is that of Elizabeth Duchess of Beaufort. Other noblemen's are—Lord Berwick, Lord Ashburton, Lord Eardley, Lord Lilford, Lord Langdale, Eric Lord Reay, Lord Cadogan, and two different specimens of Lord Farnham. Legal names are—Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Lord Romilly, having his crest only, a crescent above a mountain. The Duke of Sussex, celebrated for his fine collection of Bibles, &c., used two book-plates, one bearing his complete achievement of arms, the other his monogram, within the Garter. A neat and elegant book-plate of Viscount Palmerston has the address, "Hanover Square," below the name. Turning to Cunningham's "Handbook," I find that "the beautiful brick-built house on the south-west side of the square" was long the residence of his family.

Among my book-plates of Baronets are—that of Sir Edm^d. Thomas, a very old one, with quantities of scroll and flower ornamentation; that of "Robertus Smyth, Baronet-

tus," also old, and with plenty of similar ornament; and another old one of Sir Wm. Abdy, Chobham Place. Quite a little series is formed by the book-plates of the Lee family, of Hartwell, Bucks. Their library was dispersed a few years ago, and apparently many of the volumes had been in it ever since they were printed, some two hundred years or more, and contained inside their covers small collections (as it were) of book-plates, those of successive owners. I have those of Sir William Lee, Knt.; the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart.; William Lee Antonie; and John Fiott (who was afterwards that well-known patron of literature and science); Dr. John Lee; also a later book-plate of Dr. Lee, bearing the Lee arms quarterly with Fiott.

Some book-plates have only the names of the owners' residences, such as "Littlecote," which is in Wiltshire, and is the seat of the Popham family. It recalls another great Commonwealth name, that of Admiral Popham. That of "Dogmersfield Library" is a fine heraldic book-plate, belonging to the St. John Mildmays, whose seat is in Hampshire.

The Hope family is represented by a handsome book-plate of General John Hope, with the curious crest of the Hopes—a globe split at the top, and above it a rainbow with a cloud at each end, and the appropriate motto—"At spes non fracta." This family is said to be descended from a Dutch merchant who settled in Edinburgh, and prospered and increased, the present head of it being the Earl of Hopetoun.

Two of my most interesting book-plates are those of the Wilberforces, father and son. That of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, has simply a black spread eagle (in heraldic language, an eagle displayed *sable*) within a combination of scroll-work. His equally eminent son, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, bore an escutcheon of pretence, with four quarterings, over the eagle; crest, the eagle alone, and motto—"Nos non nobis."

There are a good many literary celebrities represented in my collection. The oldest is the book-plate of David Hume, the philosopher and historian, with the motto—"True to the end." I have also those of—"W.

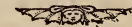
Landor; Henry Harris, Editor of the *Times* (called the "Thunderer"); Julius Charles Hare; John Forster; and William Blackwood, the publisher. Among antiquaries and authors are the book-plates of Francis Douce, John Bruce, George Ormerod, Admiral W. H. Smyth (eminent as an astronomer and numismatist), the late Col. Francis Cunningham, the accomplished editor of several of our old dramatists; and an old book-plate of the author, antiquary, and publisher, J. B. Nichols. I must not forget a series of book-plates of coin-collectors—including that of Mark Cephas Tutet, a London merchant, and eminent coin-collector of the last century; that of Stanesby Alchorne, of the Tower, whose collection was sold in 1851; that of William Bentham, F.S.A., who also had a fine cabinet of coins; and that of J. H. Beaufoy, the collector of a splendid series of London tradesmen's tokens, which he presented to the City Library, Guildhall.

I have several book-plates bearing punning devices, examples of what is called "canting heraldry," or sometimes "armes parlantes." Such are those of Thomas Martin, whose crest is a marten; Henry Corbett, *or* a crow *or* corbie *sable*; John Moore, crest, a Moor's head; Alexander Trotter, crest, a horse trotting; Charles Paget, crest, a hand holding a scroll inscribed "*Deo Paget.*"

I shall conclude with the description of a few book-plates, not heraldic, which I may call "pictorial." Two may almost be denominated bits of landscape engraving; the first, inscribed "T. W. Greene, Lichfield," has a pretty little view, with a stone bearing the owner's arms resting against a tree in the foreground. The second, beautifully engraved by Allen of Birmingham, is, however, a curious subject. The owner's name, "James Yates," is inscribed on a wall, below which the spout of a drain empties into a small pool. Another pictorial book-plate, with the name of Galton, represents a figure of Britannia, with helmet and spear, seated upon a pile of books, her left arm resting on an oval shield emblazoned with the owner's family coat. Last, is a book-plate said to have been engraved by Thomas Bewick. It is a small woodcut, representing an oval buckler, which is inscribed, "T. BELL, 1797," resting against the stump of a broken

and decayed tree. The signature of Thomas Bell is engraved in fac-simile below.

Finally, may I express the hope that other collectors will send up, from time to time, descriptions of rare, old, and curious book-plates which they may happen to meet with, and that the Editor will kindly find a corner for them in the *THE ANTIQUARY*?



Reviews.

The Poets Laureate of England. By WALTER HAMILTON (Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.)



THE publisher has done well to issue a cheap edition of this work, for now that Tennyson's collected poems can be had for a few shillings, it is only reasonable to suppose that a book containing a biography of the Laureate, together with some curious bibliographical information about his poems, would be welcome to his admirers. The singularly successful career of Mr. Tennyson does not present so many features of dramatic interest as do the lives of some of his predecessors, still he has at times been somewhat severely criticised, and this volume contains some curious details with reference to "Old Ebony's" attacks on the early poems, and Lord Lytton's satire in the "*New Timon*," to which Tennyson replied in two poems published in *Punch*, in 1846, signed "Alcibiades." Then, again, some hints, useful to collectors, are given concerning those poems of the Laureate which are now difficult to obtain, such as his Cambridge prize poems, "Timbuctoo," and others, which have long since been out of print, or are suppressed. Of the preceding Laureates the biographies are more complete; and as the list commences with Geoffrey Chaucer, who was appointed Court poet five hundred years ago, and contains such names as Gower, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Will Davenant, Dryden, Shadwell, Rowe, Colley Cibber, Thomas Warton, Southey, and Wordsworth, it will be seen that it embraces a most important portion of our literary history.

A novel feature, and by no means the least interesting part of the book, is the curious collection of epigrams, satires, parodies, and lampoons which have at various times been directed against the Laureates and their works; in search of these *jeux d'esprit* the author seems to have expended much labour, and they certainly assist a lazy student over the ground, many of them being remarkably smart.

Thus, in the account of Colley Cibber, we have numerous satirical verses, which help to explain the events of his remarkable career, together with a full account of his quarrel with Pope, which led the latter to make Cibber the hero of "*The Dunciad*," an honour which was quite undeserved, for Cibber, frivolous and foppish as he was, was a bright clever man, and a splendid comedian; a poor poet, it is true, but by no means a "Dunce." Why does the author follow in Dr Doran's footsteps, and bury poor

Cibber in Westminster Abbey? He really was buried in some little foreign church in the East end of London; and it seems curious that so little should be known of the last home of the hero of Pope's immortal satire.

In the case of the Rev. Laurence Eusden the information is very meagre; this is not surprising however, for he was certainly the least worthy of all the Laureates; he drank himself to an early grave, and his life and his works are alike forgotten. Still, for the sake of uniformity, it would be well to know where he died and was buried, facts which the author has been unable to discover. Can any of our readers supply the missing link? These, however, are small matters, and when we turn to the historical account of the origin of the office we see that every authority of any weight has been consulted; John Selden and Warton especially being quoted. There are also some interesting details of the office as it has existed in other countries, such as the celebrated *Jeux floraux* in France; and an account is given of the City Poets, for until 1724 the Lord Mayors of London had salaried poets to sing their great achievements.

The records of the Lord Chamberlain's office have been examined by Mr. Hamilton, and even in those prosaic documents the author has discovered a curious and interesting statement with regard to Shadwell, the Laureate who succeeded the Catholic Dryden, on the accession of the Protestant William.

The author appears to have made himself quite at home in his subject, and has written about it in a genial style, losing no opportunity of bringing in an anecdote or an epigram, which, if not always quite *à propos*, does not interfere with the more serious and useful information contained in the book.

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.A., F.S.S., F.R.H.S., Barrister-at-law. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

Mr. Cornelius Walford, the author of that voluminous and important work, "The Insurance Cyclopædia," has reprinted for circulation amongst his friends the article on "Guilds," or as he prefers to write the word—"Gilds." The Paper is really a most learned and valuable contribution to the history of the past, and thoroughly exhaustive of the subject. We will venture to say that scarcely one of our best and most learned antiquaries has or can have any idea, till he has read this treatise, of the extent to which the system of religious and secular association and confraternities, under the general name of Gilds, prevailed during the Middle Ages in all the large cities of England, and also on the Continent, and how the system extended itself even into our country parishes. The City Companies of London, Bristol, and a few of our larger towns, are scanty survivals of these ancient institutions which helped to bind man to man, and to keep up the ties of social existence on a sacred and religious basis. Mr. C. Walford traces the Gild system from the ancient Jews, Athenians, Spartans, and Romans, down to the time when the Christian faith became the established religion of Europe, and thence he carries its history down through the Anglo-Saxon times to the days of our Norman and Plan-

tagenet kings, and eventually down to the Reformation, when that system was ruthlessly and cruelly broken up.

Mr. Walford records in minute detail the regulations which show the very various objects which these Gilds had as their ends and aims. He shows that first and foremost among these ends was the care for the fitting burial of the dead members of the Gild; with which was joined help to the poor, the aged, and the infirm; assistance to those who were unfortunate, having been reduced to poverty by misfortune, as by fire, flood, or robbery; the advancement of loans under special circumstances; the portioning of poor maidens either on their marriage or on entering a religious house; the release of prisoners; the helping of pilgrims on foreign travels, and the entertainment of pilgrims on their journeys at home. In some cases the benefits of the Gilds extended beyond its members, and embraced such objects as the repairs of churches, roads, and bridges, and the maintenance of free schools and their masters.

For an account of the internal management of Gilds, generally and severally, their officers, rules, regulations, days of meeting, religious celebrations, &c., and the points in which they resembled and differed from the modern insurance associations, we must refer the student of past history to Mr. Walford's Article which is to be found *in extenso* in the fifth volume of his "Insurance Cyclopædia." Our only regret is that such a reprint as this should have been "for private circulation" only; in the interest of both ecclesiastical and secular historians it ought to be made *publici juris*, as a really valuable contribution to the "study of the past."

The Philosophy of Handwriting, by Don Felix de Salamanca (Chatto and Windus), is a reprint, with additions, of some hundred and fifty autographs of distinguished characters, with a few critical remarks thereon. As these remarks do not seem to lay down any precise rules for distinguishing various classes of handwriting or "cheirography," we think that "philosophy" is scarcely the term to apply to such a book; but we can certify to the fact that the observations of Don Felix de Salamanca are amusing and worth reading, and may well serve to wile away a leisure hour. The reproduction of the autographs in most cases are wonderfully exact; and they go far to confirm the old saying that a volume of autographs is "a collection of the worst specimens of great men's handwriting." We recommend the attention of our readers especially to the Editor's remarks in his Preface (pp. 1, 2) on Cheiromancy and on ancient works which treat of autographs in general.

Æsop's Fables.—Messrs. Gray and Co., of Goldsmith's Row, Gough Square, have published, by subscription at a guinea, an imitation of the original edition of the above "rare and wonderful" book. The work is a reprint in old-faced type, point for point, word for word, and line for line, of the celebrated and only known edition of 1669, by Sir Roger L'Estrange. This edition contains the "moral" and "reflection" to each fable; the Life of Æsop. The frontispiece represents Æsop the Slave in the midst of the animals, whom he has taught to speak in various tongues, and

who here figure in grotesque disguises. The typography throughout, we need scarcely add, is all that could be desired, and with regard to both printing and binding it reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production. In fact, it is such as must please the curious book-collector.

In *An Exact Survey of the City's of London and Westminster, ye Borough of Southwark, and the Country near ten miles round*, Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing Cross, has issued in photo-lithography a fac-simile of the "survey" of John Rocque, originally engraved by Richard Parr, and published between 1741 and 1745. The work comprises sixteen sheets, and is executed upon a scale of five and a quarter inches to the mile. It extends from Harrow-on-the-Hill on the north-west to Woodford and Snaresbrook on the north-east, and from Hampton Court on the south-west to Chiselmurst on the south-east. The outlying sections of the "survey," compared with a map of the present day, show at a glance the great increase that has taken place in the growth of London since the map was first published. This is particularly noticeable in the north-western districts: Portman Square and Quebec Street are represented as the extreme end of London Proper in that direction, a pathway across the fields leading from Quebec Street to the "Yorkshire Stingo," at the end of New Road, and so on to Lissing Green. Kilburn, Paddington, Hampstead, and other villages are clearly marked; but in lieu of the long lines of bricks and mortar with which they are now connected with the great metropolis, here we have green fields and hedgerows, and long stretches of cultivated land, or patches of wood and water. The same remarks apply also to the southern districts of Dulwich, Kennington, Walworth, &c.

An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, together with ye Burrough of Southwark, and all ye Thoroughfares, Highwaies, Streets, Lanes, and Common Allies within ye same, by Richard Newcourt, gent., and originally engraved by William Fairthorne, has also been republished by Mr. Stanford. This map, which comprises twelve sheets, gives us a "bird's-eye" view of London as it appeared in the middle of the seventeenth century. What the extent of London was at that time may be judged from the fact that the map extends only from Clerkenwell and Shoreditch on the north to St. George's-in-the-Fields, and St. Mary's, Bermondsey, on the south; and from Stepney and Limehouse on the east to St. Giles's Fields on the west. What is now Oxford Street, is in this map marked as "the way from Paddington," whilst the present thoroughfare of Piccadilly is merely known as "the way from Knightsbridge unto Pickadilly Hall." The City wall, with its gates, is duly indicated in this map, and so also is the scaffold for the execution of State criminals on Tower Hill; whilst old St. Paul's, old London Bridge, Baynard's Castle, the Savoy, Exeter House, and the other stately buildings that fringed the Thames between the City and Westminster are fully represented. This map has been carefully engraved from the original by Mr. George Jarman.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

THE following is the text of a memorial lately addressed to the Treasury by the Society of Antiquaries:—

1. We, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the serious inconvenience and difficulties experienced by historical inquirers in consequence of the virtual inaccessibility of a large series of National and other records.

2. In doing so we may be allowed to express the gratitude and satisfaction which we, in common with all students, feel for the admirable materials already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which we urge should be supplemented by another and equally important class of documents not comprised under the head of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain."

3. We refer to the contents of the National archives, rich beyond those of any other country in contemporary records from an early period. Many of these are of the highest historical value: for instance, the uninterrupted series of Chancery Rolls, in which are registered the Acts of Government in the form of letters and warrants of officers of all denominations; grants of land and privileges, and appointments to public offices; the Accounts of the Crown, such as the great Rolls of the Pipe, in which the receipts and expenditure of the Revenue in all their branches are minutely recorded; much State correspondence, and the voluminous records of proceedings in the courts of law. These date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and afford most precious materials for filling up the deficiencies of contemporary chroniclers and for tracing the growth of our National institutions.

4. From the commencement of the present century the historical value of the public records has been recognised by successive Governments, and Commissions appointed to provide for their preservation and to make them accessible to literary inquirers. Under the auspices of these Commissions a series of publications from the records was commenced, but various causes brought about the discontinuance of the undertaking. Many of the works, however—fragmentary though some may be—are yet invaluable, and it may reasonably be expected that what was then projected and commenced may now be resumed and continued with the aid of Her Majesty's Government, especially when it is remembered that publications of such a scope and on such a scale are beyond the reach of unassisted individual enterprise.

5. Other classes of documents there are of general interest, though not preserved in the National archives, such as the records of municipal bodies and family muniments and correspondence, and we need hardly point out how inaccessible these are, and how much to be feared is the loss of them by fire and other casualties. In the interests of local and family history it is most

desirable that selections from these documents—especially those of earlier date—should as soon as possible be published, and placed beyond the reach of destruction.

6. These reasons have weighed so forcibly with foreign Governments that there is scarcely a single Continental State which has not published, or is not publishing, a National "Codex Diplomaticus," without which it is impossible to understand or to describe the growth of social institutions, or the various details of early National life.

7. Works compiled from these public and private sources, and printed inexpensively, would find a sale which would to a considerable degree repay the original outlay.

8. The Society of Antiquaries of London is willing to offer all the assistance in its power in designing and superintending such a series of publications.

9. It can point with some confidence to several works of a similar character, which have been issued under its auspices and have acquired a high reputation, as evidence of its capacity in this respect. Not to mention the assistance rendered by this Society to the Government of the day at the close of the last century in the publication of the great Domesday Book, many details of which were then submitted to the Society for approval and advice, it may be permitted to refer to the great Norman Rolls, edited for the Society by Mr. Stapleton, the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I., the Ordinances for the Government of the Royal Household, and Layamon's Chronicle of Britain, not to mention the vast amount of historical documents which lie scattered in the pages of the *Archæologia* during the century of the existence of that publication.

10. It will be for their Lordships to determine whether the present moment is unfavourable for making a grant from the public funds for the objects set forth in this memorial. We hope, however, that the objects themselves will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and if so we would ask leave to suggest that an annual grant of 2000*l.* might with advantage be made at a convenient opportunity from the Public Exchequer, to be expended, under the responsibility of this Society, in the publication of National records not provided for by existing grants.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARNARVON.

"Every one," says the *Athenæum*, "will hail the move made by the Society in this direction with cordial satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the untimely end to which extravagance and general mismanagement brought the old Record Commission left incomplete a large amount of projected work which is not covered or provided for by the existing grants. It is obvious, for example, that the Pipe Rolls could not properly or conveniently be brought within the scope of the Series of the Master of the Rolls. The same might be said of a new edition—so greatly needed—of the 'Codex Diplomaticus.' It is to be hoped, therefore, that the effort made by this venerable Society to fill this and other *lacunæ* may be crowned with ultimate if not immediate, success. We fear it is scarcely probable that the pressure now laid on the finances of the Government will admit even of so small a grant as that indicated by the memorial."

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 11.—Dr. C. S. Percevall, Treasurer, in the Chair.—After the transaction of some formal business, Mr. P. O. Hutchinson communicated an account of some curious and, as it would seem from local traditions, ancient circular patches on a hill near Sidmouth.—Mr. G. Payne, Jun., gave an account of a discovery he had recently made at Chalkwell, near Sittingbourne, of a Roman lead coffin, the lid of which he exhibited, together with two gold armillæ, a jet armilla, and a small gold ring, which were found inside the coffin. Outside the coffin had been placed two large pitchers of red clay, one of them containing two small, white, transparent glass cups, the whole being shattered into fragments by the pick. At the foot was a jug of fine, hard, flesh-coloured ware, originally painted black. On the coffin lid were two diamond-shaped designs, with an X-shaped ornament between them, which appear to have been moulded from a twisted thong. In the centre of each diamond was figured what seemed at first sight a sort of monogram of an I and a B, but which was more probably a representation of an ancient yoke. These also occur above and below the X ornament. There are also plain circular discs over the surface of the lid. Mr. Payne stated that the sides of the coffin itself were partially ornamented in a similar manner. From the size of the armlets and of the ring the interment was evidently that of a very young person. In fact, Mr. Payne stated that traces of the second teeth (not yet come through) were observable.—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited an interesting collection of Roman remains found on his estate at Titsey Place, Surrey, and communicated an account of successive excavations made by him at Titsey and at Limsfield, in the vicinity of the "Pilgrims' Way," which runs through his property.—Mr. W. K. Foster exhibited a collection of objects found by himself in the lake dwellings at Peschiera. Many of these objects bore a close resemblance to those figured in Mr. Lee's translation of Dr. Keller's great work on lake dwellings, but some of them seemed to present new types.

Jan. 8.—Mr. E. Freshfield was elected a Vice-President. A letter from Lord Tenterden was read, expressing the regret of the Marquis of Salisbury that he could not with propriety address the Italian Government with respect to the reported restorations of St. Mark's, at Venice. The Council of the Society therefore considered that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further.

In answer to the memorial (see above) submitted to the Treasury, Sir Ralph Lingens addressed to the Society a letter expressing regret that no vote in aid of the work of editing historical papers can be included in the estimates of the coming financial year, whatever may be done at a future date.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 7.—Mr. T. Morgan in the Chair.—Mr. Watling reported the discovery of some fine Roman bronze vases at Ixworth, Suffolk.—Mr. E. Loftus Brock described the works in progress at the Tower of London.—Mr. R. Allen read a paper describing a prehistoric cist, found at Kilmartin, Argyllshire, and explained its carvings, which, he said, are almost unique in Great Britain,

A paper on "Ancient English Guilds" was read by Mr. S. H. Jeayes.—Several articles of interest were exhibited, including a shot found at Allington Castle, in Kent, which was probably a relic of the siege of that building.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Nov. 4.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the Chair.—A number of new members were elected.—A communication sent from Mossul, by Mr. H. Rassam, giving an account of his excavations in Assyria, &c., was read. The Paper will be printed in a future part of the *Transactions*, with plans and drawings of the different sites excavated.—A communication, entitled "Le Décret de Phtah Totunen en faveur de Ramsès II. et de Ramsès III.," by M. E. Naville, was read. In this paper M. Naville gave translations of two stelæ. The first, erected in the great temple of Abu Simbel, by Ramses II., recorded his victories in thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics. The other stele was that erected by Ramses III. upon one of the pylons of the temple which he built to Ammon at Medinet Habou, and a copy of that erected by Ramses II.

Dec. 8, the Rev. Mr. Lowy read two interesting papers on the Samaritans, their religion, literature, and relations with the Jews. A short discussion took place, in which several of the members joined.

Jan. 6.—Anniversary meeting, Dr. S. Birch in the Chair.—The Report, which gave the number of members as 571, having been read and adopted, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, the hon. secretary, Mr. Arthur Cates, read an interesting communication, giving an account of "the Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb River in Syria," from Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who is now travelling in that country for the purpose of archaeological explorations. The paper was the result of two excursions, made on the 25th September and the 1st October last, to the rocky pass of the Nahr-el-Kelb, or Dog River, the Lycus of the classical geographers, where it falls into that part of the Mediterranean called St. George's Bay, as being the traditional scene of the English champion's fight with the dragon, whose blood still stains the ferruginous rills which flow into the Bay of Beyrout. Mr. Boscawen described in great detail the journey of seven miles from that important Syrian town which brought him to the open-air museum to which Egyptian and Assyrian conquerors contributed so many centuries ago their triumphal inscribed slabs, and sometimes their statues as well. A sufficiently minute account was given by the writer of the position, shape, size, and present state of preservation of the tablets, some notice being taken of the description given by earlier explorers from Herodotus downwards.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., presiding.—Papers were read by Mr. Sydney Robjohns on the *Jani Anglorum*, the *Epinomis*, and other works of John Selden; also by the Rev. J. G. Fleay on the known lists of actors, from the opening of London theatres in 1577 to their closing in 1640, as connected with the history and literature of England. Discussions followed the reading of both papers, and it was remarked that Mr. Fleay had thrown much new light on Shakspeare as a player, and had also satisfactorily accounted for cer-

tain plays being erroneously ascribed to him. It was agreed that Mr. Fleay's paper should be printed in Vol. IX. of the Society's *Transactions*. Five members were admitted, and many valuable books received as gifts to the library.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Dec. 17.—Joseph Haynes, Esq., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Waldstein, "On the Group of *Hermes and Dionysos*, by Praxiteles, recently discovered at Olympia" in the Heraeum at that place, and which was ascribed to that sculptor by Pausanias (v. 17, 3). Dr. Waldstein pointed out that doubt had been cast on this attribution by some recent German critics, who were inclined to give it to a grandson of Praxiteles, who bore the same name. He, however, argued from a minute criticism of the sculpture that there was really little ground for this theory, as the artistic character of the *Hermes* harmonises completely with that of all the works which have been hitherto associated with the name of the elder Praxiteles, who is believed also to have greatly influenced Lysippus in the canon of human proportion constructed by that sculptor. He then showed how remarkably the topographer's account had been verified by the discoveries of the German archæologists, who, in the spring of 1877, came upon a building precisely answering to the Heraum. Their triumph reached its height when, little by little, the beautiful lines of a youthful figure, firmly embedded in the fragments of a wall which had fallen over it, came to light. Some parts of it had not yet been found, but fragments of the figure of a little child, formerly seated on the principal figure's left arm, were picked out of the rubbish. The hand of a little child is clearly to be seen on the left shoulder of the *Hermes* bust.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 18.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Percy Gardner on the coins of Elis. The writer divided the history of the district into fifteen periods, beginning with the Persian wars and ending with the reign of Caracalla, and assigned to each period its appropriate coins. He also attempted an explanation of the principal types of Elis, such as the eagle and the thunderbolt, and pointed out their close connection with the Olympic festival, over which the inhabitants of Elis presided.—Another paper by Mr. Gardner was laid before the Society, treating of solar symbols on the coins of Macedon.—Miss Hogg communicated a paper on a hoard of late Roman coins recently discovered at Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Dec. 9.—Mr. W. R. S. Ralston in the Chair.—At the first evening meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, Mr. Coote, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Catskin—the English and Irish *peau-d'âne*. The readers of the "Vicar of Wakefield" are familiar with Goldsmith's reference therein to a folk-tale which he calls "the Adventures of Catskin." This tale, which has been long lost, Mr. Coote reproduced to the English public, and identified with *peau-d'âne*, and an analogous story which is spread through Europe, Russia, and Albania included. Its origin was traced to a myth in the *Rig-Veda*.—Mr. Ralston disagreed with Mr. Coote's theory as to the origin of the story, but pointed out that in restoring the English and Irish version, the author of the paper

had done good service to the students of folk-tales, as Dr. Reinhold Köhler, the most eminent authority on this branch of folk-lore, had set the whole power of the British Museum to accomplish this object but without success. Mr. D. Nutt and the Rev. J. Lang also took part in the discussion.—We are glad to see that the idea of holding meetings of the Society has begun so well, and we trust that by other papers, of the same kind as Mr. Coote's, the success of the project may be assured.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 5.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—The paper read was by Mr. H. Sweet, on "The History of English Sounds and Dialects," Part I. The present paper dealt with the history of the English dialects in the middle period, and their development out of the Old-English ones. Mr. Sweet gave a survey of the materials for the study of the old dialects, and of the principles of determining the value of MS. evidence, remarking that only a small proportion of existing MSS. represent a pure dialect, or, indeed, a possible language. He gave great prominence to the influence of the dialects on one another, and described their history as a series of partial levellings over varying areas at different periods. West-Saxon as a separate dialect became extinct in the twelfth century, being absorbed into Mercian, although it communicated many of its own distinctive features of the latter.

Dec. 19.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—Two papers were read :—(1) "*Dare*, to 'give' and *-dere* to 'put' in Latin," by J. P. Postgate, M.A., in which the current view of *credere*, &c., containing the root *dha* (place) was opposed on the ground of *dh* never becoming *d* in Latin, but regularly *f*, as in *facio*, *frenum*, from *dha*. The view that *dh* in these words might have been regarded as medial, in which position the change to *d* is regular, was also opposed. The general conclusion was that these words are compounds of *da* (give).—(2) "English Etymologies correcting some of Professor Skeat's, Part II.," by Mr. H. Nicol. The etymologies discussed were those of "affray," "attire," "badger," "breeze," "cinders," and "cotive."

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—Jan. 6.—A paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other Northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion afterwards took place.—From a statement made at the commencement of the evening by Captain F. Petric, the honorary secretary, it appears that since 1871, when the Society scarcely numbered 200 members, it has made much progress in carrying out its objects, and at the close of 1879 had upwards of 800 members, a large number being American and Colonial; and it was expected that as soon as the numbers reached a thousand, the Council would be in a position to meet the pressing necessity that existed for a fuller development of its established objects.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Paper read by Mr. John G. Waller, Vice-President, on "The course of the Tyburn."

CITY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD PROTECTION

SOCIETY.—At a meeting, held Jan. 16th, it was stated that the Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, had received a notice from the Metropolitan Inner Circle Railway, scheduling the churchyard of that parish to make way for a new street. The Society had also communicated with the Town Clerk of Exeter on the proposed removal of five of the City churches there; but a reply had been received, stating that the project had been abandoned on account of the refusal of the Dean and Chapter to sanction such removal. A resolution was passed, thanking the Dean and Chapter for their refusal.—Mr. Gilbert Scott has promised to read a paper, penned by his father, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, on the subject of removing the churches in the City of London, at some future day.—Letters were read from the Poet Laureate and the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, adding their names as Vice-Presidents.

PROVINCIAL.

EPHING FOREST AND ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—The inaugural meeting of this Club was held at Buckhurst Hill, Jan. 10, R. Meldola, Esq., in the Chair.—The objects of the Club, as set forth in the proposed rules, are as follows :—"The investigation of the Natural History, Geology, and Archaeology of Essex (special attention being given to the fauna, flora, geology, and antiquities of Epping Forest); the publication of the results of such investigations; the formation of a library of works of local interest and other publications, and the dissemination amongst its members of information on Natural Science and Antiquities." Excursions, under skilful direction, to various localities of interest to the Naturalist and Antiquary, will also be a main object of the Club.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the December meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Wareing Faulder read a paper describing eight antique swords which he exhibited. The first, he pointed out, was interesting on account of its bearing *English* inscriptions on its blade. Although most old swords were inscribed, it was rare to find any of a date earlier than the time of Charles II. bearing English words. This sword was a rapier of the time of Elizabeth, with a perforated cup-hilt. It was inscribed "For me Christ resolved to dy," and "Who haves me let him ware me." The latter inscription was discussed, and *hates* suggested instead of *haves*. The second sword was of rare form, and had been found under peculiar circumstances, having been taken from a coffin discovered in the tomb of a Knight Templar of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The third had a silver hilt very beautifully chased and embossed, and had been dug up on the field of a battle fought on July 2, 1644, between Royalists and Cromwellians. It had probably been dropped by one of the former in the flight to which they were put by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Myddleton near Oswestry. The other swords exhibited were a long horseman's broad-sword of the time of Charles I., a very beautiful Venetian sword of about A.D. 1550, a quaint sword of the time of Charles I., with a hilt embossed and chased, among the ornaments being the head of a cavalier, in whose mouth was held a short pipe, very similar to those now in use, and two long rapiers of the time of

Elizabeth, with very elaborate and finely wrought hilts.

GLASGOW GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 17.—John Young, Esq., F.G.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.—After the election of four new members, Mr. T. Steel exhibited a large disc-shaped calcareous nodule found during the excavation for some new docks at Greenock. The Chairman referred to the chemical composition of such nodules, and several of the members spoke on the same subject.—Dr. J. J. Dobbie then read a paper on the occurrence of rare minerals in the granite veins of Hittero, Flekkefjord, Norway. The Chairman, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Thomson, and others having made some remarks on Dr. Dobbie's paper and collection of specimens, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to him.

BATLEY FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—Dec. 6.—Mr. George Jessop, who occupied the Chair, made a few remarks on the past history of the Society and the importance of the study of natural history. He urged the members most earnestly, whatever branch of natural history they devoted themselves to, to study it on scientific principles.—From the Report, which was afterwards read, it appears that the Society, during the summer season, had had five rambles, and, besides the usual monthly meetings, three lectures—two on geology and one on botany. The members had also paid a visit to a coal mine, which was a source of pleasure as well as profit, as it gave to those who are studying geology the facility of seeing the various formations in their natural state.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—The chief business was the election of officers and passing of accounts. Reginald Harrison, Esq., F.R.C.S., was elected President; Mr. C. Potter, Vice-President; Mr. J. Harris Gibson, Hon. Sec.; Mr. C. A. Watters, Hon. Treasurer. The Treasurer's accounts showed a balance of 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the Society.

MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.—Dec. 20.—Mr. George Milner, President, in the Chair.—Dr. Samelson presented to the Club a large photograph of Westmacott's monument to the Rev. John Clowes, the rector of St. John's, placed in the church by the congregation in 1819.—Mr. Abel Heywood, Jun., read a paper on English Almanacs during the second Stuart and Revolutionary Periods. He said that during this time the issue of these publications was statutorily monopolised by the Stationers' Company and by the University of Cambridge, and consequently we are able to form a much better estimate of the whole of the publications of this class than we could possibly do in any other department of literature, if, indeed, in defiance of Elia, we may admit almanacs to be literature at all.—The paper evoked an interesting conversation.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—Dec. 11.—The Rev. W. S. Lach Szyrma, vicar of St. Peter's Newlyn, delivered a lecture on the Cornish language. The numerals were the part of the language at present most interesting. It was curious that people should have continued to count in Cornish after they used English for other purposes, and the memory of the numerals up to 20 should have survived to the present day among a few

old folk. It seemed that the Cornish folk used the Celtic numerals for counting pilchards up to a score. The ancient dramas were the Scripture dramas—The Origo Mundi, the Passion, the Resurrection, the Death of Pilate, and the Ascension; the Beunaus Meriasek (the last discovered Cornish drama), and the Creation, of Jordan (the last drama of old Cornish). In addition to these there were several minor productions, and some more MSS. which, if the Cornish MS. Society should become a fact, might yet be published. The drama of "Beunaus Meriasek" was longer than most of Shakspeare's plays. Speaking of the Plân-anguare, in which the old Cornish dramas were performed, he remarked that they were of considerable antiquarian importance, and showed, to his mind, a survival of the Roman amphitheatre in a Romano-British form. The "Beunaus Meriasek" dealt with history, mingled with legend, and the lecture concluded by detailing its plot.

KILLIN (PERTSHIRE) LITERARY SOCIETY.—Jan. 3.—Captain Stewart, the President, delivered the introductory lecture in connection with the Society. Taking for his subject "The Early Celtic Church in the Gaelic Kingdom of Scotland," the lecturer gave a lucid sketch of the early ecclesiastical condition of the kingdom from the third century upwards, distinguishing the prelatical and episcopal tendencies of the different sections of the Early Church,—between the followers of Augustin and those of St. Ninian, St. Columba, and St. Patrick; as also the difference between the Eremites or *Cuiddich*, and the *Deoraich* or missionary monks, in the time of Columba.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—General Annual Meeting. The Report, which was read, contained full notices of church building and restoration in the diocese during the past year. The Dean of Worcester, Lord Alwyne Compton, has become a Vice-President of the Society.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 16.—Mr. William Hale, President, in the Chair.—The Secretary read the Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. R. B. Morgan. The Balance Sheet was submitted by the Secretary (the Treasurer being absent), and was unanimously approved, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. Reading. The President then delivered his Address.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President at the conclusion of the Address, on the motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. F. E. F. Bailey.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Jan. 9.—The following papers were read:—"Notes on the Stone Age," by J. Gibson Starke, Esq., F.S.A.; "Local Museums," by Mr. M. Lennon, of Dumfries.—Dr. Grierson, of Thornhill, and Mr. Gibson Starke, exhibited a number of fine celts, flint arrowheads, stone hammers, and other remains of the stone age. Nearly all were found in this district. A series of seven fine stone hammers, from the Society's Cabinet, were also exhibited.—Mr. Lennon, in his paper, after referring to the three museums of the district—The Observatory Museum, the Thornhill Museum, and the Kirkcudbright Museum—said that all local museums should

be kept strictly to their purpose, which was to illustrate the local flora and fauna, and the antiquities of a strictly-defined district.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Jan. 12.—Rev. Thomas MacLauchlan, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.—Mr. John R. Findlay communicated a description of an ancient stone cross near Hatton House, Ratho. The cross is about five feet high, and about one foot thick, and the same in width; it is of an ancient form, and boldly incised.—Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, LL.D., exhibited an extensive collection of bronze implements and weapons, beads of variegated glass, &c., and also some polished stone and flint implements peculiar to Ireland.—Dr. J. A. Smith, the Secretary, gave an account of the horn of a rhinoceros, preserved in the Museum of Science and Art, and is said to have been dug out of a marl-pit in Forfarshire.—Mr. Anderson read a paper on the remarkable group of Celtic bells in Glenlyon.—Mr. Stewart communicated a notice of the "healing stones of St. Fillan," which are still preserved at the mill at Killin.—The Rev. J. Urquhart gave an account of the finding of a beautifully-ornamented and elegantly-shaped sepulchral urn, which was discovered in a cairn near Kennyshillock, in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Dec. 27.—The *Comedy of Errors* was the play for critical consideration.—Reports were brought from the following departments:—Historical References, by Miss Florence W. Herapath; Instrumental Music, by Mr. C. H. Sanders; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; Shakspeare's Play-craft, by Mr. J. A. Sanders; Various Readings, by Mr. A. H. Thurnam; Metre and Authorship by Miss Constance O'Brien; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker. B.A.; and Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time-Analysis of *Comedy of Errors* (read with the Time-Analysis of the other *Comedies* at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on Nov. 8, 1878) was also brought before the Society.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Dec. 12.—Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—Mr. S. Margerison, of Calverley, read a paper on "The Calverley Family." The paper presented a chronological arrangement of the family history from the period of the founder down to the commencement of the sixteenth century, besides giving much collateral information of many other families of note with whom members of the family had intermarried, much of the material having been obtained from the Calverley documents deposited in the British Museum. The exhaustive treatment of the subject precluded the family history being carried beyond the year 1500, but the remainder will form material for another paper. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Margerison, on the motion of Dr. Maffey.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Jan. 7.—Mr. H. D. Skrine, in the Chair.—Dr. Bird read a paper on the Pre-historic Races of Somerset and the adjoining Counties," in which he said that the early signs of the presence of man in his district are the earth tumuli or "tump" burial-

places. He concluded by remarking that there are traces of four distinct races of man occupying these districts before the Romans: "the small, narrow, long-headed race of the earth tumuli; the tall and narrow long-headed race of the early stone tumuli; the mixed race of the long barrows; the short-headed race of the bronze period, mixed in many instances with a longer-headed race.—Mr. T. Browne read an article on the restoration of the roofs of the north aisle and Hungerford Chapel of Wellow Church, near Bath, the interest of the paper being increased by the exhibition of some carefully-drawn plans, drawings, and sections of the roof, and of some specimens of the decayed roof.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

INASMUCH as last Christmas Day fell on Thursday, the following lines, preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, may be of interest to believers in prophetic lore:—

If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Winder weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry;
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till;
Kings and Princes shall die by skill;
If a child that day born should be,
It shall happen right well for thee—
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

MR. ALFRED RIMMER, of Chester, in the first of a series of articles on "Our Old Country Towns," in *Belgravia*, tells the following story of the origin of the double rectory of Malpas, Cheshire:—"There is a tradition which is most rigidly held in the old town that on one occasion King James, who occupied much of his time in the north, spent an evening at Malpas, and met, as was to have been expected, the rector and his curate at the old Lion Hotel, enjoying a bottle of sack. He was incognito, and joined the company, and when the time came for reckoning the curate proposed that they should clear off the stranger's score, but the rector objected, saying it was not Malpas fashion. The tradition goes on to say that the king, when he arrived in London, wrote out a patent dividing the rectory into two, and giving the curate his choice of the moiety; and the chair in which he sat, a very curious ash one, is shown as the seat which the monarch used; but, unhappily for the legend, there is in the muniment-room at Cholmondeley Castle a deed conveying the site of a Chantry chapel to the Cholmondeley family, signed by both rectors, in the fourteenth century. But for all this, the tradition is an article of faith with the inhabitants."

THE salary of Andrew Marvell was 200*l.* per annum. This is seen from the following entry among the Thurloe State Papers:—"1658. Sept^{bris}. 3^o. To Mr. Andrew Marvell, being for one quar^{trs}. salary for attending the publique service, and was due 2^o. X^{bris}. 1657—00050*l.* os. od." (Rawlinson MSS.; Bibl. Bodl., A 62, fol. 49).

It is well known that the citizens of London have always been loyal to the reigning dynasty, and that in the distribution of honours our City magnates have not been neglected by the crown, either in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Since her Majesty came to the throne, she has bestowed baronetcies on the following gentlemen who came from "East of Temple Bar," Sir Matthew Wood, Sir John Pirie, Sir Wm. Magnay, Sir James Duke, Sir Francis G. Moon, Sir John Musgrove, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir Thomas Gabriel, Sir Sills J. Gibbon, Sir James C. Lawrence, and Sir Andrew Lusk, to say nothing of Sir John Easthope, Sir Morton Peto, and others, persons not distinctively civic, though connected with the City and commerce, and knights innumerable, who have served behind the counter, or fought their way gallantly to the front in the battle of—the warehouse. Our readers, however, may be glad of the following list of City Baronets and Knights in 1711—just twenty-three years after the accession of the House of Orange—when the whole of the Bench of Aldermen of the several wards appear to have handles before their names, and a good many after them also. We give the list on the authority of an article extracted from an old number of the *City Press* :—

"Aldersgate Ward, Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.; Aldgate, Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt.; Bassishaw, Sir John Parsons, Knt.; Billingsgate, Sir William Ashurst, Knt.; Bishopsgate, Sir O. Buckingham, Knt.; Bread Street, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.; Bridge Within, Sir Henry Furnese, Knt.; Bridge Without, Sir F. Eyles, Knt.; Broad Street, Sir George Conyers, Knt.; Candlewick, Sir John Ward, Knt.; Castle Baynard, Sir W. Lewen, Knt.; Cheap, Sir W. Humfrys, Knt.; Coleman Street, Sir James Bateman, Knt.; Cordwainer, Sir G. Thorold, Bart.; Cornhill, Sir John Houblon, Knt.; Cripplegate (Within and Without), Sir William Stewart, Knt.; Dowgate, Sir A. Crowley, Knt.; Farringdon Within, Sir W. Withers, Knt.; Farringdon Without, Sir Francis Child, Knt.; Langbourn, Sir John Fleet, Knt.; Lime Street, Sir R. Beachcroft, Knt. (who was Lord Mayor in that year); Portsoken, Sir John Cuss, Knt.; Queenhithe, Sir John Fryer, Bart.; Tower, Sir Charles Peers, Knt.; Vintry, Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.; Walbrook, Sir John Heathcote, Knt."

CALMLY looking at facts (observes the *Times*), it must be obvious that the reclamation of waste lands is one of the great practical problems of material improvement in Ireland. So it has been always considered. We find traces of it in the Brehon Laws, and in the earliest annals. The monks applied themselves to it, and Cork and Kildare owe their origin to monastic reclamations. In the intervals of the Civil Wars the same problems engaged minds so diverse as Spenser, Raleigh, Stafford, Cromwell, and Petty. In the latter part of the 18th century the Irish Parliament constructed a system of useful canals. In

1810 the Imperial Parliament instituted the celebrated "Bog Commission," of which the late Sir Richard Griffith, and the celebrated engineer, Nimmo, were the leading members. Their reports, known as the "Irish Bog Reports," are still valuable because the evils to which they called attention still exist. In 1836 another Commission, of which Archbishop Whately was chairman, made similar recommendations, and met with similar neglect.

UNTIL a comparatively recent period the term "Esquire"—the English equivalent of the Latin "Armiger"—was affixed to the names of none except men of good birth and professional standing. Men of inferior standing and position had "Mr."—that is Master, Magister—prefixed to their names, and thus a distinction between the two classes was kept up. Nowadays it has become a custom to add the three letters "Esq." to the names of tradesmen of the better class, although in the plural number and their collective capacity we style them "Messrs."—Messieurs. The use of the one term or the other is a mere trifle, of course; but "trifles" are, sometimes, things of importance; and it might, perhaps, be better if the old rule which our fathers observed had been followed by ourselves, and this for two reasons: Firstly, the extension of the term so as to include trade is etymologically wrong, seeing that it is applicable only to such as are entitled to bear arms; and in the second place, if there is anything of honour in the appellation, it is right that it should be retained for the benefit of the lower as well of the higher class, in order that it may serve as one of the incentives which work most powerfully on the ambition of the mercantile classes, by prompting them to that industry which, joined with other qualities, leads men to honour. It appears, however, that the tendency of honourable terms of distinction, like that of glaciers and rivers, is downwards. In the seventeenth century, in Scotland, the term "Mr." was reserved for clergymen, barristers, and other persons of consequence; while the mercantile classes were content with merely their naked christian and surnames, as John Adam and Patrick Miller. The prefix of "Mr." then came quietly and gradually down to the mercantile classes, from whom now it is rapidly passing another step lower, so as to include the better class of working men. Well, as they are to be voters henceforth, and therefore "Masters" in the world of politics, perhaps it is as well to allow them a title which recognises their newly-gained rights as a fact. We may add, as a matter of literary and etymological information, that the term "sir" (*sir*, Gothic), which originally signified a lord, or *seigneur*, has gradually descended in the scale, until it is applied to nearly every person who comes under that which we so absurdly call the "respectable class."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

ART EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM.—The Society of Dutch Artists, "Arti et Amicitiae," at Amsterdam, has intrusted to a committee the care of forming a loan exhibition of gold and silver objects of artistic value executed before the commencement of the present century. This exhibition will be held in the saloons of the Society, Rokin, Amsterdam, in April, May, and June next, and the committee wishes to

unite as many specimens of the following classes as may be obtained from churches, town-halls, corporations, museums, and the collections of private individuals who may consent to intrust them for some weeks to the custody of the Society:—Objects in gold and silver—1, used for the celebration of different rites; 2, used by public and private corporations; 3, for domestic use; 4, personal ornaments; 5, select coins and medals illustrating the history of art, or bearing names of engravers; 6, documents, portraits, engravings, books, &c., bearing upon goldsmiths and their work. Though it is the aim of the committee that the bulk of the exhibition shall consist of gold and silver works of Dutch origin, yet it would be very agreeable to them if, by the aid of English and other foreign collectors, they might succeed in giving to the exhibition an international character, which would enable the visitor to study and compare the works of art of different periods and different nations. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Cirencester, has kindly undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects that they propose to lend.

CIVIC CUSTOM.—An ancient custom, which occurs annually at the close of the year, has just been observed in the City—namely, the presentation of rolls of “livery cloth,” as it is called, by the Court of Aldermen to various great officers of State, judges, and others. The list includes the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer and Controller of Her Majesty's Household, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, besides certain of the high officials of the City—the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, and the City Solicitor. This custom can be traced back in the records of the City to the middle of the fifteenth century, the earliest recipients being the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex and the Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, and there is no doubt that in its origin it was for favours shown to the City. It must have been in full practice before the Commonwealth, for immediately on the Restoration, in 1660, an order was made by the Court of Aldermen that the livery cloth should “be given to the great officers of State, the Judges, and others, according to ancient custom,” and appointed a committee to oversee the same—a practice which has continued to this day, although the number of recipients in the City has been greatly diminished by the abolition of various offices, such as the Common Hunt and the Water Baliff.

AN OLD DERBYSHIRE MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent Report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners' Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Acts of 1852, the dishes or measures for lead ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich, are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is said to hold about 14.047 imperial pints. It is rectangular, and bears an inscription setting forth (*inter alia*) that “This Dishe

was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of our Reign of Kyng Henry VIII., and that it is to remayne in the Moot Hall, at Wirksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchants or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same.”—*High Peak News*.

THE old weather “saw” with regard to the winter season, which says “if the wind is south-westerly at Martinmas it keeps there till after Candlemas,” appears to have no better foundation than the one for July, which promises forty days of rain after a wet St. Swithin's.



Antiquarian News.

A VALUABLE collection of engravings and woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer is now on view in Vienna.

THE Antiquarian Association of Appenzell is collecting materials for an Antiquarian Exhibition at Heiden, the popular health resort.

IT is stated that a valuable picture of David Teniers has been unexpectedly discovered at Pesth, in the house of the actor Maleczky.

THE National Portrait Gallery has acquired a portrait of Catherine of Braganza, by Huysman, painted in the ordinary English Court dress of the period.

THE Society of Antiquaries has received from the Admiralty an account of the discovery of some interesting relics of Christopher Columbus at San Domingo.

THE following are the names of the Associates lately elected Royal Academicians:—Messrs. J. E. Hodgson (painter) and H. H. Armstead (sculptor).

A COMMISSION has been formed in Paris for the purpose of organising a museum of casts from the antique. The right wing of the Trocadéro building is to be used for this purpose.

PROF. F. BLASS, of Kiel, has discovered on a sheet of Egyptian parchment a fragment of the *Μελανίπηρ δεσμώτης* of Euripides, containing part of the speech of a messenger.

AMONG the promised contributions from Ireland to the literature of the season is a metrical translation of the “Chanson de Roland,” from the pen of Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C., of the Irish Bar.

A PAINTING by Sir F. Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, representing “Elijah in the Wilderness,” has been presented to the Liverpool Art Gallery by Mr. A. G. Kurtz, on whose commission it was painted.

MR. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., and the Rev. J. E. Vaux, of Crondall, near Farnham, are busily engaged on a work to be entitled “Church Folk-Lore,” dealing with the traditions which still hang about our parish churches.

ENGLISH Roman Catholics, headed by Sir G. Bowyer, have subscribed to purchase a picture by Francis,

the Bologna artist of the fifteenth century, and to present it to the Vatican Gallery, which does not possess any of his masterpieces.

A FRESKO painting, in the church at Patcham, near Brighton, has been lately laid bare, no less than thirty coatings of whitewash and two of paint having been removed. It is said to be a most perfect fresco of the Norman period.

THE museum of the Louvre is reported to have suffered some damage from the rapid thaw which set in after the late snowstorm. Paintings of French masters, Chardin and others, have been much affected by the dampness of the walls.

SION COLLEGE and its Library are about to be removed from London Wall to a new site on the Thames Embankment, between Blackfriars and the Temple. The old buildings will be pulled down, in order to form a site for warehouses.

THE obelisk at Alexandria, the subject of recent remonstrances against the plan for removing it to the United States, has been lowered from its place—which it has occupied for nearly two thousand years—in order that it may be taken across the Atlantic.

SOME cases of small antiquities from Bambula, near Larnaca, in Cyprus, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the British Museum; among them are two slices of calcareous stone, with Phœnician inscriptions—apparently lists—written in black and red ink.

M. ARMAND BASCHET has discovered, and will shortly publish, a MS. of Richelieu, which is said to be of the greatest interest and to be the earliest of his writings known. It dates from 1609, and is entitled, "Maxims that I have adopted for my Conduct at Court."

THE well-known Icelandic politician and antiquary, Jon Sigurdsson, died at Copenhagen on the 6th December, in his sixty-ninth year. His labours for the Arne-Magnæan Commission are perhaps the most noteworthy of his many contributions to the study of Icelandic literature.

CLEMENTE LUPI has edited for Mariotti, of Pisa, the *Decreti della Colonia Pisana* of two very early years of the Christian era, which are preserved in two marble tablets in the cemetery at Pisa. He has added palæographical and historical illustrations and a lithographic *fac-simile*.

A FEW nights before Christmas Eve a fire broke out in the Sforza Cesarini Palace, at Rome; it did much damage, and destroyed some valuable works of art, including a "Judith," by G. Reni; a "Hunt," by Poussin; and a "Vandyke," for which Count B. Sforza had refused 60,000 francs.

MR. BOGUE will shortly publish fac-similes of the first edition of plays of Shakspeare, under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Furnivall; and also a fac-simile reprint of the editio-princeps of Walton and Cotton's "Angler." Both will be reproduced by photography, under the supervision of Mr. W. Griggs.

THE *Lincoln Gazette* has just commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." The former will be

on such subjects as history, antiquities, folk-lore, biographies of Lincolnshire worthies, &c. This feature of the *Gazette* will be under the care of Mr. Trowsdale, the author of "Gleanings of Lincolnshire Lore."

THE Harleian Society appears to be doing excellent work in publishing several new "Visitations," and also in issuing a further instalment of Registers of the City Churches. The publications of the Society are supplied to subscribers only; a full list of them can be obtained from the Secretary, at 8, Dane's Inn, Strand.

AMONG the papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and II., have been found six documents relating to the Eikon Basilike, five of which seem to be hitherto unknown, and may throw some light on the vexed question of the authorship of that book. These documents are now appearing in the *Athenæum*.

THE ancient parish church of St. Michael's, Child's Ercall, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, was lately reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield, after restoration. The south aisle of the church is believed to have been built by the Benedictine Order, to whom the church was given by Roger de Montgomery early in the eleventh century.

THE Clock-makers' Company have repaired and restored the tomb erected in Hampstead Churchyard to the memory of Mr. John Harrison, of Red Lion Square, Holborn, the discoverer of the method of determining longitude at sea, and the inventor of most of the improvements in clocks and watches in his time, who died in 1776.

ON New Year's day a house in Belper, supposed to be five centuries old, fell to the ground. Four hundred years ago, under the sign of the Peacock, it was the only inn at Belper, and at that time travellers obtained access to their bedrooms by a stone staircase outside the house. It was a long one-storied building, with a thatched roof.

AN interesting work on the "Ancient Wood and Iron Work in Cambridge," by W. B. Redfern, is announced for publication by subscription; it will contain a series of elevations and sections drawn from examples of carved wood and wrought-iron work dating from the fourteenth century. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Spalding, of Cambridge.

A PAINTING by the distinguished French artist, M. Feyen-Perrin, has recently been bought by the French Government, and is to be placed in one of the *salles* of the École de Médecine in Paris. It deals with the same subject as Rembrandt's celebrated "Anatomy Lesson"—that is to say, it represents the well-known surgeon Velpeau dissecting a corpse before his pupils.

THE École National des Chartes in Paris is about to bring out a series of fac-similes, which will comprise documents of all sorts, of all countries, and of all periods, taken from the various archives, libraries, and private collections in France. The first fasciculus contains documents in Latin, French, German, and Provençal, of the tenth to the sixteenth centuries.

WHILE digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medallion and gold

bust of Gallienus, the latter 2 in. in height, and eight gold medals have been discovered. Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman General under Probus. Gallienus was Roman Emperor from 260 and 268 A.D. Probus was Emperor from 276 to 282.

A NEW painted glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Devizes, at the western end. The cost (nearly 350*l.*) has been defrayed by subscription. It is a beautiful piece of work, by Hardman, and represents in nicely-blended colours a number of incidents from the New Testament, including the birth of our Saviour, the Annunciation, the Raising of Lazarus, the Resurrection, &c.

IN addition to some remarkable remains recently received at the Berlin Museum, a further large consignment of ancient sculptures found at Pergamon has been shipped from Smyrna for the same destination. The new consignment fills 260 chests or cases, and weighs upwards of 100 tons. There still remain to be sent from Smyrna some further objects, likewise recovered from the ruins of Pergamon.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., of Paternoster Row, are publishing, by subscription, a "History of the Ancient Parish of Guisely," with introductory chapters on the antiquities of the district. The work, which appears from the specimen shown us to be well and thoroughly executed, was commenced by Mr. Philemon Slater, and completed and prefixed to it by Mr. W. J. Allen, who has also written a memoir of the original author.

THE British Museum has acquired about a thousand more tablets and fragments of inscribed terracotta documents from Babylon. Amongst them is a tablet of Samsu-Irba, a Babylonian monarch hitherto unknown, who probably lived about the time of Bardes, and was one of the intermediate rulers between Cambyses and Darius, B.C. 518. Another fragment has a representation of one of the gates of Babylon.

AN English gentleman, who was lately in Florence, writes: "They are scraping the whole surface of the Duomo in Florence, and washing it, bas-reliefs and all, with sulphuric acid, to make it look new; and I hear they are going to do the same with Giotto's Campanile. In the front of the Duomo they are tearing down the ornamentation round the doors, and replacing it with florid modern Renaissance scroll-work."

THE identical ring given to Martin Luther by Catherine von Bora, fourteen days before her marriage with him on the 2nd of June, 1525, has been lately given to the Lady Directress of the Kaiserwerth Deaconess House by a nobleman (who gave documents with the ring, certifying its identity), to be sold for the benefit of an Evangelical Institution in Spain. The ring, representing the Crucifixion, has a ruby setting, and is a work of art.

SIR EDWARD BECKETT, Chancellor of York, has applied for a faculty to carry on the restoration of St. Alban's Cathedral at his own expense, at a cost of 20,000*l.* A faculty for restoring the cathedral is held by a small committee, at present short of funds. Earl Cowper, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and many influential persons, have raised

opposition, objecting to private persons being allowed to alter the cathedral.

CANON GREENWELL, F.R.S., has presented to the British Museum the large collection of urns and other antiquities formed by him during his researches in no less than 234 English barrows. This gift is much enhanced in importance by Canon Greenwell's well-known care and experience in conducting such excavations. The discovery of a great part of the collection is recorded in his work, "British Barrows," published by the Clarendon Press in 1877.

M. P. DU CHÂTELLIER, while exploring a large tumulus, in the canton of Plougastel, St. Germain (Finistère), measuring no less than 5600 cubic metres in contents, brought to light a splendid megalithic tomb containing six poniards, an axe, and two hatchets in bronze, thirty-three barbed flint arrow-heads and one of rock crystal, and, lastly, a commander's *bâton* in polished stone, a magnificent piece of work 53 centimetres in length.

ON the 27th of December, Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, the historian and critic, died suddenly. A native of Manchester, he was born in 1821, and was for many years editor of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the leaders of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and the author of several works of antiquarian interest, including "Her Majesty's Tower," "London Prisons," "Royal Windsor," "Two Queens," "A life of Lord Bacon," &c.

DURING the removal of an old building at Nantwich recently, the workmen found a cannon-ball embedded in the soil at a depth of six feet from the present surface of the ground. The site was formerly occupied by the Old Blue Cap School. There can be no doubt, says the *Warrington Guardian*, that the cannon-ball, which weighs between five and six pounds, is a relic of the siege of Nantwich in 1643, although the foundation of the school dates nearly 100 years afterwards.

THE workmen employed in digging the foundations of the New Public Hall, at Perth, have revealed to light portions of a strong wall of masonry, which, owing to its position, is in all probability the wall that at one time enclosed the ancient city. At one point the wall is perfectly intact, and its course can be traced for a considerable distance. Surrounding this ancient wall was the canal or fosse, which some old documents affirm was in existence before the time of Malcolm Canmore.

AN edition of the "Captivi" of Plautus, by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., Assistant Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, has just been published by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen. It contains a revised text and complete collation of the Vatican and British Museum MSS., a *fac-simile* specimen of the "Codex Britannicus," and an Appendix containing a large number of emendations of Bentley upon the whole of Plautus existing in MS. in the British Museum.

It is stated that, during the progress of restoration of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lincolnshire, an American visitor requested permission to possess himself of a portion of the tracery from one of the disused windows. The permission was granted, and the fragments were removed. We understand

they have recently been incorporated in a conspicuous part of the window of Trinity Church, in Boston, America, and that a brass plate commemorating the circumstances has been let into the work.

THE sixth volume of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, has just been brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, and under the editorship of Mr. Everett Green. It embraces a period of only eight months, from July, 1653, to February, 1654, but of great importance, including almost the whole period of the Convention Parliament (commonly known as the "Praise-God Barebones Parliament"), its resignation, and the assumption of power by Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

AT a late meeting of the Library Association, Mr. Cornelius Walford gave an account of his intercourse with librarians in the United States during his recent visit to America, and expressed his belief that the library of the Supreme Court in Washington is the most complete law library in the world. He was surprised to find in the Albany States Library many important documents regarding London. The great library to Philadelphia, he said, was being transferred from an old to a new building.

A LARGE window in the south aisle of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, has just been filled with stained glass to the memory of the late Mr. James Webster. Following the plan prepared by the committee of devoting the windows of the choir to the illustration of the Life of Christ and His parables, the subjects allotted to this window are—"The Prodigal Son," "The Good Samaritan," and "The Good Shepherd." The window is by Messrs. James Ballantine & Son, under the direction of Mr. Robert Herdman, R.S.A.

AT a recent sale in Manchester, a copy of the first edition of the Rev. John Watson's "History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," of which only one other copy is known, sold for 5*l*. A bundle of letters addressed to Watson by Mr. J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, the Rev. S. Pegge, and other antiquaries, relative to the above work, fetched 11*l*., but unfortunately the two lots were acquired by different purchasers. A few volumes of Watson's MS. collections, chiefly of local interest, realised good prices.

A CAST of the Venus of Milo, from the original in the Museum of the Louvre, has recently been placed among the art treasures in the British Museum. The Directors of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition propose to publish by subscription a series of permanent autotype reproductions from drawings, forty-eight in number, by old masters in the Guise collection, Christ Church College, Oxford. The works are by Da Vinci, Raphael, Mantegna and his school, Verocchio, Perugino, M. Angelo, Giorgione, Correggio, and the early Florentine school, and will shortly be ready for issue.

MR. W. M. RAMSAY, of St. John's College, Oxford, will be nominated to the Travelling Studentship in Archaeology, for which a Fellow of All Souls has offered 300*l*. for three years. The student elected will be required to reside during not less than nine months of each year at Athens, or at some other place in Greece, Italy, or the Levant (as the Hebdomadal Board shall determine), and to occupy himself in study and research under their direction. He will be expected to make

periodical reports of his work in such manner as the Board shall prescribe.

LEO. XIII. contemplates publishing the various catalogues of the Vatican Library, and has named a commission composed of the librarian, Cardinal Pitra, the under-librarian, the two first custodians, and the eminent archæologist, the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi, to consider the best means for carrying his intention into effect. The Pope has also given orders that one of the rooms of the Vatican archives shall be set apart for the convenience of those who, provided with the requisite commission, desire to consult the documents it contains.

THE old church bells of St. Peter's in Zürich are to be melted down, and the metal used in the casting of a new set. The Antiquarian Society of the canton has interfered to save one of them, the so-called "Schlaglocke," which was cast by "Johannes der Glockengiesser" in 1294. The bell is fifty-seven years older than Zürich's adhesion to the Swiss Federation, which took place in 1351. The mere metallic value of the bell is estimated at 1840 frs., and the Antiquarian Society has put forth an appeal for about half this sum, the remainder having already been subscribed.

IT gives us pleasure to record the discovery of the foundations of the long-lost bell-tower of Lichfield Cathedral. The ancient records report that this stood in the Close, and that it was burnt in 1315, since which time its site has been unknown. It has been found on the north side of the cathedral, near the chapter-house, in excavating for a new stable in the Bishop's grounds. A mass of calcined flooring tiles was first met with, covered with a coating of melted bell metal, and afterwards the foundations of the massive walls.

IN the November number of the "Propugnatore," Signor A. Neri publishes an "Epistola di Fra Leonardo da Fivizzano, dell' Ordine di Sancto Augustino, a tutti i veri amici di Jesu Christo Crocifixo." It is directed against Savonarola, and was written May 12, 1487, after Savonarola's protest against the decree prohibiting all friars from preaching in consequence of the disturbances in Santa Reparata. Fra Leonardo's letter, says the *Academy*, is reproduced from a contemporary printed copy, which the editor believes to be unique, and which is unknown to the collectors of Savonaroliana.

AN interesting discovery has recently been made at Chatham, in the shape of an old Dutch war vessel, one of the fleet which, under De Ruyter, raised such a commotion in London in the reign of Charles II., by ascending the River Thames, and for a time almost threatening the Metropolis itself. This vessel, now discovered in the operations for the enlargement of Chatham Dockyard, sank on her return voyage. Part of the guns taken from her have been sent to the Gun Factory at Woolwich; the others will probably be handed over to the Dutch Government as interesting souvenirs.

SOME peasants of Gaza, while recently rummaging in a sandhill at Tell-el-Ajoul, discovered, lying on its back, a splendid marble statue of Jupiter. It was sold to a merchant for a small sum, but the Turkish governor repaid him the purchase money, took

possession of the hill, and is trying to sell the statue. It is said the Prussian Consul has made an offer for it. It is not yet wholly unearthed, but M. de Reinach pronounces it to be of the best Alexandrian age, the face and hair being admirably chiselled; it has been suggested that it may be a copy of the Jupiter Olympius of Phidias.

SOME foreign carvings of great value (16th century) by Andre, were recently despatched from Exeter, by the Great Western Railway. They arrived at the goods station at Highbridge, when a passing train knocked from the edge of the platform one of the cases incautiously placed there, and smashed the contents into numberless small pieces. Fortunately it was found to be a case containing one of the carved pedestals only of the four Evangelists, or otherwise it would have been a national as well as an irreparable loss. These carvings are intended for the church at Mark, near Bridgewater.

THE Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is engaged in editing the interesting compilations of Bishop Grandison (A.D. 1337), the "Ordinale" and "Legenda." The latter is a valuable MS. containing in two volumes, about 550 folios, executed in a high style of calligraphy, and bearing on each title-page the autograph of the Bishop. The first number of the Lectionary will comprise the Month of January, with a *fac-simile* of the first page and a page of illuminated alphabet. The "Ordinale" is a work of interest, as determining the ritual and rubrics of the Pre-Reformation Liturgies.

THE parish church of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, the oldest portion of which dates back to the fourteenth century, has lately been reopened, after undergoing considerable alterations and repairs, from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of Devereux Chambers, London. The old pulpit, though considered rather incongruous to the taste of the present day, remains, but the stone pedestal upon which it rested has been substituted by an oak stand. The old oak doors, which bear the bullet marks traditionally ascribed to the Civil Wars, are preserved. The nave has been re-roofed with oak. The old lead was taken off, re-run, and placed upon the roof again.

IN the churchyard of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, where the remains of John Arthur Roebuck were recently laid to their rest, are also buried the artists Henry Edridge and Thomas Hearne. In the same churchyard repose the remains of the excellent scholar John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, who was the first Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and those of William Jerdan, the veteran *littérateur*. Colonel Sylvius Titus is also buried there, to whom the remarkable book "Killing no Murder" is attributed, published in 1657, which the unfortunate Sir John Fenwick is said to have perused prior to his engaging in his treasonable attempts on the life of William III.

THE ceremony of laying the top stone on the steeple of St. Mary Abbot's, the mother church of Kensington parish, took place recently. Designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the edifice has been built in place of the old parish church, the one which the Queen attended when a child, and in which the Duchess of

Kent returned thanks after the birth of Queen Victoria. The present church was commenced in 1869, and the total cost of the building has been nearly 50,000*l.*, towards which the Queen gave 200*l.*; 6000*l.* is still needed to complete the fabric. The church is in the Decorated style of architecture, and the height of the steeple is 278 feet, or 76 taller than the Monument of London.

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, Worcester, has been reopened after restoration, which includes a new south wall, and a new roof to nave and aisles—there being no exterior distinction between the chancel and nave. The old high pews have been removed, and other extensive alterations have been made. During the work the two eastern windows of the north and south aisles, which were encased in a flat wall, have been discovered; the mouldings show them to be of fourteenth century work; and the discovery shows that the eastern part could not have extended further into the High Street than it does at present, being now in a line with the shop fronts, and proving that the present is the original line of the High Street.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL ART UNION.—This Art Union, which has now been in existence for eight years, was founded, and is still carried on, by working printers. The next annual drawing will be held on Saturday, the 27th of March, at the Cannon Street Hotel, where the prizes, 554 in number, and of the aggregate value of upwards of 1500*l.*, will be on view on the day of the drawing. The prizes, of which the first three are valued at 60 guineas each, will consist of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, engravings, Florentine mosaics, statuettes, and illustrated books. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the Printers' National Art Union, 151, Fleet Street.

THE "History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681–668," is the title of a new volume in preparation for Trübner's Oriental Series, by Mr. Ernest A. Budge, M.R.A.S., Christ's College, Cambridge. It is to contain the Assyrian text copied from the original cylinders and tablets in the British Museum collection. Each word will be fully analysed, and, where possible, compared with the cognate roots in the other Semitic languages; and the ideographs will be explained by extracts from the bilingual syllabaries. This is said to be the first attempt to explain and analyse a whole Assyrian text yet made in England. Mr. Budge is also engaged on the preparation of an Assyrian Reading-book.

THE Rev. T. E. Gibson has been making researches among the papers of the Blundells of Crosby, an old Roman Catholic family of Lancashire, who endured much persecution and many losses in consequence of their adherence to the "old faith." One result of these inquiries will be the publication by Messrs. Longmans and Co. of a selection from the commonplace book of William Blundell, a cavalier, and one of the refugees who returned from Breda with Charles II. Blundell appears to have been a man of an inquiring turn, fond of examining anything new and strange, and taking pleasure in exactness and measurement, and in consequence many of the entries in his commonplace book have a special value.

MEMORIAL WINDOW IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—A stained glass memorial window to the memory of the late Canon Davies, for 31 years vicar of Tewkesbury, has lately been placed in the east wall of the chapel of St. Edmund the Martyr, in Tewkesbury Abbey. The subject portrayed in the lower lights is "Christ blessing little children," and "Christ the Good Shepherd" is the subject of the centre light in the tracery. The canopies in each pane accord with the style of work in the adjacent chapels. The window has been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne. The inscription is as follows:—"In piam memoriam Caroli Greenhall Davies hujus Ecclesiæ xxxi. Anno Vicarii qui obiit Die Aprilis xlii. Salutis Anno 1877, ætatis 73."

THE consent of the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich has been obtained by a committee of gentlemen for the printing, *verbatim et literatim*, of the "Annals of Ipswich: the laws, customs, and government of the same: collected out of the records, books, and writings of that towne by Nathaniel Bacon, serving as Recorder and Towne Clerke in that towne, Ann. Dom. 1654." The above unique and valuable manuscript record has been for more than two centuries locked up with the archives of Ipswich, seldom seeing the light except upon rare and important occasions, or for appeal in court on legal questions. The work was compiled and is all in the handwriting of Nathaniel Bacon (nephew of the great Lord Bacon), who, besides holding the offices of Recorder and Town Clerk of Ipswich, was its representative in three Parliaments under Oliver Cromwell.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald* suggests that either a Welsh patriot or many patriots combined, or, that failing, the town of Carnarvon, should make a small grant towards purchasing a stone tablet, upon which should be engraved in large and characteristic letters the names of all the seventeen Princes of Wales in succession, with the years in which they assumed the title, and that in which they ceased to make use of it, allowing plenty of space on the stone for the names of others to follow. He further suggests that the tablet should not be ornamented, but simply embedded deeply into the walls of Carnarvon Castle as a memento of the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation, when they accepted the first Prince of Wales, and a proof of the loyal manner in which it has ever since been kept.

THE *Academy* says that Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard, has printed a specimen of his proposed new comparative-text edition, in quarto, of his well-known collection of English and Scotch ballads. "Gil Brenton" is the ballad chosen; seven versions of it are printed from Jamieson's MS., Scott's "Minstrelsy," Cromeck's "Nithsdale and Galloway Song," Buchan's "Ancient Ballads," Elizabeth Cochrane's "Song-Book," Motherwell's MS. and "Minstrelsy," and Herd's "Scots Song." An exhaustive Introduction sums up the differences of the seven versions, and gives an account of all the like Swedish and Danish ballads, and the Billie Blin, or Burlow Beanie, of ballad-lore—a demon sometimes serviceable, sometimes malignant. No such thorough work has been

done elsewhere in English on this ballad as Prof. Child's Introduction and texts.

IN excavating for a new sewer at Sherford, near Taunton, recently, the workmen came upon a hoard of bronzes, consisting of six axes and a spear-head. They were found about eighteen inches below the surface, not in any kind of cist, and not quite close together, but within a few inches of each other. The celts are of the usual palstave type, and vary a little in size and pattern, the largest being six inches in length, and the smallest five inches. One is without any loop, and the remainder have one loop at the side. The spear-head, which is broken in two, is about a foot long, and 1½ inches wide. Some portions of the thin edges are broken away, but sufficient remains to show its beautiful shape. The whole are in a good state of preservation, and covered with the usual green patina, resulting from the decomposition of the copper. These relics have been secured for the Taunton Museum.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH SAVED.—The parish church of Ratby, Leicestershire, being pronounced unsafe, was closed in January, 1879, and plans prepared, not for its restoration, but for an entirely new church on the same site. Towards the cost of the new church, the patron, Lord Stamford, offered 1000*l.*, and, acting on the report of the architect, intimated at the same time that he would give nothing towards an attempt at the restoration of the old edifice. A meeting of the parishioners was quickly held and a strong protest entered against the destruction of their old church; but the parish being poor, it was at the same time acknowledged that nothing could be done without his lordship's aid. It is satisfactory to record that since that time the wishes of the parishioners have received Lord Stamford's consideration, and the ancient church, in which are many interesting architectural features, will be preserved.

M. QUANTIN announces for early publication a magnificent edition of the "Complete Work of Rembrandt," reproduced under the direction of M. Firmin Delange. The preparation for this undertaking has already been carried on for four years; nor is this very long, considering that it is a question of reproducing in perfect *fac-simile* by the most approved new processes the whole of the engraved work of the great Dutch master, consisting altogether of 356 plates. Three hundred of these are now ready, but, as they still need a certain amount of supervision before they are issued, the work will not be published before March. M. Charles Blanc writes a description of and commentary on each plate. A *catalogue raisonné* is also provided, as well as a chronological table arranged by M. Charles Blanc. This edition will contain the twenty-two unique plates of the Amsterdam Museum, as well as those of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.

ROMAN CAMP AT BECKFOOT, DUMFRIESHIRE.—During the excavations recently carried on here, a rudely sculptured stone, about seven inches high by five broad, representing the bust of a man in armour, was dug up; and an outer line of wall which apparently runs round the camp was also discovered. The *Mayport Advertiser* says that the figure in question, which appears to be that of a Roman warrior, may possibly have been

one of the *penates*, or household gods. Various other relics have been discovered, including a stone containing a portion of the figure of a draped female in *alto rilievo*. The camp stands almost due north and south, the *via principalis* twelve feet wide, running through it in these directions. The foundations of the south gateway have been uncovered, and consist of massive granite and other stones; all freestone having been removed, the whole of the foundations are found to be of cobble stones resting on sand and set in clay, the walls being six feet wide.

At a meeting of the Court of the Common Council of London, held recently under the Lord Mayor's presidency, a Report was brought up on the subject of Temple Bar, by the City Lands Committee. They submitted, for the approval of the Court, a model of a structure which would not only indicate the site which Temple Bar stood, and thus mark the boundary of the City's jurisdiction at that spot, but would also provide a rest for foot passengers crossing the street from the Temple to the New Law Courts. Should that model (designed by Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect) meet with the Court's approval, they recommend that they should be authorised to erect the proposed structure without delay. The Report was carried unanimously. It may be added that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is about to move in the matter of the rebuilding of Temple Bar, as it promised to do when that structure was pulled down and the stones severally marked and numbered, in order to the reconstruction of this relic of Wren's work.

THE tomb of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery in the Mile End Road has recently been repaired, and the inscription recut and repainted. He was the founder of the family in England, and having realized a fortune in business, retired to a life of luxurious and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. It has not transpired, observes the *Jewish World*, at whose orders the tomb has been repaired, the instructions coming through an influential member of the Sephardic congregation worshipping in Bevis Marks, but there can be little doubt that they have originated with Lord Beaconsfield. Curiously enough, however, the tombstone of the Prime Minister's grandmother, in the same cemetery has not been touched, although it is in a very dilapidated state. The inscription on Benjamin Disraeli's tomb is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Born 22nd September, 1750; died 28th November, 1816. He was an affectionate husband, father, and friend."

It is finally decided that there is to be no new National Gallery. We have spent too much money lately in gunpowder to spare any for art and science. There is little need to recall to mind the vexation and disappointment to which the profession has been subjected in connection with this matter. It will be remembered that after a competition and much discussion, Mr. E. M. Barry's designs were accepted, and both Parliament and the public were assured that the work was to begin at once. The removal of the Royal Academy to Burlington House gave the trustees of the National Gallery abundant space, and

everything seemed in a fair way. It was then asserted that the internal improvements could be best effected before the outside was touched, and for a year or more considerable sums were spent in enlarging the galleries, but on each occasion that a vote was taken there were plenty of assurances that the façade and exterior would be taken in hand forthwith. From an estimate, presented to Parliament last year, we learn that 5000*l.* is given to Mr. Barry for not adopting his design, and that all idea of rebuilding the exterior is abandoned.

IN the person of the Ven. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of Cashel, who died on the 3rd instant, the antiquarian world has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Born in 1790, he was educated at Westminster School, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became Greek Reader. In 1814, he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian, which post he vacated in 1822, on his nomination to the Archdeaconry of Cashel. He was afterwards elected Dean of Lismore. His first contribution to the science of bibliography was published in 1821, during his residence at Oxford. It described the "Editions of the Bible and parts thereof, from 1505 to 1820; a second edition, carrying down the narrative of the editions to 1850, appeared in 1852. His *Typographical Gazetteer* appeared in 1815, other editions, much enlarged and corrected, have since appeared. In 1855, Dr. Cotton published, under the title of "Rheims and Douay," a treatise on the various editions of the Bible printed by Roman Catholics in England. One of his most important works is "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," in five volumes, which appeared between 1845 and 1860, and contains biographical sketches of the several Irish prelates and cathedral dignitaries. Dr. Cotton superintended the passing through the press of Archbishop Laurence's "*Visitation of the Saxon Reformed Church in 1527 and 1528*," and he also republished the privately printed poetical remains of Archbishop Laurence, and of his brother, Mr. French Laurence.



Correspondence.

EARLY HISTORY OF ROME.

SIR,—Is it not true that for the last half century our schoolmasters and college tutors have been under a delusion on this subject? They have been influenced by the great name of Dr. Arnold, the most successful schoolmaster and tutor of his time, and have blindly followed him in adopting the German theory, that the old family legends of Rome are not genuine traditions coming down from the time of the kings, but "inventions of a much later period, showing Greek influence." They overlook the fact that since the time that Dr. Arnold was in Rome the enormous excavations that have been made have thrown an entirely new light upon this subject; this does not depend on the opinion of one person or another, but it is the evidence of the walls themselves, now brought to light for the first time, after having been buried for more than 2000 years. The walls of Roma Quadrata had been used as foundations for the houses of the time of

the Republic, and for the palaces of the Cæsars; no one had ever thought of examining these foundations until I set the example myself in 1868, by excavating the remains of the Porta Capena, which were very distinctly found with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through the gate, and the western tower of the gate is still standing, and used as the foundations for a modern brick tower; the eastern wall of the early tower is pierced for the *specus*, or conduit, of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, with a bed under it of *opus signinum*, the peculiar cement used only for the aqueducts. This gate was close under the cliff of the Cælian Hill, and I had seven pits dug in a line across the valley to the cliff of the Aventine on the opposite side of it; in each of these pits the *agger* or banks of earth of Servius Tullius faced by his wall, was distinctly visible. This was disputed by the Roman antiquaries; but the Pope, Pius IX., was induced to go and look at it, and said, "There was no denying that it was a wall of Servius Tullius." The cliff of the Cælian is concealed by the earth thrown up against it, because it faces the west, and has the afternoon sun upon it; the wall of the Kings against the cliff of the Aventine remains distinctly visible, and is used as a foundation for the church and the monastery of St. Balbina. As this faces the east there would have been no use in covering it with earth, and at the foot of it are the remains of the great Piscina Publica, the enormous swimming-bath of the Romans in the time of the Republic. The Porta Capena is in the inner wall, or the wall of THE CITY on the seven hills; each of those hills has been separately fortified, and there are remains of the old fortifications upon each of them; but to connect these seven hills into one city the short *aggeres* across the valleys were necessary, and each of these had a gate in it, the roads naturally running along the valleys. From the Porta Capena in the inner wall to the Porta Appia in the outer wall is just a mile, and from the great *agger* of Servius Tullius on the eastern side of Rome and the Porta Vinimalis in that *agger*, which is the eastern boundary of THE CITY, to the Porta Prænestina and the Porta Tibartina in the outer wall, is also about a mile; the aqueducts of the time of Augustus and of Claudius are carried over this gate, and on the banks of the outer wall from one to the other, because the gate and the bank stood there ready for the engineers of the aqueduct to use for that purpose. Yet modern scholars, taught to believe the Niebuhrian theory, deny that there was any outer wall to Rome. Besides the walls of Roma Quadrata on the Palatine, there are distinct remains also of the fortifications of the Capitoline Hill and of the wall that connected these two hills into one city, long the City of Rome *par eminence*, and the only one that could be made into a strong fortress. This fortress was isolated from the other hills by enormous fossæ, called by Festus the *Fossæ Quiritorium*, which can be distinctly traced; for, though streets are now made in them, they are on such a gigantic scale that they have long been mistaken for natural valleys. They were at least as wide and as deep as the fosse of Servius Tullius, and that was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep. These dimensions are given by Dionysius, and were verified by Signor Fiorelli in 1877-78, by digging out a part of it, and finding the dimensions exactly agree, and a house of

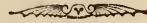
the time of the Republic standing in it. I have been in this fosse, and have examined it, and can vouch for the accuracy of this statement; the great *agger* just within this fosse is a bank of earth fifty feet high, and faced by a wall of twelve feet thick, formed of large oblong blocks of tufa, each four feet long and two feet thick, and placed alternately lengthwise and crosswise like modern bricks, called "headers and stretchers;" if you take inches for feet a modern brick wall in London may be taken as a model of the wall of the Kings in Rome.

To call all these things *accidental coincidences* is absolute nonsense; and yet this is what all our boys and youths have been taught for the last half-century as if it was gospel truth. These walls could not have been explained without the help of the legends; nor were the legends intelligible without the walls; but the two put together make a perfectly natural, probable, and consistent history of the foundation and early progress of this wonderful city. This is also the history of the beginning of the civilisation of Western Europe. Are our young men, even first-class men, when they go to Rome, to be always considered as "ignorant, conceited puppies" because they wilfully shut their eyes to those plain facts which stare them in the face? Yet, in doing this, they only do what they have been studiously taught to do. Surely this *wilful ignorance* is a disgrace to English schools and colleges; if our schoolmasters doubt these facts, let three of them be appointed by the rest to go and spend the winter vacation in Rome with their families; the quick eyes of their boys and girls will see things more quickly than their seniors, and will call the attention of their fathers to them; they will also be more free from prejudice, which sometimes seems to blind people completely.

The Christmas season, I should add, is the best time to go to Rome; far better than Easter, which has long been the fashionable season; so many thousand people rush to Rome at Easter that nothing can be properly and calmly seen; the journey is now a very easy one, even in the winter. By the new arrangements of the railways the Alps are entirely avoided, passengers can travel from London to Marseilles in twenty-four hours, and from Marseilles to Rome in thirty-six hours more; so that they arrive in Rome on the third day from London; sleeping cars are also provided and comfortably warmed, so that all the old difficulties of the journey are removed.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.



SWINBURNE, &c.

SIR,—The introduction to a little ballad enclosed* may serve to bring into relief the use of the word "Swinburne well," which we have in our immediate neighbourhood. It was, as you will I think remark, the well to which in ancient forest days swine might be driven, in contradistinction to those which were open to all animals and droves, "capris, anseribus et porcis duntaxat exceptis."

In truth, as far as we locally are concerned, this is

* The ballad is too long for reproduction here.—
ED. A.

only one of the highly-descriptive appellations in which ancient Sherwood abounds, and which may so soon be clothed with ideas of the departed forest life. A good nag would take one on a summer day, starting from the point at which I write, through the scenery suggested by the following Arcadian names:—Ollerton, Maplebeck, Farnsfield, Elmsley, Thorney, Lindhurst, Woodborough, Oakham, Haywood Oaks, Hollingworth Hill, Eakring, Queen's Bower and Langton Arbour; while a following day might be devoted to places borrowing their distinctions from the animal world, such as Swinburne, Bulwell, Calverton, Oxtun (rectius, Hoggston, for hither were driven the swine for the autumn mast), Lambley, Ramsdale (rectius, Ravensdale) in one or two instances being where the Danish standard *raven* was erected. Cf. Vale of *White Horse*, (Saxon), Wolfley, Beesthorpe, Beaver-cotes, not to mention Python Hill, close on the old Roman "ramper," around which yet lingers tradition of a mighty snake.

I am sorry to seem to weary you, but perhaps it is good to point out the suggestiveness and significance of these ancient names.

Etymology will warn us against receiving the prefix "swine" as in all cases connected with the porcine race, for in present use it may not only be swin or schwein, in the sense proposed in *THE ANTIQUARY*, but also sweina, swain, i.e., swain from *win* al. swin, *hard work* (note the force of the synonym "*winning coal*" here). It thus appears most suggestively on page 5 of *THE ANTIQUARY*, and also in Swain-son, Swinmote, Swanimote, Swaynmote, Swynmote, &c., or meeting of the Forest Swains which, perforce of Forest Law, must be held thrice every year.

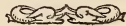
In this sense it is used distinctively like *ceorl* or *churl*. You will remember the old antithesis "corl and ceorl," exactly equal to our modern "gentle and simple." The old feudal lord took the best part of his fee into his own hands, his demesne, either *donus dominica* or *de manu domini*, while he relegated his dependents to a remote corner; hence in this country there are half a dozen Carltons. Similarly swain, in all its modifications, was used. The swain (and modern usage retains the idea) was the countryman on the pastoral and hard-working idea of his condition; *churl*, the countryman in the niggardliness and disappointment which such a condition would infallibly generate.

I must not write more to you, Sir, about "Swinbourne," otherwise it will only be the old thing coming up again, ὅς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν.

Truly yours,

R. H. WHITWORTH.

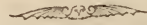
Blidworth Vicarage, Mansfield, Notts.



SIR,—Perhaps I may be permitted to complete your list of English parishes of "porcine derivation," by adding the following:—Swinden, in Yorkshire; Swinethorpe, in Lincolnshire; Swinfen and Packington (Porkington), in Staffordshire; Swinhoe, in Northumberland; Swinscoe, in Staffordshire. You mention only one *Swinnton* in Yorkshire, but there

are three; their respective post-towns being Malton, Rotherham, and Bedale.

GEO. L. APPERSON.



"WRAS, WRA (Cornish)."

WHILE the Cornish language is on the *tapis* of *THE ANTIQUARY*, I would call attention to these hitherto unexplained words in the names of Cornish localities. There is a place called Wras in Porcra, one of the Scillies. Wras is one of seventeen names of places in those islands, of which the late Mr. Edwin Norris said he could make nothing (*Archæol. Camb.*: 3rd S. No. xxxiii. p. 52). Again, on the road from Penzance to the Land's End, at the corner of the road to St. Burian, is an old cross, consisting of a slanting stone with a Maltese cross sunk on one side, and on the other two crosses, one within the other, the one elevated, the other depressed. This is called the Crowz-an-Wra. Again, off the east coast of the Lizard district are two rocks called the Great Wrea and the Little Wrea. Lastly, on the coast below Morvah are some rocks called the Wra, or the Threestone Oar. Now *oar* in Cornish signifies *earth* (doar—the earth, *an oar*—on the ground). Perhaps Threestone is corrupted from Thres-ton, i.e., *barren hill*. The *Wra* in Crowz-an-Wra may be *Wer*—sorrow; so that the name would mean the Cross of Sorrow, or of the Passion. I should like to see these names correctly translated or explained.

I note in conclusion that an elbow-shaped rock off Bognor and Selsea is called *The Oars*.

C. M. INGLEBY.

Athenæum Club.



THE "EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF HAMLET."

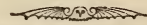
IN reply to Mr. J. P. Collier (see p. 46), I beg to say that the above will be found in the place where every one would naturally look for it—namely, the second edition of Dr. Ingleby's *Centurie of Shakespeare's Prayse* (p. 453), presented by him to the members of the new Shakespeare Society, and issued to them early last October.

I may add that it is well known that there are two copies of the 1603 quarto of *Hamlet*: 1. The Duke of Devonshire's, which wants the first leaf; 2. The British Museum copy, which wants the title-leaf.

If any member of the Trevelyan family should come across the list of books dated 1595, and containing the entry of "Hamlet's Historie," will he be good enough to send it up to the MS. Department of the British Museum to be tested?

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.



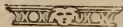
CHAUCER'S ENVOY TO BUKTON

(*THE ANTIQUARY* i. 47).

I AM sorry to find that I have falsely accused Singer and the Aldine Editor of 1845 of leaving this Bukton poem out of their editions. It is not in the table of

contents of either work, and has no separate heading in the body of either work; but it is nevertheless printed without a heading—as in the black-letter editions—at the end of the *De the of Blaunche, a Booke of the Duchesse*, a short “rule” only dividing the two poems. The *Bukton* will be found in Singer’s edition of 1822, at vol. iv. p. 239, and in the Aldine of 1845, at vol. v., p. 299. Each has the name “Bukton” in the first line.

F. J. FURNIVALL.



DAVID MALLET AND THE BALLAD OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET (pp. 8-9).

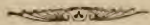
MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, in his interesting article on this subject, has omitted the fact that in Mallet’s own edition of his collected Poems he appended the following note to the Ballad: “In a comedy of Fletcher, called the ‘The Knight of the Burning Pestle,’ Old Merrythought enters repeating the following verses:—

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep;
In came Marg’ret’s grimly ghost
And stood at William’s feet.

“This was, probably,” continues Mallet, “the beginning of some ballad commonly known at the time when that author wrote, and is all of it, I believe, that is anywhere to be met with. These lines, naked of ornament, and simple as they are, struck my fancy, and bringing fresh into my mind an unhappy adventure, much talked of formerly, gave birth to the foregoing poem, which was written many years ago.” Here two things are indisputable: (1) Mallet attributes the origin of the poem to the “Old Ballad” quoted by Fletcher, 1611; and (2) he unequivocally lays claim to the authorship of the poem, which Mr. Chappell proves to have been printed as a broadside in 1711, when Mallet was little, if any, older than the century. What was the “adventure” referred to?

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYER.

Richmond, Surrey.



The Antiquary’s Library.

(In this column we propose to insert the titles of all contributions of an antiquarian nature, which appear from time to time. We shall be glad if our subscribers and members of Archaeological Societies will aid us in making the list as complete as possible.)

- (1.) *Yalesbury, a Sketch of the Parish of*, by the Rev. A. C. Smith. “Wiltshire Archæologia.” 1878.
- (2.) *Test and Penal Statutes, Proposed Repeal of*, by James II. in 1688, by Sir G. Duckett, Bart. Ib.
- (3.) *Avebury; the Beckhampton Avenue*. Ib., vol. xviii.
- (4.) *Westmoreland, its Tenures, General History, &c.*, as exemplified in Rawlinson MSS., by Sir G. Duckett. “Westmoreland Archæologia.” 1878.

Answers to Correspondents.

Q.—The fac-simile of the very scarce map of London, by Ralph Aggas, was edited and published in 1873, by Mr. W. H. Overall, Librarian of the Guildhall Library. Two copies of the original are known to exist; the one in the Guildhall, the other in Magdalene College Library, at Cambridge.

T. Squire.—The reprint (?) of Aggas’ Map of London (1560), though published under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries in 1737, is of little value, being a very imperfect copy of the original. An exact fac-simile of the map of 1560, lately reproduced by Mr. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, is published by Messrs. Francis, of Took’s Court, Chancery Lane.

E. C. R.—From the sketches of the coins which you forward, they would appear to be of early date, doubtless of Hispania, with Celtiberian inscriptions; but it is impossible to say more without seeing the coins themselves, as the drawings are indistinct, especially in the inscriptions.

Z.—THE ANTIQUARY will be carefully indexed.



Books Received.

- The Antiquities of Bromsgrove. By W. A. Cotton. Bromsgrove: C. Evans.
- Bibliographia Paracelsica: an Examination of Dr. Friedrich Mook’s “Theophrastus Paracelsus. Eine Kritische Studie.” (Privately printed.) By John Foynson. Glasgow: Robert Maclehose.
- Philosophy of Hand-writing. Chatto & Windus.
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The Antiquary.

MARCH, 1880.

Letter from King Charles I. TO HIS SON JAMES, DUKE OF YORK.

THE following letter, entirely in the autograph of Charles I., written little more than six months before his execution, is hitherto unpublished and unknown to historians. It has been placed at the disposal of the Editor by his friend, William Booth Scott, of Church Row, Hampstead. Written by the King when in "durance vile" at Caversham, near Reading, it shows to what an extent he was deprived of his personal liberty by those of his subjects who composed "y^e army." There is a touching pathos in the words in parenthesis, "if it may be," which cannot escape the reader of refined feeling:—

"Casam. 4. July. 1647.

JAMES,—I am in hope, that you may be permitted wth your brother & sister to come to some place betwixt this & London, where I may see you; to this ende therefore, I comande you to aske leave of y^e two houses to make a journey (if it may be) for a night or two;) but rather than not to see you, I will be content, that y^e come to some convenient Place to dyne, & goe back at night, & foreseeing y^e feare of your being brought wthin y^e power of y^e army, as I am, may be an objection to hinder this my desire, I have full assurance from S^r Tho. ffairfax & y^e cheefe officers, that y^ere will be no interruption or Impedim^t. made by y^{em} for your returne, how & when y^e please. So God blesse you,

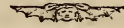
"Yo^r loving Father

"Send me word as soone "CHARLES R.
as you can of y^e tyme and
place where I s^t have the
contentment of seeing you,
your brother and sister."

VOL. I.

It may be added, by way of explanation, that Hume writes, in his "History of England," under A.D. 1647, between the side dates, June 16 and July 20th, on the authority of Clarendon, vol. i., pp. 51, 52, 57:—"His children were once allowed to visit him, and they passed a few days at Caversham, where he [the King] then resided."

Somewhat more explicit in the details of his narrative, Cattermole tells us in his "Great Civil War" that "Northumberland was ordered to take his interesting charges, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and their gentle sister, the Princess Elizabeth, to pass two days with their Royal father. The meeting between the King and his children after an eventful separation, took place at Caversham, while the Parliamentary army was advancing towards London."—Pp. 227, 228.



Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

(Concluded from page 58.)



THIS brief memoir can find space but for one more illustrious lady, who forms the centre-piece of the group of Tewkesbury potentates of the fifteenth century. Genealogically and by her matrimonial connections she links the great houses of de Clare and de Spenser with those of Beauchamp and Neville, both her son and daughter marrying, as we have seen, into the latter. Architecturally her chantry forms perhaps the most exquisite gem of art in this Church where so much is lovely. Born at Cardiff Castle in the year 1400, six months after her father's death, she recalls the Welsh conquests of Fitz-Hamon. At the premature age of eleven she was united to the Earl of Abergavenny and later of Worcester, being married by Abbot Parker, in the Abbey Church. At fifteen she became a mother, at twenty-one a widow. Two years later she accepted as a second husband the Earl of Warwick, being married by the Abbot of Tewkesbury, but, with a feeling which all can understand, not in the church of her first espousals, but in the chapel of Hanley Castle; two distinct places. This Earl was a man in war and politics alike

H

of the foremost mark. He had in early life signalised himself by defeating Owen Glendower, and earned fresh laurels at the battle of Shrewsbury. He is said to have made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and even to have travelled to Russia—a thing well-nigh unheard of in those days. He escorted, in 1414, English prelates to the Council of Constance, being received with the greatest deference and honour by all the foreign potentates with whom he came in contact. The last four years of his life were spent chiefly in France as regent of that kingdom on the Duke of Bedford's death.

In crossing thither to take up his office, he was, with his wife and their young child, with the ship's company and entire flotilla, all but lost in a Channel storm. The Earl's life is said to be the subject of "forty-six drawings in sepia and pencil by his chaplain, still preserved in the British Museum." One, the most beautiful of the series, illustrates this incident of peril, "the three being represented as lashed to a mast, while neighbouring ships as well as their own are tossing about unmanageable, the sailors in one of them being on their knees in prayer." The Earl died at Rouen, and at the age of thirty-nine Lady Isabel was again a widow. She brought his remains with her for interment in the Beauchamp Chapel, at Warwick; but strength failing her, through grief, anxiety, and weariness, after one stage of nursing, soon after her landing at Southwick Priory, she fell ill again in London, and was a guest in her last illness at the Convent of S. Clare, in the Minories, not far from the Tower, some remains of which house were still extant in the last century. There she was visited by King Henry VI., to whose personal protection she committed her son, now indeed a Royal ward, coupled with a last request regarding her intended increase of the foundation of Tewkesbury Abbey. There her dying thoughts and wishes seem to have centred, and thither, just as the old year had turned into the new, her remains were carried, in January, 1440, and laid in a magnificent tomb. Her own recumbent effigy, with a figure of the Magdalene at the head, and other holy images supporting right and left, was on the top; while almsmen and almswomen told their beads in marble round

the sides. The religious figures doubtless marked out the monument for havoc, which has been so thorough, that no trace of it now remains. Guided, however, by an inscription, which runs round the upper moulding of her chantry, fixing the exact spot of her grave, the recent restorers of the abbey were enabled to trace it.

Covered by a solid slab, on the under side of which was engraved a cross, and the words, "Mercy, Lord Jhu." Some fragments of her wooden coffin remained, still lined with Oriental silk. Her embalmed body was wrapped in a plain linen shroud, which was perfect except at the top of the head, where a small piece of it had fallen away, disclosing bright auburn hair, apparently as fresh as when she was laid there, four centuries and a quarter ago. The body was reverently left as it had been found, and the stone was carefully replaced, with its prayer still towards her face.—Blunt, p. 81.

So died in the bloom of her womanhood the Lady Isabel Beauchamp, *née* de Spenser, *felix opportunitate mortis*—should we not add?—as judged by the historical sequel of the next thirty years. She escaped the sight of that long agony of strife which deluged England with the carnage of the battle-field and the scaffold, which took its blood-toll heaviest from the noblest houses, from none more heavily than her own. The last desperate struggle, until reversed, fourteen years later, by Bosworth Field, was fought out almost within sight of those abbey buildings within which she was laid to rest; and the internecine character of its strife, and the merciless rancour of its victor's triumph, form a lurid catastrophe to the tragic episode of greatness which closes there.

Her chantry, although shorn by mutilation of much of its glorious finish, with niches empty and pedestals bare, shows a forlorn loveliness which is highly touching. The two coronals of its canopy—for it is of two stories—have something of the effect of bunches of flowers springing from a border, but each flower-bunch is a little daintily carved quatrefoil, or trefoil, with its members again trefoiled, mounted on a quasi-peduncle of stone. Its delicate beauty is enhanced by its nestling between two of the giant pillars of the choir. Its support is rendered by slender-shafted buttresses, running up into the canopy itself, from which droop variously enriched folds of tabernacle work, so that, seen from a little distance, it might seem

modelled on the idea of a state-bed. The lower story has arcaded sides of open screen-work; and as they run but half-way up to the canopy, leaving the spaces above all open to light and air between the graceful shafts, the whole has a fairy-palace look which is indescribable. The panels which form the lower course of the screen-worked walls are a continuous series of heraldic blazonry, and the vaulted interior is also decorated with pairs of angels holding shields. There are eighteen of these escutcheons, all once, no doubt, bright with the achievements of barony and earldom in every hue known to the art of the king-at-arms, often mingling with the arms of de Clare and de Spenser, those of France, England, Castile and Leon, borne quarterly, as well as those of other mighty houses, such as Montacute and Badlesmere, many of them now extinct, with whom the Lady Isabel counted kin, or claimed alliance. Within the airy shrine are "pendants, drooping like congelations in a grotto," from a roof adorned with a delicate enigma of tracery spreading over it like a net, a pattern, in short, of gossamer in stone.

The canopied tomb of the third de Spenser is of hardly inferior interest, and it is further enriched by possessing full-length recumbent effigies of the Earl and Countess. But we cannot linger over it. On one other tomb, however, supposed to be one of the oldest now recognisable in the church, that of Abbot Alan, who died 1202, the friend and biographer of Beckett, we will bestow a brief notice. It is niched in the wall of the south chancel aisle, under a channeled trefoil arch, with rectilinear canopy surmounting a somewhat severe Early English arch, totally diverse from the frail and fine-spun beauty of the Countess Isabel's chantry. Near the west end are the words, ALANVS DOMINVS ABBAS; and the same words with *hic iacet* before them are probably repeated in a nearly obliterated inscription on the head of a Purbeck marble coffin found inside. It was opened in 1795, and the lid of the coffin was removed, when suddenly, to accommodate the words of Sir Walter Scott—we might almost say that,

Before their eyes the Abbot lay,
As if he had not been dead a day,

at least, considering that they had lain there

six hundred years, the remains were "surprisingly perfect, and the folds of the drapery very distinct."* Exposure to the air, however, at once dimmed the outline, and the whole soon fell to a heap of dust upon a skeleton—all but *the boots*!—a fact to be remembered, in case his ghost should be found to walk.

Still more elaborate is the tomb of some unknown abbot, in the south aisle of the choir. A handsome ogee arch, trimmed with a crisp edging of leaves, stands there between two tabernacle-worked buttresses, each tapering into a pyramid of leaf-work. A large central bouquet, rich and heavy with wreathed and rifted foliage, in which birds are nested, crowns the apex of the ogee. In the spandrils are squeezed the queerest little grotesques, as though "wedged," like Ariel, "in the cloven pine." On one side is the fiend himself, but bridled; on the other, a miniature monk, kneeling, holds a companion fiend, open-mouthed, and thrusts a three-edged sword down his throat. Tiny groups of shaveling-headed figures peer from above and around, and the elegant curves of the ogee are repeated in a double row of dotted ball-flowers. The horizontal slab-lid of the tomb beneath the arch has carved on it a crosier *florée*, sprouting with three pairs of downward curving blossom-stalks, as though it might have been modelled upon "Aaron's rod that budded." In the floriform circle of its head a cross curls into even richer blossoms. In its vertical diameter is the tiny figure of an abbot, while the cross-foot is a lamb, with head uplifted, below.

Our historic sketches shall close with a few words on Tewkesbury fight, which furnishes the last memorable passage of connection between the abbey and the nation's life. The troops of Margaret were somewhat raw levies raised in the West, whilst those of Edward included the surviving veterans of Barnet. Edward knew, of course, their quality, more or less, and probably something of the temper of Somerset, their commander. He adopted the old tactic of superior discipline, which turned the scale at Hastings,

* Bennett's "History of Tewkesbury," p. 170, where reference is made to Lysons, the well-known Gloucestershire antiquary.

that of decoying the enemy by feint from their position. It was entirely successful. The timidity or treachery of Lord Wenlock, who commanded the next division, made the rout ir retrievable. Then ensued a scene of butchery which has few parallels on English soil, even in the seven-fold heated passions of civil strife. The fugitives made for the sanctuary of the abbey, but between them and it lay the little river Swillgate, running from the Cotswold high ground, near Bishop's Cleeve, to join the Severn. There probably was some wooden bridge over it, as the name, "Prest bridge," being, perhaps, Priest's bridge, occurs in local records. But probably also the bridge was a wholly inadequate conduit for the torrent of flight which poured across it. To the church door, and beyond it, the pursuers drove the fugitives—

When the Abbot Strensham came from the altar where he had been celebrating mass, and holding the consecrated Sacrament in his hands forbad the king to commit any such sacrilege within the walls of the church, and refused to let him pass until he had promised to spare the lives of those who had taken shelter in the house of peace. The king gave his word to the abbot, and then monks, abbot, soldiers, knights, and king, all formed in procession, and went "throughe the church and the quire to the hy awtere with grete devocion, prayseinge God, and yeldynge unto hym conveniente lawde."

The Churchman stood, like Aaron with his censer, "between the dead and the living and the plague" of war "was stayed." Since Theodosius was turned back by Ambrose from the gates of Milan Cathedral more than a thousand years before, there is no more impressive episode in Church history, nor one which more closely illustrates the beliefs and customs of the age.

The traditional name of the "bloody meadow" haunts a small enclosure sloping towards a lane off the Cheltenham road, and will probably never be lost. There the wholesale carnage of the decoyed pursuers is believed to have taken place. Of the fate of the unhappy young Edward of Wales there are various traditions. The one which reports him as murdered after the battle is, we fear, the best supported; and the contemporary document given by Bennett,* as drawn up at Ghent, evidently in the interests of the House of York, must be regarded as an

* "History of Tewkesbury," p. 331, et. seq.

attempt to escape the odium of the murder by representing him as killed in the battle. The tradition, however, is not wholly consistent. That which Shakspeare has followed in *King Henry VI.*, Part III., act v. sc. 5, gives the scene of the murder as "in the plains near Tewkesbury; and so in *King Richard III.*, act i. sc. 4,

Clarence is come—false, fleeting, perjured Clarence,
That stabbed me in the field by Tewkesbury.

The local tradition, however, has fixed the scene of the murder in a house in Church Street, which in 1830 "was the property and in the occupation of Mr. John Moore, Auctioneer,"* and where "the Prince's blood still stains the floor."†

It has always been supposed that the Prince was buried in the choir of the church, and Dingley, who wrote in 1680, gives a pen and ink sketch of a stone which he describes as follows:—"This fair Tombstone of Grey marble, the brass whereof has bin pickt out by sacrilegious hands, is directly underneath the Tower of this Church, at the Entrance into the Quire, and sayed to be layd over Prince Edward, who lost his life in cool blood in the dispute between YORK and LANCASTER, at wch. time ye Lancastrians had the overthrow." This stone was probably removed in 1796, when a brass plate was let into the floor with a Latin inscription in memory of the Prince, which has itself in turn been removed during the present restoration, and is now replaced by an elegant brass designed by Mr. Niblett, of Haresfield Court, Gloucester, which has been let into the encaustic paving on the same spot. There is no difficulty, however, in identifying with Dingley's "fair Tombstone," the upper, and larger, portion of a stone which until lately lay in the floor of the south transept in front of a small doorway leading to the fields outside. This has recently been removed, and is now in the floor under the north archway of the tower and beneath the organ, where it is safe from further damage. The lower part of the stone, it is believed, forms the base of the font.

In 1875, during the excavations necessary for the laying of the new tiled floor, the ground was carefully examined, and here,

* Bennett, p. 52, note.

† Blunt, p. 91.

unfortunately, authorities differ as to the result of the search. Mr. Blunt believes the only grave found to be that of the young Duke of Warwick, buried about twenty-five years earlier. Mr. H. Paget Moore, of Tewkesbury, to whose courtesy (as also to the Vicar of Tewkesbury, to Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and to Mr. John Medland, and Mr. J. B. Vernon) the present writer is indebted for much valuable information, doubts this, thinking the old traditions correct—viz., that the Prince of Wales was buried immediately under the bell-passage of the Tower, and that the Duke of Warwick was buried at his head, which would be further west. Mr. Collins, the contractor for the Restoration, a man of singular judgment and skill, is also of this opinion, holding that the grave and remains found—those of a man of unusual size—were actually those of Prince Edward.

Architectural description to the general reader is tedious at best. It may suffice to say that the general effect of the interior of the choir is as if a tabernacled canopy of the fourteenth century, when the chisel had most fully mastered all the lessons of lightness and richness combined, had suddenly fallen from heaven, to overarch, fit into, and fill the whole roof-space between the massive Norman columns of the eleventh. In the Nave their solemn and lofty cylinders, rising into round solid arches of mighty span, fill the eye below, while above there shoots from every capital a radiating fan-work of tracery, richly studded with bosses at every point of its intersection. The plan of the roof, with these fine interlacing lines and dotted nodes, might be described best by Milton's words, as a system of "nerves chained up in alabaster." Mr. Gambier Parry, to whom the task of its colour-decoration has been entrusted, speaks of this roof as "a marvellous specimen of English carving, and" one which, "together with the Cathedrals of Gloucester and Norwich, combined some of the finest features of mediæval sculpture. Fine details," he adds, "must not be looked for, but, taken as a whole, it exhibited a vigour of conception and charm of inspiration which quite atoned for any faults." Every boss in view is a rough sketch by the chisel of great vigour and boldness. Our Lord crucified, our Lord and the Twelve, our Lord in glory, are the

subjects of some of them. Sir Gilbert Scott traces affinities in the earlier Norman work with Gloucester Cathedral and the neighbouring Church of Pershore, tending to show that the trio were one man's conception; and again in the fourteenth century interpolations of beauty he finds similar affinities to Pershore and Salisbury, showing again a single master-mind. The "stupendous central tower" he claims to be "probably the finest Norman tower in existence." The most conspicuous and distinctive structural feature of the whole pile is, however, to be found in its radiating *chevet* of semi-octagon chapels into which the Presbytery opens out, by virtue of which, save for the similar arrangement at Westminster Abbey, it stands unique in England. One of the most beautiful of the external features is the open-worked parapet of the Eastern member, of exquisite lightness, formed by a zigzag of thorny stalks with triangular apertures between, evidently formed on the idea of the Saviour's crown of thorns; this slender coronet runs quite round the summit of the apse, following its configuration and imparting to it a rare finish of airy elegance, almost like an edging of lace done in stone.

The great west front is a noble Norman *chef d'œuvre*, with a gigantic window-space flanked and overarched by seven successive recessed columniations, which give the window a depth of setting, and the surface an amount of variation of relief, hard to parallel elsewhere. It no doubt at first held a group of Norman lancet windows. It now holds a single window of the poverty-stricken Gothic of James II.'s period. Here is a work worthy of the Freemasons of the United Kingdom, if they would like to take it up—the restoration of the west front. The window-space has suffered severe mutilation, the seventh column and arch being "chopped off" and buried behind modern masonry, 'The masons of Gloucestershire have, to their honour, already taken a special work in hand—viz., the restoration of the thirteenth century chapel east of the north transept. The remaining eastern part, *i.e.*, the chancel, of what may be called the "parochial" Lady chapel adjoining this chapel, a glorious fragment of Early English work, has also been restored at the sole expense of Mr. Collins, the contractor for the restoration, who is him-

self a Freemason as well as a master mason. We invite their brethren throughout the country to come forward and "do likewise."

One special historical memory claims a word of notice. In 1737 the parishioners purchased an organ from Magdalen College, Oxford, and this is how the College came to have one to sell. Puritan fanaticism, represented by the Cromwellian Commission sent to visit the University, had expelled the organ from the College choir. Those worthies would *not*—

Let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced quire below.

The Protector, whose personal culture was superior to the principles embodied in his government, quietly appropriated the organ, taking as it were a "leaf from the book" of King Henry VIII. Being fond of the music of this instrument, he had it set up at Hampton Court Palace, where he lived. Milton, whose musical gifts and skill at the organ are well known, was then Latin, *i.e.*, foreign secretary. We may suppose, without straining historical probabilities, that there, during its Puritan captivity, this instrument pealed to the touch of the author of that noble simile—

As in an organ, from one blast of wind
Tomany a row of pipes the soundboard breathes,
Paradise Lost, I. 708-9,

and solaced the leisure of the first magistrate of the Commonwealth. It would thus unite the memories of two of the greatest geniuses, poetical and political, that England has produced. After the Restoration, Magdalen College recovered its organ, but had, ere that, purchased a new one, and so had an old one to sell, which Tewkesbury bought.

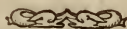
As regards the actual work of restoration, that task seems to have fallen into reverent and devoted hands. The late lamented Sir Gilbert Scott had reported on the state of the fabric of Tewkesbury Church, and may be said to have had his hand on the plummet there, when he was called away for ever from his work of beautifying the houses of God on earth. We notice among many other names that of his son, and the inheritor of his work, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, with those of Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Gambier Parry, as guarantees to the public that the spirit of æsthetic culture and jealous conservation of detail will govern the execution.

Under their auspices the traces of past vandalism have disappeared. The thick coats of whitewash, which would have suggested to our ancestors that the stately fabric was doing penance in a white sheet, the immuring pews and stilted galleries, which would have reminded them of the convict's cell and the felon's scaffold, are gone. After partaking for centuries of the free bounty of the high-born and the wealthy, the Abbey Church tumbled down to the tender mercies of post-Reformation churchwardens, from the poetry of munificence to the prose of rates and dribble subscriptions. On a county town of third-rate importance in point of wealth and size, albeit among the most ancient and honourable of those which won their charters from our early sovereigns, has fallen the responsibility of keeping up a first-rate national monument. If there be any value in the maxim, *noblesse oblige*, the titled men of England, the modern representatives of the barons of the past, will not allow it to rest there, nor let languish the work of worthily restoring this museum of the monuments of the sword and the crosier.

Unless the continuity of national existence itself be a mere rope of sand, the great memories of the past should speak powerfully to those who find a privileged position in social life secured to them in virtue of those memories. More especially does the appeal come home to such noble houses as found ancestral wealth upon monastic spoil. Sixteen generations of munificent nobles who fostered the Abbey Church sleep in dust beneath its floor. In their days to ask was to have whatever was needed, not only for the bare maintenance, but for the sumptuous dignity of its fabric. Let those to whom from the "dead hand," now doubly dead, of monk and abbot, broad acres and rich revenues have been "conveyed" as "the wise it call," just do something to keep "the wolf from the door," and it will be well bestowed. Might not the Crown set a good example, by refunding an amount which would represent in modern value the 453*l.* "looted" by Henry VIII., in the year 1539? Few, as we have said, are the individual houses on which the Church could press a hereditary claim, although one of sentiment only. To the order, therefore, at large comes home

the maxim, *Spartam: nactus es, hanc orna* you have a collective monument in that church; maintain it, as becomes its historic dignity, which is yours.

But, where are the fair damsels, the modern successors of the Ladies Sybil, Mabel, Maud, and Isabel, whose tales we have been telling, and of the other untold host of high-born beauty, from earliest Norman to latest Plantagenets, which graced those walls? Will none of them take up the task and carry round, let us not say the proverbial "hat," but the baron's casque or abbot's mitre, in quest of funds for Tewkesbury Abbey? If they would but lift a finger, how light such fairy touches might make a work which now hangs so heavy on the hands of that truly mendicant order, the Restoration Committee! Wanted, a hundred young ladies of position, as aforesaid, to raise by their smiles 500*l.* apiece. Could anything be easier? With this 50,000*l.* to draw upon, a fabric fund could at once be formed, which would place the Abbey Church in a position to a great extent superior to parochial vicissitudes, which would provide for the present, and insure against the future. Trim the "lamp of sacrifice," young ladies, the brightest of the "seven lamps of architecture," and the thing is done.



The Ancient Earldom of Mar.

PART I.

THE Earldom of Mar having in 1867, about a year after the death of its late holder, become unexpectedly a subject of dispute, and the Earl of Kellie, by a Resolution of the House of Lords in 1875, having been declared, as heir male, "Earl of Mar in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1565," to the surprise of at least all Scotch lawyers and genealogists, and the matter continuing to excite deep interest, it is proposed to review briefly the salient points of the evidence lodged, and the printed "Judgment" or rather *opinions* of the three lords, Chelmsford, Redesdale, and Cairns, who formed the Committee of Privileges, given directly

against the conclusions of the Law Officers representing the Queen in the case,—the Attorney-General for England and the Solicitor-General for Scotland—that "the Earl of Kellie has *not* made out his claim."

Space forbids entering into the early history of the earldom: it will suffice to state that on the death, without issue in 1377, of Thomas, Earl of Mar, grandson of Gratney, Earl of Mar, who married the sister of Robert the Bruce, the earldom devolved on Thomas's sister Margaret, and then on her daughter Isabella. Though Lord Chelmsford admits that "Mar was originally a territorial earldom, and the dignity and lands not separate," and that "the *dignity* continued territorial till 1435," his Lordship and Lord Redesdale persist in discrediting the possession of the dignity by these ladies, and the rights of their heirs up to 1565; they assert that the ancient dignity "came to an end *in some way or other*," and it was replaced by a new "creation *in some way or other* in 1565," Lord Chelmsford, however, adding, "When and how did this creation take place? there is *no writing or evidence of any kind* to assist us."

Lord Chelmsford states that "Margaret married William, Earl of Douglas, and James, their son, assumed the Mar title on the death of his father, his mother still living;" while Lord Redesdale says, "there is no evidence of the title being recognised as a peerage by William or his son James." But in the "Min. Evid.," lodged in the House of Lords, it is seen that James on his father's death is described in two charters as Earl of Douglas only, while in several charters his mother is styled Countess of Douglas and Mar, inheriting the latter dignity from her brother Thomas. Both their Lordships urge against the tenure of the dignity by Margaret and Isabel, that they appear in certain records as "Lady of Mar," and that Margaret's second husband called himself "Lord of Mar." Against this the charters in which these ladies are described as Countess are very numerous, and moreover Lord Redesdale states (see "Speeches," p. 63), "you will find Lord and Earl of Mar mean much the same thing." The Law Officers for the Crown, reviewing the evidence in 1874, observed:—

What is important is that the Earldom of Mar was assumed, on the death of Thomas, by his sister

Margaret, and the benefit of it taken by her husband through the courtesy [admitted by Lord Cairns and by Lord Kellie's counsel to be then customary]; and after the death of Margaret and her only son, Margaret's only child Isabella is again described as the Countess; therefore the title of Mar was held and enjoyed by females.

The Countess Isabel was besieged in her castle by Alexander Stewart, and before their marriage, and evidently under coercion, she made a settlement of the *comitatus* of Mar to him and his heirs, of date 12th August, 1404. It must be remembered that this charter was never confirmed, and as Lord Redesdale stated, "it was *illegal*, because Isabel had no power to grant to the heirs of Alexander." Moreover, it was speedily cancelled by Isabel's charter of 9th December same year, as Countess of Mar and Garioch, destining the *comitatus* to their heirs jointly, failing whom (and they both died without issue), to "*her own heirs whomsoever*." This latter charter was confirmed by Robert III. Regarding Alexander, who, though only life-renter, assumed the title "through the courtesy," Lord Redesdale observes "that he should have been allowed to call himself Earl of Mar and Garioch under the authority of Robert III. is easily accounted for, for he (Robert) was a man of sickly constitution, and his brother was charged with having starved to death the King's son!"

On the death of the Countess Isabel, without issue, Alexander (in spite of the 6th Dec. charter, which annulled that of the 12th Aug.) retained the Earldom, by a bargain in 1426 resigning the Earldom to James I., who re-granted it to Alexander and his son, whom failing, to revert to the King. Alexander died without issue in 1435, and then began the struggle between the Crown and Isabel's heirs, who were deprived of their rights for 130 years, till Queen Mary in 1565 (see her charter),

Having found that in 1435 Robert, Lord Erskine, was lawful and next heir of the Countess Isabel, she is moved in conscience to *restore* [*restituere*] to his just *inheritance* Robert's lawful heir, John, Lord Erskine, his heirs and assigns *hereditarily* [with *no limitation* to heirs-male] notwithstanding that his predecessors were kept out of possession by obstinate and partial rulers, refusing their reasonable prayers often and earnestly praying their hereditary possession.

In the Peerage case of Bruce, of Kinloss, won in 1868 by the Duke of Buckingham through

female succession, the term "heirs and assigns" was ruled to convey to *heirs general*.

As seen by the "Minutes," the said Robert was cousin and heir to the Countess Isabel, being son of Sir T. Erskine, by Lady Janet Keith, daughter of Lady Christian Monteith, daughter of Lady Helen, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar, great-grandfather of the Countess Isabel. Thus the Erskines became connected with the Mar family solely through Sir T. Erskine early in the 15th century having married the heiress of Mar. Now Robert Earl of Mar was "*retoured heir*" to one-half of the Mar lands in April, 1438, and in the following October to the other half. Lords Chelmsford and Redesdale contended without evidence (but saying that Lord Kellie had suggested "it was with great probability"), that "these were two *retours* to the same half, that the territorial *comitatus* was broken up, that Robert was not Earl of Mar, and that the ancient dignity had come to an end in some way or other!" On the contrary, by decision of the Court of Session in 1626 (which, being before the "Union," cannot now be questioned), "these two *retours* in 1438 applied to two halves, the second being a *retour* to the second half," and therein, and also in the Act of 1587, Robert was declared not only in right of the lands, but of the dignity, and is repeatedly styled Earl of Mar. Moreover, even if the *comitatus* had been disintegrated, the ancient dignity could not have been extinguished, for by Scottish law, till at least the close of the 16th century, the *comitatus* was a *dignified fief*, even when the lands were divided,—e.g., the Earldoms of Monteith, Lennox, and Caithness.

The learned Earl of Crawford and Balcarres thus describes the seizure and temporary tenure of the Earldom by the Crown :—

In 1457, after Earl Robert's death, James II. being then of age, the *retours* of 1438 were reduced, Earl Robert's son standing on the royally confirmed charter of the 9th Dec., 1404, and the King on the pretended resignation in 1426 and on the unconfirmed charter of the 12th Aug., both of which the Supreme Court in 1626 condemns, and declares Earl Robert's right under the 9th Dec. charter absolute. But might prevailed, and the heirs of Mar, after repeated protests, stood excluded and the Kings of Scotland granted the Earldom to members of their own family and others till the reign of Queen Mary.

The distinct acknowledgment of the hereditary right to the dignity and lands of Ma

of the heirs of the Countess Isabel, and their restitution in 1565 by Queen Mary's charter, above quoted, were confirmed (Lord Chelmsford says, "barely confirmed") by an Act of Parliament in 1587, declaring that—

Isabel, Countess of Mar (1404), was heritably infest in *all and whole* the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, and Robert, Earl of Mar, was heir to said Isabel, and John, Earl of Mar (in 1565), heir to said Robert, Earl of Mar, and *heir by progress to said Countess Isabel*, hath the undoubted heritable right as if *immediate heir to said Isabel or Robert, Earl of Mar, her heir,* &c., &c.

In spite of these formal and conclusive recognitions by the Queen and Parliament of the continued existence of the ancient dignity, their Lordships in 1875 assumed a new "creation in 1565," though "*without evidence of any kind*" (as Lord Chelmsford admits), and further assumed, contrary to the old line, a restriction to heirs-male, which alone could suit Lord Kellie. It is submitted that these assumptions are "contradicted by all the surrounding circumstances," to quote the words of the Law Officers of the Crown in 1874. Lord Redesdale says, "the new creation was probably by *charter*," but Lord Kellie, in his first printed "case" (p. 85), states, "It appears certain that Queen Mary granted *no instrument relating to the dignity*, the Act of 1587 and the Commissioners in 1606 are wholly silent as to it, and the inevitable conclusion is that *none was granted*." Lord Chelmsford remarked, "it was probably by belting;" but Lord Kellie's counsel said he "would rather be excused entering into that mode." Their Lordships are equally puzzled to find the *mode* of creation as they are to find any record of its existence.

It has been sought to treat Queen Mary's restoration, the Act of 1587, and all else confirming it, as relating only to the *lands*, but in those days the *comitatus* embraced the *dignity*. In a "Return to House of Lords, by the Lords of Session, 1739," it is shown that "before James VI. titles of honour were *always* conferred by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships, and conferring them on the grantee." In the Sutherland case (1771) it was ruled that "when Peerages were territorial the heir succeeded and took both estate and honour." Lord Loughborough, too, in the Moray case (1793) regarded it as indisputable that Queen's Mary's charter of

restoration embraced the *dignity* of Mar; and it may be added that among others, Caithness (1476) and Morton (1564) hold their dignities now by charters with no special reference to the honours. There being no patents or creations of honours apart from lands in 1565, and Queen Mary having restored "*all the lands*" to the heirs general hereditarily of Earl Robert and the Countess Isabel (not restricted to heirs male) there was *no mode left* by which a new "creation of Mar in 1565," with an altered line of succession could have occurred; nor was any needed, for Queen Mary recognised the inheritance as existing in the persons of the heirs of Robert and Isabel, and granted a charter for their recovery of "all the lands."

Lord Redesdale writes, "Proof of the new creation is found in a letter from T. Randolph," which his lordship forgets that he himself, as chairman, excluded as evidence, while Lord Chelmsford made fun of it as "a gossiping letter." Then Lord Redesdale urges as further proof that "more than a month elapsed in 1565 before Lord Mar sat as Earl," and that "he sat as junior Earl." His lordship appears unaware that, by the prevailing custom in Scotland, before sitting in Parliament it was necessary even when sons succeeded fathers to adopt the process of infestment, which, as Lord Hailes observed, caused a delay sometimes of years. Further, in the Sutherland case (1771), Lord Mansfield remarked, "Nothing can be drawn from the entries before 1606, for the Peers were marked at random as they came earlier or later into the House;" and Lord Chelmsford, in 1875, said, "I lay no stress on precedence before the decret of Ranking in 1606." By the "Minutes of *Sederunts*," too, it is seen for instance that Arran, created two days before appeared as third Earl, and Sutherland, who dated long before, last!

The Peers of Scotland having no defined rank before 1606, was the cause of the famous Decreet of Ranking in that year, by Royal warrant. As expressed in the Decreet, "the evidence and documents were very diligently examined by the Commissioners, and the Peers were ranked only according to the verification of their antiquity then produced." As the Attorney-General, in 1874, pointed out:

The materials produced by Lord Mar were these, the charter Dec. 9, 1404, by Isabel, Countess of Mar, and King Robert's charter confirming it, the Act of Parliament of 1587, and the Retour of 1588 in which you have a complete tracing from Isabel to Robert, 1438, and up to the Earl of 1606.

Lord Chelmsford asserts that the charter of the 12th August, and the resignation and re-grant in 1426 were kept from the Commissioners, and adds "there is nothing to impeach either of these," forgetting that the former was (as Lord Redesdale said) "illegal," that it was cancelled by that of the 9th December, and that the doings of 1426 (with the Act of 1457) were upset in 1565 and 1587.

There were *no dates* affixed by the Decreet, and there is *no authority* for the supposed date 1457, the year when James II. illegally seized the Earldom from Earl Robert's son. However, Mar was placed above Rothes, created in 1458, and at least a century before 1565, the date of the alleged new creation, which if it had existed would have been fresh in the memory of many then living, but naturally it had *no place* among the Peers in 1606, being then unknown. Lord Redesdale states :

The ranking sought for was obtained and a necessity arose for destroying all records which if afterwards discovered would take away that precedence. If the charter of Robert III. in a certain mem. (Min. p. 331) granted a peerage Earldom to the Earl of Douglas, or dealt with the *comitatus* unattached to a peerage, it might be fatal to the ranking. Having obtained a ranking to which he was not entitled, the destruction of charters fatal to that ranking appears almost a necessary consequence, and the said mem. affords some evidence that such destruction took place; equally fatal would be a charter of new creation in 1565.

When this *mem.* was put in evidence by Lord Kellie, Lord Redesdale observed "the charter in the *mem.* is not forthcoming," and Lord Chelmsford said, "there is nothing to show the subject of the charter which may have been totally unconnected with the Mar Earldom." While Lord Mar in 1606 may be pardoned for producing before the Commissioners (who were ranking not lands but titles) neither the said charter nor a charter of "creation in 1565," which is not on record, and has never yet been heard of, Lord Redesdale's charging him with *fraudulently destroying documents*, and thus obtaining undue place over several Earls his seniors, needs no comment.

(To be continued.)

Ceramics of the Ancient Britons.



HATEVER tends in any way to illustrate the state of the arts, and to give greater insight into the modes of life, habits, sentiments, and occupations of our forefathers in the earlier ages of the population of this country, must of necessity be matter of interest to the general reader, while to the antiquary and to the student of history it becomes of paramount importance. Every scrap of information therefore, I opine, that can in any way throw light on any point connected with past history cannot but be acceptable to the readers of a magazine whose very name associates it with researches into the "dim far-off distance" of time, and links it inseparably with the consideration of each branch into which that subject can be divided. On the present occasion I purpose, very briefly, to speak of some of the more distinguishing features of the pottery which researches into the grave-mounds of the Celtic, or ancient British, period in our own country have from time to time brought to light. By so doing I hope, in some small measure, to help to extend a knowledge of this most interesting and important branch of study.

That the Ancient Briton well understood the principles of form and of ornament is abundantly evident from the many, and extremely varied, examples of his pottery which have at one time or other, and in various localities, been exhumed. This, of course, was intuitive with him, and shows that his mind was endowed with a quick perception, and that his hands were equally ready in carrying out and giving substance to his thoughts. In the very earliest, the far-off prehistoric ages, far back into the dim distance of time, before clothing was worn, towns built, or the coming of Christianity even dreamed about, vessels of clay were made for sepulchral and other purposes, which, although people in our day are apt to describe them as rude in form, rough in workmanship, coarse in material, and barbarous in attempt at ornamentation, will, when considered in relation to the primitive habits and surround-

ings of the people in those days as compared with the high state of civilisation and culture which our artificers now enjoy, bear comparison with the highest phases of modern art.

In making this bold assertion let me guard against being misunderstood. I mean simply this: That taking into consideration the semi-barbarous state and condition of the Celtic population of this island some two or three thousand years ago, the form and the ornamentation of their clay vessels was, to say the very least, as creditable to *them*, at that time, as are, at the present hour, the very finest decorations that adorn and give value to the most sumptuous of our services and vases, to *us* with our highly-cultivated minds, our scientific attainments, our marvellous appliances, and all the myriad advantages which the highest phases of civilisation and education have gathered around us. *They*, the aborigines of our island, possessed a natural, an intuitive taste for decoration, and it is to that taste, which has been gradually cultivated and extended during all these long ages of time, that we owe now our proud pre-eminence as an art-producing people. The germ of art, which was an innate gift with them, gradually expanded itself and became refined as ages rolled on, until it has become fully developed as we now see it; and I am fearless in asserting that, taking all surroundings and circumstances into careful consideration, as much credit and admiration is due to the semi-savage for what *he* did in the sadly mis-called "dark ages," as is due to the most skilled and accomplished art-worker of the age in which we live. To the semi-barbarian art was a natural gift, an impulse, if you will; he did his best with the rough materials and the rougher surroundings of his nature, and we owe to him and those of his productions which have come down to us much that is important, useful, and valuable.

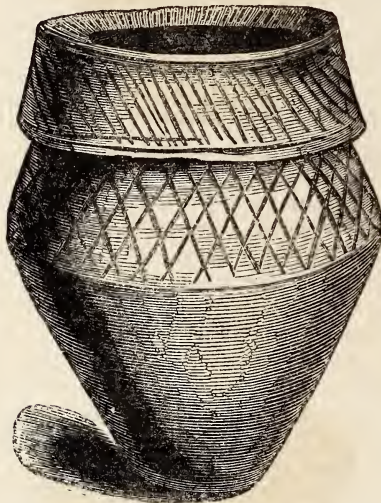
Both in the clay of which the body is composed, in size, in form, in purposes for which intended, and in degrees and style of decoration, the pottery of the Ancient Britons varies considerably, partly through locality, and partly, there can be no doubt, through tribal peculiarity. Those presumed to be the oldest are of coarse clay mixed with sand and small pebbles; the later ones

are of a somewhat less clumsy character and, besides being in some cases made of a finer kind of clay, are occasionally characterised by a more elaborate species of decoration. The whole of the vessels of this period are wrought entirely by hand, no vestige of the use of the wheel in any instance having been found; and, although simple and even severe in their general outline, they are often (and necessarily so) thick and clumsy in "body." Having been baked on the funeral pyre the cinerary urns are often very imperfectly fired. From this imperfect firing, as I have on another occasion written, the vessels of this period are usually called "sun-baked," or "sun-dried," but this I long ago showed is a grave error. If they were "sun-baked" only, their burial in the earth—and the tumuli wherein, some two thousand years ago, they were deposited, and where they have all that time remained—would soon soften them, and they would, ages ago, have returned to their old clayey consistency. As it is, the urns remain of their original form; and although, from imperfect baking, they are sometimes found partially softened, they soon regain their original hardness. They bear abundant evidence of the action of fire; and are, indeed, sometimes sufficiently burned for the clay to have attained a red colour—a result which no "sun-baking" could produce. They are mostly of a brown colour outside, and almost black in texture, and many of the cinerary urns bear internal and unmistakable evidence of having been filled with the burnt bones and ashes of the deceased, while those ashes were of a glowing and intense heat. They were, most probably, fashioned by the females of the tribe, on the death of their relative, from the clay to be found nearest to the spot, and baked on or by the funeral pyre, and then filled with the yet burning and glowing ashes of the dead.

The vessels of the Celtic period have, for convenience of reference and description, been divided into four classes—viz., 1. *Sepulchral* or *Cinerary Urns*, which have been made for the purpose of holding, or being inverted over, burnt human bones; 2. *Drinking Cups*, which are supposed to have been intended to hold some kind of liquid to be placed beside the dead body; 3. *Food*

Vessels, which, in like manner, are supposed to have contained some offering of food to be placed with the body; and, 4. *Immolation Urns*, or, as called by Sir R. C. Hoare, and others who have followed him, *Incense Cups*. These latter are very small vessels, found only with burnt bones, and very often containing them, placed either in the mouths of, or in close proximity to, the large cinerary urns; and I have no hesitation, although many theories as to their use have at one time or other been broached, in repeating my own belief that they were simply intended to receive the ashes of the infant, perhaps sacrificed at the death of its mother, and made thus small to admit of being placed

fifteen or eighteen inches in height; whilst those supposed to be of a later period, when cremation had again become general, are of a smaller size, and usually of a somewhat finer texture; they now and then contain objects of bronze, while flints are very rarely seen in them. In form the cinerary urns are frequently wide at the mouth, with a deep, overlapping rim, or lip; while others are devoid of this characteristic. Sometimes they approach to what may be termed "flower-pot" shape, with encircling bands, while others again are contracted inwardly at the mouth by curved rims; some also are looped, having somewhat like small rude attempts at handles, at the sides.



CINERARY URN, MONSALL DALE.

within the larger urns in which the ashes of the parents were placed. This being so, I ventured some years ago to name them "immolation urns" instead of the older term of "incense cups" for the retention of which designation I fail to see any reason.

The cinerary or sepulchral urns vary much both in size, in form, in material, and in ornamentation, and, as a rule, they differ also according to the various tribes to which they may be ascribed. Those which, from the fact of their not unfrequently containing flint implements along with the burnt bones, and often calcined with them, are considered to be the oldest, range from nine or ten to



DRINKING CUP, MONSALL DALE.

The drinking cups—the most highly ornate of any of the pottery—are usually tall in proportion to their diameter, globular in the lower half, contracted in the middle, and expanding at the mouth; but their outline, severe in its very simplicity, is always good, and often pure and elegant in the extreme. Some indeed (notably examples from Gospel Hillock and Roundway Hill) are of the true and exact undulating curve made famous by Hogarth as his "line of beauty." In some of these vessels an incrustation, which is conjectured to be produced by the drying up of the liquid they had contained, is clearly discernible on the inner surface.

The so-called food vessels vary at least as much as the cinerary urns, both in form and size, and, like the drinking cups, are

often elaborate in point of decoration. Small at the base, they usually swell out gradually to the middle or the rim, and are often wider at the mouth than they are in height. They often bear encircling raised or sunk bands, and in the latter are occasionally seen loops and sometimes imperforate bosses, more or less developed.

The immolation urns (or so-called incense cups) vary in form from the plain "salt-cellar" shape to the more elaborately rimmed vase, and occasionally even they approach to the form of the modern tea-cup. In size they vary from about an inch and a half to three inches in height, and they are not unfrequently perforated in one, two, or more places, and in some rare instances have handles.



FOOD VESSEL, HAY TOP.

The distinguishing feature of the ornamentation of Celtic pottery is a singular variety of combinations of straight or curved lines, produced in various ways, and always with good effect. Zig-zag, or herring-bone patterns, in great diversity; reticulated, lozenge, and square patterns; upright, horizontal, encircling, and diagonal lines and divisions; dots and other punctures; and impressed knots, form the great bulk of the decorations.

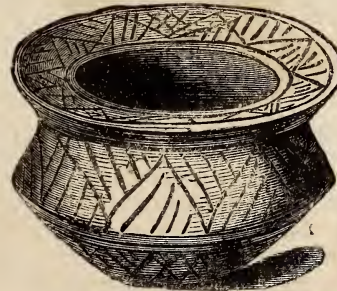
These lines, forming an almost endless variety of patterns, more or less elaborate, and of different degree of "finish," have in some instances been made by scratching on the soft clay with a small piece of stick; others are more clearly and deeply incised,

and bear almost unmistakable evidence of having been formed by a flake of flint; others are formed by pressing into the clay pieces of wood or bone, which have been cut or notched in a variety of ways; others, again, by a series of puncturings simply produced by pressing the end or point of a piece of stick into the clay, so as to form lines or interlacing of dots, varying, of course,



IMMOLATION URN FROM DORSETSHIRE.

in form and size and character, according to the "punch" that was used; and others, again, were formed by simply pressing into the pliant clay the finger or thumb nails of the operator. By far the greater part of the patterns have, however, been produced by impressing twisted thongs into the pliant clay, sometimes, indeed most commonly, in lines, but occasionally, after being tied in



IMMOLATION URN, WETTON.

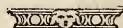
knots or twisted into a circle. These "tools," if such primitive and simple appliances ought to be dignified with such a name, have been most commonly thongs—*i.e.*, strips of hide—twisted with the fingers, and so pressed into the surface of the vessel; but not in a few instances a kind of string—*i.e.*, vegetable fibres of some kind—twisted together, has been used, and even

this has in some cases been elaborated into two or more strands twisted together.

It would be impossible, by words only, to convey to my readers even a tolerably clear, much less an accurate, idea of the styles of the ornamentation which our Celtic forefathers were so lavish in introducing upon their fictile vessels; but it is not too much to say that the dawnings of art there exhibited are the very germs from which have sprung and grown and developed the creations of modern designers and manufacturers.

Perhaps I have said enough to awaken increased attention to the peculiarities, the characteristic features, and the early principles of design exhibited on the ceramics of the ancient Britons, and to claim for that people a somewhat higher standard of enlightenment than is generally accorded to them. We owe far more in the way of design to "savage races," as we in our lamentable ignorance call them, than most people imagine; and it is surely not too much to say that the very rudiments of most of the best geometrical and other designs of our own far-advanced day may be found in their severe simplicity on the pottery and other remains of our Celtic forefathers, who lived and moved and had their being three thousand years before we, who pride ourselves on our originality and high attainments in art, were born or thought of.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c.



On Colour in Folk-Medicine.

IT has been remarked by Pettigrew that the assumed connection of the properties of substances with their colour is an opinion of great antiquity. Red was regarded as representing heat, and therefore itself in a manner heat; white as representing cold, and therefore cold in itself. And this superstition was not of one people, or of one land. Red flowers were given for disorders of the blood, and yellow for those of the liver. "We find," says Pettigrew, who accumulated much curious historical information on this point, "that in small-pox red bed-coverings were employed with the view of bringing the pustules to the

surface of the body." The bed-furniture, John of Gaddesden directed, when the son of Edward II. was sick of the small-pox, should be red; and so successful, apparently, was his mode of treatment that the Prince completely recovered, and bore no mark of his dangerous illness. So, at the close of the last century, the Emperor Francis I., when suffering from the same disease, was rolled up in a scarlet cloth. But this case was not attended with so much success, for the Emperor died. A Japanese authority has also been called in who testifies to the children of the Royal house, when they were attacked by small-pox, being laid in chambers where bed and walls were alike covered with red, and all who approached must be clothed in scarlet.*

If red colours were useful in cases of sickness, it must be because they were obnoxious to evil spirits. To the present day, in China, red cloth is worn in the pockets, and red silk braided in the hair of children; and of a written charm Dennys says, "the charm here given was written on red paper, that colour being supposed to be peculiarly obnoxious to evil spirits."† It is for this reason probably that red was so liberally used at the death of a New Zealander. His house was painted red; wherever *tapu* was laid, a post was erected and painted red; at whatever spot the corpse might rest a stone, or rock, or tree at hand was painted red; and if the corpse was conveyed by water, when it had been taken ashore at its destination it was painted red before it was abandoned. "When the halunga took place, the scraped bones of the chief thus ornamented, and wrapped in a red-stained mat, were deposited in a box or bowl smeared with the sacred colour and placed in a painted tomb. Near his final resting-place a lofty and elaborately carved monument was erected to his memory; this was also the tiki which was thus coloured."‡ The guardians of the ryot's fields in Southern India—the four or five standing stones—are daubed with red paint, and Shasti's proper image is a rough stone smeared with the same

* Pettigrew, "On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery," pp. 18, 19.

† Dennys, "Folk-lore of China," p. 54.

‡ Taylor, "New Zealand and the New Zealanders," p. 95. Lubbock, "Origin of Civilisation," p. 207;.

colour.* Red was also, we learn from Merolla, a sacred colour in Congo.† It would seem, from a passage quoted by Dalyell, that red played an important part in the symbolical destruction of an enemy in India,‡ and it is curious in this connection to note that the ghosts of suicides are distinguished in China by wearing red silk handkerchiefs.§

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that red cords and red bands play an important part in modern folk-lore. In the West Indies a little bit of scarlet cloth, however narrow a strip, round the neck, will keep off the hooping-cough;|| and many centuries ago, in England, we read that, for a lunatic, one should take of the clove wort (*Ranunculus acris*) “and wreath it with a red thread about the man’s swere (neck) when the moon is on the wane in the month which is called April; soon he will be healed.”¶ In the present day, to prevent nose-bleeding, people are told to wear a skein of scarlet silk thread round the neck, tied with nine knots down the front; if the patient is a man, the silk being put on and the knots tied by a woman, and, if the patient is a woman, then these good services being rendered her by a man.** In the West of Scotland it is common, or was so, to wrap a piece of red flannel round the neck of a child in order to ward off the hooping-cough. The virtue, our informant is careful to tell us, “lay not in the flannel, but in the red colour. Red was a colour symbolical of triumph and victory over all enemies.”†† We have evidence of the even recent use of scarlet, with a sympathetic purpose, in the testimony of a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who writes: “When I was a pupil at St. Bartholomew’s, forty years ago, one of our lecturers used to say that within a recent period there were exposed for sale, in a shop in Fleet Street, red tongues—i.e., tongues of red cloth—to tie round the throats of patients suffering from scarlet fever.”‡‡ Salmuth men-

tioned the use of red coral beat up with oaken leaves in the transference of an ailment.* Even the jasper owes its high reputation for stopping hæmorrhage to its blood-red colour, and Boetius de Boot relates a marvellous story thereanent.†

The virtues of the sanguine colour even applied to animals; for in Aberdeenshire it was a common practice with the housewife to tie a piece of red worsted thread round the cows’ tails before turning them out for the first time in the season to grass.‡ It secured the cattle from the evil eye, elf shots, and other dangers. Further afield we find, possibly because, as Mr. Kelly says, “red thread is typical of lightning,”§ in Carinthia a red cloth is laid upon the churn when it is in use, to prevent the milk from being bewitched and yielding no butter.||

It is, however, to blue that we should have expected to find in Christian Europe the most power attributed. It was the colour of the Virgin, and therefore holy; it is the sky colour, it was the Druids’ sacred colour, and yet it is remarkable that the mention of it in connection with folk-medicine is so scanty. In 1635, a man in the Orkney Islands was, we are led to believe, utterly ruined by nine knots cast on a blue thread, and given to his sister.¶ We [can understand this, for if a colour possessed mysterious properties, it was quite as certain that they would be diverted, if possible, into channels of hurt, as of healing. On the banks of the Ale and the Teviot to the present day, however, the women have a custom of wearing round their necks blue woollen threads or cords till they wean their children, doing this for the purpose of averting ephemeral fevers. These are handed down from mother to daughter, and esteemed in proportion to their antiquity. Probably these threads had originally received some blessing or charm**, and this we should suppose to have been the properly coloured thread to receive such a

* Tylor, “Primitive Culture,” ii. p. 150.

† Pinkerton, xvi. p. 273.

‡ Dalyell, “Darker Superstitions of Scotland,” p. 365.

§ Dennys, “Folk-lore of China,” p. 75.

|| Branch, *Contemporary Review*, October, 1875.

¶ “Saxon Leechdoms,” i. p. 101.

** “East Anglican,” vol. ii.

†† Napier, “Folk-lore of the West of Scotland,” p. 96.

‡‡ *Notes and Queries*, Fifth Series, xi. p. 166.

* Pettigrew, p. 77.

† “De Lapid et Gem,” lib. ii. cap. 102, quoted in Pettigrew, p. 82.

‡ “Choice Notes,” p. 24.

§ Kelly, “Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore,” p. 147; cf. Grimm, i. 148.

|| Ibid. p. 233.

¶ “Rec. Ork.” p. 97, quoted in Dalyell, p. 307.

** Henderson, “Folk-lore of the Northern Counties,” p. 20.

blessing,—for was not blue the Virgin's own colour? We have therefore here two illustrations of the current of the people's thoughts. In the Orkneys, the blue thread was used for an evil purpose, because such a colour savoured of "Popery" and priests; in the northern counties it was used as a sovereign charm, because the remembrance of its once pre-eminent nature still survived in the minds of those who wore it unconsciously, though still actively influencing their thoughts. In the same way, perhaps, we respect the virtues of the red threads, because, as Mr. Conway puts it, "red is sacred in one direction as symbolising the blood of Christ,"* and again, as in Shropshire, refuse to allow a red-haired man to be first-afoot on New Year's Day, "or there'll be a death in it afore the year's out,"† because red again is "the colour of Judas, who betrayed that blood." In German folk-lore the lightning is represented as blue, Grimm quoting from a Prussian tale, "*der mit der blauen peitsche verfolgt den teufel*," i.e., the giants. The blue flame was held especially sacred on this account, the North Frisians swearing "*donners blöskên help!*" and Schärtlin's curse was "*blau feuer!*"‡

Turning to yellow, we find that charms written on yellow paper are quite as numerous in China as those written on red, for yellow is the imperial colour; one of the five recognised in the Chinese cosmogony, and a peculiar virtue therefore attaches to it; the Chinese genii, further, use the yellow heron (Hwang kuh ko), as an aerial courser.§ In Africa, again, Cameron met a communicative native who told the party that the six circlets of skin on his left wrist were of elephant's hide, and denoted the number he had killed. "This induced me to inquire whether the yellow ones on his right wrist were trophies of lions he had killed, but he replied, 'Oh, no! goat's skin, worn as a fetish.'"|| The demon of jaundice, says Conway, is generally, when exorcised, consigned to yellow parrots, and inflammation to red or scarlet weeds.¶

* Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," ii. p. 284.

† Notes and Queries, fifth series, iii. p. 465.

‡ Grimm, "Deutsche Mythologie," i. p. 148.

§ Dennys, "Folk-lore of China," pp. 54, 82.

|| Cameron, "Across Africa," i. p. 100.

¶ Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," i. p. 284.

For illustration of the use of black and white in folk-medicine, we can go back to the Assyrians.

1. Take a white cloth. In it place the marnit,
2. In the sick man's right hand;
3. And take a black cloth,
4. Wrap it round his left hand.
5. Then all the evil spirits
6. And the sins which he has committed
7. Shall quit their hold of him,
8. And shall never return.

This has been explained thus—by the black cloth in the left hand, the dying man repudiates all his former evil deeds, and he symbolises his trust in holiness by the white cloth in the right hand.* In ancient Germany white sacrifices were generally considered the most acceptable, but the water spirit demanded a black lamb, and a black lamb and a black cat were offered to the huldres.†

In England, the black cat was the chosen familiar of the witches, and on this account probably figures so prominently in all tales of darkness. In North Hants, to cure a sty in the eye, you are told to pluck one hair from the tail of a black cat, on the first night of new moon, and rub it nine times over the sty;‡ the blood of a black cat, taken from its tail, was frequently used by old women for shingles (herpes). It was smeared over the place affected, but in the only case of which we have authentic record it caused considerable mischief.§ A three-coloured cat is said to be a protection against fire, but a black one is credited in rather a vague way with curing epilepsy, and protecting gardens.||

Jones Gerner, according to the Kirk Session Record of St. Cuthbert's, gave "drinkes of black henis aiges and aquanite to sundrie persons that had the hert aikandes,"¶ and Caldcleugh testified to the blood of a black lamb being administered for erysipelas in South America.** In Guinea, the fetish woman orders a white cock to be killed, when she is consulted about a man's disease;†† but the Buddhists of Ceylon, like the Irish of the fourteenth cen-

* "Records of the Past," iii. p. 140.

† Grimm, "Deutsche Mythologie," i. p. 44; or Stallybrass, i. 54.

‡ "Choice Notes," p. 12.

§ Turner, "Diseases of the Skin," p. 79.

|| Conway, "Demonology and Devil-lore," 313. ii. p.

¶ Dalyell, "Darker Superstitions," p. 116.

** Caldcleugh, "Travels," ii. p. 212.

†† Tylor, "Primitive Culture," ii. p. 123.

ture,* are said to sacrifice red cocks. Sotoo did Christian Levingston by Christian Saidler's counsel, "get a reid (red) cock, quhilk scho slew, and tuke the blude of it, and scho bake a bannock theirow with floure, and give the said Andro to eit of it, quhilk he could not prief."†

A cake of the meat of a white hound, baked with meal, was recommended by the leeches for convulsions;‡ but to meet a white horse without spitting at it (which averts all evil consequences), is considered very unlucky in the Midland Counties, and to see a white mouse run across a room is a sure sign of approaching mortality to Northamptonshire folk.§

Agrimony and black sheep's grease were employed in combination, and for "dint of an ill wind" (Perth Kirk Session Record, 1623), black wool and butter were prescribed, probably for unction, and blackwool, olive oil and eggs for a cold. Dalyell, who notes these remedies, mentions|| that when he was recovering from a dangerous fever in the spring of 1826, an estimable relative presented him with some black wool to put in his ears, as a preservative from deafness. He availed himself eagerly of the gift, but declared that he would abstain from declaring its efficacy. The intention here was kindly enough, and if the remedy was not successful, I may remind my readers,—

Seven times tried that judgment is
That never choose amiss.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.



Notes on some Northern Minsters.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.,
Precentor of Chichester.



HE winter of our discontent" was not "made glorious summer," even by ramblings amongst the religious houses of Yorkshire, during the sad and unprecedented wet season of last year. However, in fitful glimpses of better weather,

* Croker, "Researches in the South of Ireland."

† Dalyell, p. 86.

‡ "Early English Leechdoms," i. p. 365.

§ "Choice Notes," p. 12. *Notes and Queries*, First Series, i. p. 451.

|| Dalyell, p. 115.

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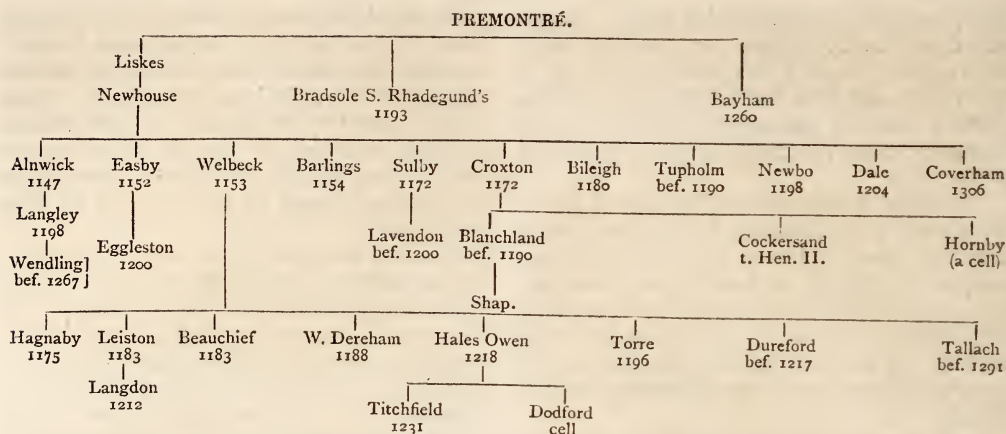
often alas! treacherous and ending in getting one's clothes wet, and drying them again, I ventured out of the beaten track, sometimes across the Northumbrian moors, and sometimes partially by means of the tedious Durham railways, to make notes further afield. The results of a few of these visits may interest some of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY.

It would be a good work if local Archaeological societies would divert some of their funds, supplemented by more general subscriptions, to the exhumation of the monastic remains which they visit in their annual excursions. There are many abbeys which require only a moderate application of the spade and pickaxe, under competent supervision, in order to reveal in a few weeks more than the hardest study of years can disinter from documents or books.

The Præmonstratensian houses were distinguished by their simplicity and absence of ornament, their wonted moderation, or "modesty," as the phrase runs in the Papal Bull for the projected abbey of Archbishop Hubert Walter at Lambeth, in 1202 [*Ann. Winton, s. a.*]. The general characteristics are an aisleless choir, and a nave with a single north aisle, as at Torre, Shap, Cockersand, and Easby, a feature shared by the Austin Canons' churches at Bolton, Kirkham, Newstead, and some other places. The transept usually had eastern chapels. Leiston and Coverham had double aisles to the nave. Like the Cistercian houses, their churches were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and they divided their chapter houses into alleys. Cockersand, however, has a polygonal shape, to which Margam offers a parallel.

The pedigree in England is thus given in the Register of the Order [*Sloane MS.*, 4934]. William of Wyrcestre, gives a list of those existing in 1478 [*Itiner.* 360-2].

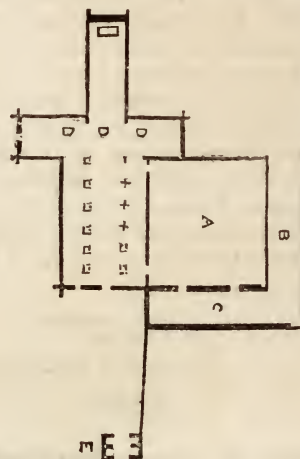
These abbeys were built on lonely sites and in unfrequented solitudes; but as households of farm labourers grew up around them the abbey became the town to the village, and its nave their place of worship. The sound of Divine service is still heard at Blanchland and Beauchief, but a heavier storm of ruin has swept over the buildings of this Order than that which laid others level with the soil.



COVERHAM ABBEY. PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN CANONS.

There is a railway station at Leybourne, and an omnibus to Middleham (two miles off), meets the early train. Coverham Abbey, founded in 1214, lies across the moorland at a distance of about two miles; the site is almost entirely covered with agricultural implements and a kitchen garden. The eastern arm (once so famous amongst the choirs of England for the fine singing of the White Canons) retains only its eastern wall. It was aisleless; from a traditional account of sundry bases of shafts found on the north side it was, probably, vaulted; the church in 1321 was burned by the Scots. The view given by Coney in the *Monasticon*, and the still more complete one engraved in *Grose's Antiquities*, 1774, and in *Boswell's Ruins*, 1786, show the north wall of this arm, the north wing of the transept, and four arches of the southern arcade of the nave, as then standing. Even in 1854 they still existed. Now only the western side with two lancets, part of the north front of the transept, the west wall of the south wing and two bays of the nave, remain, with a portion of the western front, a window of the north aisle, and the bases of the entrance doorway. The church was 152 feet long, the nave 82 × 50 feet, and the transept 90 × 25 feet. The effigies of knights in coats of mail and a torso have been removed to the site of the refectory. A fragment of the infirmary remains on the south-east of the presbytery. A considerable portion of the cellarer's hall over an undercroft retains a

large Perpendicular window on the west, and two doorways on the east side. One of these is rich in design, with bands of flowers, the



COVERHAM ABBEY.

A Garth
B Refectory
C Cellarer's Hall
D Portions destroyed
E Gate House

holy monogram, a falcon, the letter "A" and a mouldering inscription of the time of Abbot Thomas Honfield, who erected these buildings in 1508 [*W. Jones Barker, Three Days in Wensleydale*, 1854, p. 138].

The parish church, an unusual adjunct to a Præmonstratensian Abbey, but found also at Dale and Easby, stands on a hill outside the remains of the great western gate-house, which has a fine round arch. Many

carved stones are worked into the walls of the modern buildings round about, and, like the effigies, are engraved in "Whitaker's Richmondshire."

ATHELSTAN OR EGGLESTON ABBEY.

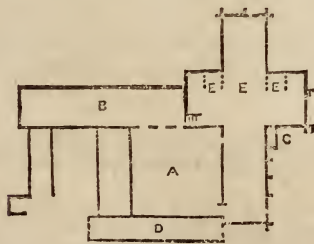
The Præmonstratensian Abbey of Eggleston, locally called Athelstan, is about two miles from Barnard Castle, and several miles from the village of Eggleston near Romald Kirk. "Eggleston's grey ruins" are beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the rocky wooded course of the Tees. The church of the 13th century was aisleless, and cruciform, with chapels to the transept. It measures 158×35 feet, dimensions which conflict with Sir Walter Scott's description of the "wide chancel" in Rokeby—

The tumult broad
That to the crowded abbey flowed
And poured as with an ocean's sound
Into the church's ample bound.
The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
Profaned, dishonoured, and defaced,
Though storied lattices no more
In softened light the sunbeams pour
Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
Of shrine, and monument, and niche,
For dark fanaticism rent
Altar, and screen, and monument,
And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitzhugh.

All eyes upon the gateway hung
When through the Gothic arch there sprang
A horseman armed.
Three bounds that noble courser gave
The first had reached the central nave,
The second cleared the chancel wide.

[Canto vi. st. xxxii.]

"The central nave" is aisleless, and its very low doorways could never have admitted a horseman and his steed. There was also



EGGLESTON ABBEY.

A Garth C Tower Stair E Chapels
B Dormitory D Cellarer's Hall

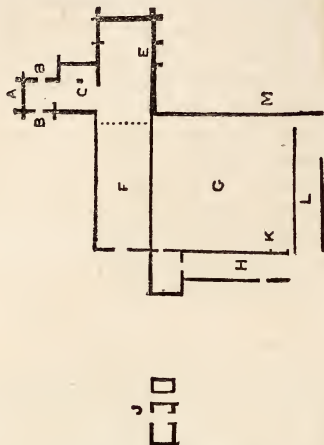
no shrine, but there is the unusual number of four aumbries on the east wall and

sides of the altar-place. The transept is 99×35 feet; the south wall and chapels have disappeared; at its junction with the nave there is a staircase which led to the tower in the south nave wall. The nave has no western entrance, but north-west and south-west doorways. In the north wall of the transept the doorway which led to the dormitory is still visible, and its undercroft and the sacristy remain in a mutilated condition. There are many interesting slabs lying in the nave. Good views of the Abbey are given in "Whitaker's Richmondshire." But alas! it now lies in utter neglect.

BLANCHLAND ABBEY.

The nearest station to Blanchland is at Stanhope. The railway from Witton for about ten miles skirts the winding stream of the Wear. The Abbey is reached by a journey of eight miles, as steep and wild and lonely as a traveller can traverse. However, the magnificent views across the heathery and gorse-clad moorlands of the misty valley depths, and ever changing vistas up Wear-dale and eastward to Edmond Byres, and the towering hills which close in the expansive rolling landscape, amply beguile the way, and compensate for what would otherwise be slow and tedious even in a light cart drawn by a good and willing horse. The road from Hexham, distant 10 miles, is equally rough and longer. The Monastery lies down in a valley, watered by the Derwent and sheltered by hills. The Early English aisleless choir, 65×27 feet, north wing of the transept, with eastern chapels, 36×27 feet, and a massive tower, 18×15 feet, occupying the same position as that of Fountains, still remain; they were restored for worship in 1752 by the trustees of Lord Crewe, as Dore was by Lord Scudamore in the seventeenth century, and Brinkburne since 1852 by its present owner. The nave probably was destroyed by the Scots. The prior's lodge and the undercroft of the cellarer's hall, the lavatory and a trefoil-headed doorway, with some of the walls of the refectory, are still standing. The gate-house remains perfect. The tower had a large eastern porch; three sedilia are in the south choir wall; the Decorated chapels contain a drain and two slabs

of Abbots bearing the pastoral staff, and two of foresters, with horn, baldric and hanger,



BLANCHLAND ABBEY.

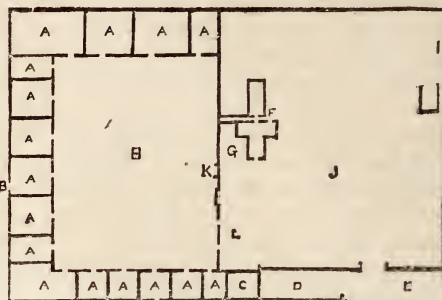
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| A Tower | E Sedilia | H Cellarer's Hall and |
| B Porches | K Lavatory | Prior's Lodge |
| C Transept | L Refectory | J Gate House |

and the "artillery" of bow and arrows, symbols of the craft. When complete, the minster was 185 feet in length.

MOUNT GRACE.

The Carthusian Priory of SS. Mary and Nicholas, Mount Grace, lies about seven miles from Northallerton below the fine range of wooded heights of Arncliffe. There are two courts. The cloister garth on the north, 229 feet square, was surrounded by the claustral buildings, with fifteen cells for the monks. On three sides, which had a pentice, several doorways and the hutches for the passage of the daily commons remain, and on the south there was an entry or covered passage to the church. In the south wall there is a lavatory, and near it the lower portion of the pulpit of the refectory projects from an upper story which seems to have been continued along the prior's lodge. Each cell had a room with a fire-place, and a closet for tools, with a bedroom and oratory above them. The southern court, 270 feet square, retains portions of a large gabled building, 63 x 31 feet, on the south; the lower part of the gate-house on the west, and adjoining it, some remains of the guest-house, now built up in a more modern house. The aisleless church is of a peculiar

form; it consists of a very short nave, an aisleless transept with an eastern doorway in the south wing, a central tower 12 feet square with a staircase on one side, and on the other side the alley to the cloister court; and eastward, part of the wall of a choir, which has



MOUNT GRACE PRIORY.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A Cells | D Guest House | J Court of Lay |
| B Northern Bound- | E Gate House | Brothers |
| ary Wall | F Church | K Lavatory |
| C Guest House | G Site of Sacristy | L Refectory and |
| Kitchen | H Garth | Prior's Lodge |

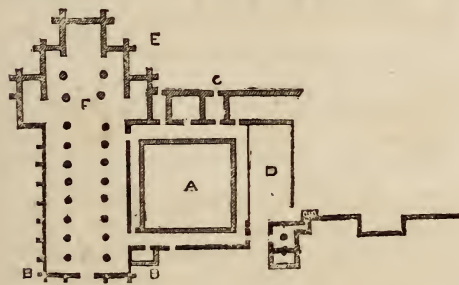
small and late Perpendicular windows in the clerestory; on the north side of the transept was the sacristy. The Monastery was founded in 1360, but the works were recommenced in 1400. This is the most perfect example of a Carthusian Monastery which has been spared to us. I have given a plan of the Charterhouse, London, in a recent work.* There are some remains at Hinton and Witham, in Somerset, and the spade might easily reveal the foundations of Beauvale, where the walls of the church are standing.† The courts require to be levelled, and the mounds in the southern quadrangle might reveal some interesting features. Admission is gained through a private dwelling-house.

* "Church Work and Life in English Minsters, and the English Student's Monasticism," 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

† William of Wycestre [*Itin.* p. 298] gives a brief description of King's Shene, which will serve to illustrate Mount Grace. He says the cloister on the east, south, west, and north contained about thirty manses of the religious, and measured 200 paces on either side, probably somewhat less than 400 feet, the height of the walls was 9 feet. The nave without the choir measured 60 paces, about 120 feet, and was hung with tablets written in texhand, great and small, with inscriptions to stir devotion in Christian souls.

OLD MALTON.

Of this Gilbertine Church the nave (originally 106 × 61 feet) has lost its north-west tower, its two eastern bays, all but two bays of the north aisle, with its doorway, and the whole of the south aisle, with the exception of the doorway to the transept, the eastern processional doorway, and a water-stoup. The destruction followed on the Dissolution. The south-west tower and part of the central alley, still used for Divine service, remain, but the arches are built up. There is on the north an arcaded triforium, except in the three western bays, which have shallow, continuous, Perpendicular panelling; this feature, the unfinished pillar and closed wall adjoining the site of the north-west tower,



OLD MALTON.

A Garth
B Towers

C Slype
D Refectory

E Portions destroyed

point to a period of reconstruction. Moreover, one of the octagonal pillars has been coated with Perpendicular panelling, and round the capitals are two fragments of inscriptions for Prior Bolton, with his rebus. "Rogerius Prior," *Orate pro bono statu Magistri F. +* (an unknown person). The pillars of the southern arcade are round, except two. The cloister garth was 99 feet square, and at the south-west angle is a vaulted undercroft of the refectory in two bays, 21 × 20 feet, with stairs in the corner, probably leading to the kitchen. The same feature, by a curious coincidence, occurs at Guisborough. The late misericords, now absurdly ranged across the modern east wall of the church, represent an ass with winged headgear, a monster lion-headed, a winged dragon, an owl, an eagle carrying a shield with a cross, a rabbit, a camel, and a quaintly-shaped pine-cone.

(To be continued.)

Book Plates.



COLLECTOR* has opened a topic which must be interesting to all lovers of old books; and, as an enthusiast in that field, I beg your permission to add a few notes, premising that in my rambles amongst the second-hand bookshops about London, I have accumulated a goodly stock of plates, many in duplicate, which I should be pleased to exchange for others.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1866, will be found an illustrated Article by John Leighton, F.S.A., entitled "Book Plates, Ancient and Modern, with Examples." He gives, as the device chosen by David Garrick, the following excellent instructions to book borrowers: "La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre, c'est de le lire, afin de pouvoir le rendre plutôt." This sentence, taken from the fourth volume of "Menagiana," appears also to have pleased that wonderful collector of "unconsidered trifles," the learned and amusing G. A. Sala, as I find it beneath his monogram on his book-plate.

What can be said of the taste of those who disfigure their books with labels containing such doggerel rhymes as—

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store,
But books I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Others, less poetically inclined, give advice gratis, thus—

Read slowly, pause frequently,
Think seriously,
Keep cleanly, return duly,
With the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Amongst the illustrations contained in Mr. Leighton's Article, appears his own very artistic book-plate, with the legend—

Johannes Leighton.

Libros / Amigos.

Pocos / buenos.

Motto—Light-on.

Somewhat similar to the above is the

* See *ante*, p. 75.

sentence I have chosen from Goldsmith for my own collection, "Old Books, Old Wines, Old Friends." Southey said in a letter to Coleridge, "Old friends and old books are the best things that this world affords (I like old wine also), and in these I am richer than most men, the wine perhaps excepted." I have never seen a book-plate of Robert Southey; but, if he had had one, the above would certainly have been the most appropriate inscription for that insatiable book-worm. Unfortunately dates are of rare occurrence on book-plates; I have but two specimens, the handsome coat-of-arms of John Peachey, Esq., 1782, and the shield engraved by Bewick for Thomas Bell, in 1797; the latter has already been mentioned by A COLLECTOR.—Leighton gives a few prior to 1700, but specimens of these are rare; it was not uncommon, however, for gentlemen to have blank shields printed, with scrolls beneath for the motto to be filled in afterwards by hand. On the Continent fully engraved book-plates, designed by eminent artists, were early in use, especially in ecclesiastical libraries, during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Among the finest armorial specimens I have collected I have duplicates of the following:—John Peachey, Esq., 1782 (*Ne quisquam serviat ense*); James Martin, Manydown Park; James Bonnell, Esq. (*Terris peregrinus et Hospes*); Lord Auckland; Joannes Skinner, A.M., Camerton (very handsome); Hugh Seymour Conway; John Finch (*Aperto vivere voto*); Rev. F. P. Hodges (*Dant Lucem Crescentibus orti*); Samuel Lichigaray; Charles Chapman (*Perseveranti Dabitur*); Christopher Cooke; Maurice Hiller Goodman, Oare House. Of the single specimens the following are fine examples of design and engraving:—J. Dirk Vanderpant (*vive ut vivas*); Alexr. Watson (*Inesperata Floruit*), this is very elegantly engraved, date about 1750; Edward Cowper (inventor of the printing-machine); Pole Godfrey; Rev. Orlando C. Balls, M.A., St. Cath. Coll., Cambridge (*Fortuna non mutat genus*); John Glen (*Alta Pete.*): (of this I have three varieties, one a pretty design representing an unicorn on a tablet overshadowed by trees); Andrew Hay (Spare nought); Sir George Strickland,

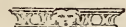
Bart. (*A la volonté de Dieu*); William Hay (Sera Jugum); Charles Herbert Cottrell, Esq. (*Nec Temere, Nec Timide*); Thomas Anson, Esq. (*Nil Desperandum*); the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse (*Mutare Sperno*); Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. (*True to the End*); David Skene Napier (*Sans Tache*); Thomas Lumsden Strange (*Be just and fear not*); the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart., Hartwell (*Verum Atque Decens*).

In many cases there are coats-of-arms without names, and frequently without mottoes. In one instance there is simply the following quotation from Lord Bacon on a flowered scroll, "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."

In damping a book-plate to remove it, care and patience should be exercised, as it not unfrequently happens that other plates of previous possessors may be found beneath, and the older they are the more fragile they become.

Old friends, old wines, old books! All are good. But old friends die; and wines, if kept beyond a certain period, lose their strength and bouquet; old books, however, never die, never lose their charms, and are ever fresh to those who love them. So, in the words of old Pynson, written nearly four centuries ago, "Styll am I besy bokes assemblynge; for to have plenty it is a pleasaunt thyng."

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.H.S.



"By Hook or by Crook."

IN the year 1866 the British Archæological Association held its twenty-third Annual Congress at Hastings, and of course, amongst other interesting places, visited Battle Abbey, so intimately connected with the famous Battle of Hastings, of which the above year was the 800th Anniversary. Among the relics which were shown to the party on that occasion there were many of great antiquity, but few connected with the history of the monastic rule which had so long prevailed at this famous Abbey, and

lasted until the Dissolution. Mentioning this a few days afterwards, when on a visit to the late Lady Webster, whose husband, the then Sir Godfrey Webster, sold Battle Abbey to the present possessor, the Duke of Cleveland, to help to pay some of his gambling debts, her ladyship, who was still a very handsome lady as well as a most courteous hostess, told me she had in her possession some rare specimens of domestic and other articles, which she had been the means of recovering from the ruins of the earliest portions of the ancient edifice; and showed me a goodly collection of arms, metal work, vessels of all sorts, spoons, keys, locks, and coins, which all related to the time of the old Abbey's grandeur and monastic sway, and with which I could not but feel particularly interested. One object there was, however, which Lady Webster especially prized, and which certainly created a flood of recollections of, and speculations as to, the daily life of the monks, and the peculiarly archaic nature of their habits and religious doings; this was the Abbot's "Flesh hook," a long piece of bronze or iron with an open circular handle and three turned-up points like a small trident, with which, after the fashion of the High Priest as mentioned in Holy Writ,* the Abbot took from the boiling cauldron and claimed for his share all the meat that adhered to it, and this before any of his brethren had the privilege or opportunity of helping themselves. It was certainly a curious as well as suggestive article of antiquity; and all present agreed with her ladyship in considering it one of the most curious relics of her mediæval museum.

In talking over the subject the same evening at dinner, I ventured the opinion that in the use of the above implement by the heads of monastic houses, might be found the "unde derivatur" of the common but ill-understood phrase "by hook or by crook," as the getting a good piece of meat was after all but a matter of chance, although *something* out of the well-stocked and seething iron kettle was certain enough. Coupling the nature of the Abbot's office and his insignia with it—viz., the crozier or crook

imitated from the shepherd's well-known staff, of old, and which became the symbol of the guardianship of man over man in after-times—it appeared natural enough to presume that the monks invented the term or expression "by hook or by crook," especially in the first instance applying it to their Abbot's or High Priest's performance with the flesh hook, and then subsequently to any ordinary act which involved a certain amount of chance or difficulty in completing without that instrument.

I well remember Lady Webster, and the company generally, being taken with the idea, and how her ladyship expressed herself so pleased at the notion as to say "it would give an additional value in her eyes to the relic in question for the future."

And now comes the object of this "note," which I have the pleasure to communicate to THE ANTIQUARY, hoping that it may prove as successful in its career as I feel sure it must be useful and interesting to all connected with the pursuit or study of the ancient habits, customs, or manners of the world at large.

I should much like to know what is thought of the above fanciful derivation of the expression "by hook or by crook," or whether a more likely or better origin can be awarded to it by any one of your readers who may chance to light upon this communication.

That it is a phrase of ancient date is very well understood, and one frequently referred to in old writings well known; it occurs twice in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," as the following extracts from that famous poem will prove:—

The which her sire had scrapt by hooke or crooke.

B. V. c. ii. s. xxvii.

and again—

In hopes her to attaine by hooke or crooke.

iii. i. viii.

In a note to the above lines, in his volume of "Observations on Spenser's 'Faerie Queene'" (Lond. : 1754), Tom Warton thus refers to the peculiar phrase of "by hooke or crooke," as used by the poet, who no doubt was well aware of its origin and exact meaning although both still remain unknown to us for a certainty:—

* 1 Sam. ii. 13-14. See also Exod. xxvii. 2, xxviii. 3; Numbers iv. 14; 1 Chron. xxviii. 17; 2 Chron. iv. 16.

"The proverb of getting anything *by hooke or by crooke* is said to have arisen in the time of Charles I., when there were two learned judges, named Hooke and Croke; and a difficult cause was to be gotten either by Hooke or by Croke. But here is a proof that this proverb is much older than that time."

GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.

The Civil War in Herefordshire.

READERS of Hume and Clarendon have, of course, a general knowledge of the course of the Civil War; but few, we imagine, could have supposed, till the publication of Mr. Webb's "Memorials of the Civil War as it Affected Herefordshire and the Adjoining Counties,"* to what an extent that war was localised from time to time in the western districts, where the wealth and broad acres of the Somersets and of many other influential noblemen and gentlemen was poured out like water in defence of the Stuart cause, whilst the Eastern counties as a whole were inclined to the side of the Parliament.

Considering the tendency of the generous English mind to forgive and forget rapidly the wrongs of preceding generations, it is well that steps should be taken to prevent the memory of such a calamity as a "Civil War" from fading away; and on this account our thanks are due to Mr. Webb for thus placing on permanent record a narrative of part at

* "Memorials of the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament of England as it Affected Herefordshire and the Adjoining Counties." By the late Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. Edited and completed by the Rev. T. W. Webb, M.A., F.R.A.S. 2 vols. 8vo. (Longmans. 1879.)

least of the Great Rebellion, as its historian, Lord Clarendon, calls the war between King Charles and his people,—so far as it affected that district of England in which his lot has been cast. There is great sense and truth, therefore, in Mr. Webb's remark that "Separate histories of the counties of England agitated by the last Civil War may tend in some measure to revive this salutary lesson, by bringing it 'home to men's business and bosoms,' and showing them where their ancestors' dwellings were rifled and ruined, and their fields stained by the sword, how they were doomed to captivity or driven from their homes, without knowing where they were to hide their heads."

If Herefordshire as a county espoused the royal cause, the reasons of that espousal are not far to seek; and they are pleasantly and pictorially described by Mr. Webb in his first chapter, much of which might easily pass for the writing of Macaulay, so full is it of illustration and anecdote. The lofty hills, the bad roads, the agricultural and pastoral character of the people, and the close connection between the landlords and their tenants, all conspired to render the men of Herefordshire averse to novelty and change, and inclined them to follow in the wake of the



HOPTON CASTLE.

Scudamores and the Somersets, rather than to accept the teaching of Puritan divines at the bidding of the Harleys, who seem to have been nearly the only great Herefordshire family that opposed the King.

Some of the episodes in these two volumes are of peculiar value to the careful student of history; for, although in some few instances they do not exactly tally with the movements of the Royalist army and of the Court, as recorded in the journals of the time, yet they are too clearly proved to be true for any one to doubt that the editors of cotemporary prints, the *Weekly Intelligencer*, the *Perfect Occurrer*, and the *Perfect Diurnall*, had either



WALFORD COURT.



BRAMPTON BRYAN.

been themselves largely deceived, or had assisted in deceiving others. We would refer more especially to the account of King Charles's visit to Raglan Castle, in July, 1645, in Mr. Webb's second volume (pp. 199-208), in proof of our assertion. We only regret that we have not space to extract these pages in their entirety, and to transfer them to our own columns. The two volumes, it may be added, are full to the brim of agreeable and sparkling anecdote.

Amongst the places in Herefordshire which rose into note during this Civil War, as the scenes of sieges or engagements, were the castles of Wigmore, Goodrich, Hopton, and Brampton Bryan, and Walford Court; of most of these Mr. Webb gives us interesting sketches in the shape of woodcut illustrations, three of which we are able to reproduce in our columns by the courtesy of the author and his publishers. The two volumes before us are also enriched with some ten or a dozen portraits of the Scudamores, Harleys, Worcesters, and Somersets, with autographs, &c., reproduced from old family portraits by the aid of photography, and also with woodcuts of old arms, agricultural implements, and other antiquities connected with Herefordshire; all of which will prove of interest to the Antiquarian reader. There is a long and elaborate appendix, consisting of original documents, and illustrated with ground-plans of the places named above, and of many others besides; and the value of the work is largely augmented by a comprehensive index.

Reviews.

The History of the Honourable Artillery Company.
By Captain G. A. RAIKES. (Bentley & Son.)

IN two large octavo volumes Captain Raikes has amassed together a vast amount of information concerning the above famous corps, which, as he tells us in his preface, is the most ancient military body or corps in the British empire, if not in the world. Be that as it may, its origin and early progress are sufficiently ancient to be "involved in obscurity." The Company has always been entirely distinct from all other military organisations, never belonging to the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, or yet to the more ancient Trained Bands. Parliament has no control over it, for the Company is supported by neither capitation grant nor any aid from the public funds, the corps being entirely self-supporting and governed solely by Royal Warrants. The title of this ancient Company has long ceased fully to describe its com-

position. The word "Artillery," in modern times, signifies ordnance only, whereas it was formerly applied to all kinds of offensive weapons, more especially to those used in Archery. It is in this sense that the word Artillery is used in the Old Testament, where it appears (though only once) in our English version—namely, in 1 Samuel xx. 40, "And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, go, carry *them* to the city." Hence alone it is evident that the term was applied to weapons which were in use long before the introduction of fire-arms. In 1537, Henry VIII. granted a patent to three persons, appointing them "Overseers of the Science of Artillery" for long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns. They were to constitute a guild or fraternity for this purpose, with power to appoint officers, and to purchase lands, &c. The freemen of this guild or Company—called the Guild of St. George—were empowered to keep arms, and to exercise themselves in shooting. In 1605, James I. granted a patent, intended chiefly to insure the preservation of the shooting and practising grounds around London, for the Artillery Company; and in 1633 a Commission was appointed by Charles I., still further to accomplish this object. In 1638, the Corporation of the City of London presented to the Company the plot of ground ever since called the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields, as a field for military exercise; and here the Company to this day has had its head-quarters.

Towards the close of 1639, the name of Captain Skippon, afterwards the well-known Major-General Skippon, commander of the London Trained Bands during the Civil War, appears in a recommendation of Charles I., that he should be appointed "Leader" of the Artillery Company. The year 1641 is memorable as being the first in which any members of the Royal family joined the Company, and added their names to the long roll of distinguished members. On the 1st of June in that year, Charles, Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.); Charles, Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria; and James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.), became members of the Company, under the title of "Captain-General." William III. was made Captain-General in 1690, and from the time of his death in 1702, the post has been held in succession by George, Prince of Denmark (consort of Queen Anne); George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.); William IV.; the late Prince Consort; and, lastly, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was appointed in 1863. From a very early period the neighbourhood of Finsbury and Moorfields was the principal place of resort for the practice of Metropolitan archery. It is not a little singular, therefore, that—in spite of the growth of London round about it,—the spot should, have still remained, as it were, dedicated to that science. Within the brief space at our command, it will be impossible to give even a bare summary of the information which Captain Raikes has brought together concerning the annals of the Artillery Company. He commences with a clear and concise history of archery and artillery in general from the earliest period down to the time when bows were exchanged for "calivers" and muskets, at the end of the sixteenth century; and next, in several chapters, narrates

the history of the Artillery Company from the period of its incorporation, in 1537, down to the present time. In compiling this history, as the author informs us, there were two courses open to him, either to attempt to make an historical narrative interesting to the general reader, or to enter into facts and figures and matters of small detail, of interest and importance only to those concerned, but which naturally would entail much greater labour. Desiring that the history should be accurate, reliable, and useful, which it could not be without such details, Captain Raikes chose the latter course. In the preparation of the work, nothing, he tells us, has been taken for granted, all the original records have been carefully gone through line by line, and no printed authority has been accepted when original documents were accessible. In the division of the chapters, the reigns of our Sovereigns have been followed, "in consequence of its being the custom for a Sovereign, on ascending the throne, to grant the Company a new warrant, confirming their privileges, and thereby conferring on them, as it were, a new lease of their existence." This work, we may add, is profusely illustrated with a large number of portraits, executed by the heliotype process, and also with plans of the Artillery Grounds and the neighbourhood of Finsbury at different times. Among the portraits are those of Prince Rupert; James, Duke of York; Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Ormond; Duke of Monmouth; George Monk, Duke of Marlborough; Earl of Manchester; Earl of Sandwich; Earl of Craven; Earl of Ossory; Earl of Mulgrave; Samuel Pepys; Sir Christopher Wren; William III.; Prince George of Denmark; George I.; George II.; George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.); William IV.; the late Prince Consort; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The last named, which is printed in colours, serves as a frontispiece to the second volume. There is also a portrait of John Milton, who appears to have been admitted a member of the Company in June, 1635. Among the miscellaneous illustrations are engravings of the Gordon Riots, specimens of ancient arms and armour, the Review in Hyde Park in 1799, and the entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales into London in 1863.

Teutonic Mythology. By JACOB GRIMM. Translated by JAMES STEVEN STALLYBRASS. (W. Swan Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster Square.)

Why is it that the mythologies and folk-lore of olden times exercise such a strange fascination over our minds, and that learned men in these later days are willing patiently to sit down and unearth from the rust and mould and cobwebs of the past those wild beliefs which the world held in its babyhood, ere the incredulity of an "advanced" stage of thought and opinion rose up and destroyed so much of poetry and romance, and I might almost say so much of finer, subtle touches of greatness of soul? Is it not, or may it not be, because great truths underlie all these old-world myths and creeds, and that truth every now and then stirs up some enthusiast to help her from her fetters and enable her to emerge from the mist of fancies and delusions in which she is enwrapped?

It requires a peculiarly constructed mind to deal

efficiently with these records of past beliefs—a two-fold capacity in a man; the one that of the man of letters and research, the philologist, the antiquarian; the other that of a child-like, wondering nature, lingering with loving tenderness over the beautiful stories he has drawn from their dusty surroundings.

Jacob Grimm had such a two-fold capacity; and, whilst his name will be held in reverence by the student and the scholar, it will also be held in affection by every child who treasures Grimm's wonderful book of wonderful stories as the greatest of his nursery possessions.

In the first volume of Grimm's "*Teutonic Mythology*," which lies before us, we have evidence of the immense knowledge and research brought to bear upon the subject in which Grimm delighted. As Mr. Stallybrass tells us in his preface, "Jacob Grimm was perhaps the first man who commanded a wide enough view of the whole field of Teutonic languages and literature to be able to bring into a focus the scattered facts which show the prevalence of one system of thought among all the Teutonic nations, from Iceland to the Danube."

And this is the aim of the work, Grimm's object being, as he himself tells us, through the mass of matter he brings forth "to sharpen our vision for a criticism of the old German faith so far as it stands opposed to the Norse or aloof from it; so that we need only concern ourselves with the latter where in substance or tendency it coincides with that of inland Germany." He proposes proving the affinity and originality of the Norse and German mythologies "through the affinity of language of the two races; the great possession by all Teutonic nations of many terms relating to worship; the identity of mythic notions and nomenclatures; the mingling of mythic elements with names of plants and constellations; the transformation of gods into devils, wise women into witches, and worship into superstitious customs; the mingling of the old faith with the new faith of Christianity, which was to overcome in the end, but for which the old faith would not part with certain of its old forms and customs."

These are some of the points which Grimm sets forth; and in his opening chapters he first takes into consideration the estimation in which the Supreme Being is held by the Teutonic nations as the "self-created God." The word "God," in common use with all Gothic nations, he supposes to have been originally a compound word, answering to the Persian "*Khodâ*," which he holds to be a violent contraction of the Zend word signifying "self-created."

Next he follows out the subject of worship consisting of prayer and sacrifice; then the adjuncts of worship, such as minor offerings, processions, temples, groves, priests, priestesses; and, having given us a mass of interesting facts upon these points, he proceeds to the Teutonic gods, Wodan, Wuotan, or Odin, who was not merely the dispenser of victory, but "the God to whose bounty man has to look for every distinction, as the Giver of all superior blessings."

In some of the old poets he is characterised as "*Der Wunsch*," the Wish, and his attributes are described under this title. We almost draw a parallel between his wording and that of "*The Word*" who "was made flesh and dwelt among us." Indeed, in con-

sidering old-world myths, one is almost led into a fanciful theory that at the dispersion consequent upon the confusion of tongues at Babel the then inhabitants of the world, fleeing in different directions, carried with them an inkling of the true religion, which their poets, blending with the different phases of Nature, worked up into a system of gods and goddesses having the shadow of the substance that was eventually to prevail upon the earth. Thunar or Thor, Zio or Zyr, Wo or Weyr, Paltar or Bulder, and a host of gods and goddesses too numerous to touch upon, bring us to an exhaustive chapter on the "Condition of Gods," which contains a parallel between the Greek and Teutonic mythologies. The remaining portion of the volume is devoted to heroes, wise women, and what we may term the romantic section of the subject—namely, wood-demons, wood-wives, swan-maidens, &c., leaving us with a fair promise of a sequel as full of rich material as the pages before us. To endeavour to give an idea of one tithe of the information contained in the work would be impossible without quotation after quotation. When we say "Grimm has written it," we sum up all that scholar can desire or lover of the marvellous delight in. We may add in conclusion that the translator has performed his task so well that the translation does not read as a translation, but as the outflowing of easy English from a practised pen.

The Genealogist. Vol. II. (Golding & Lawrence, Great Russell Street.) Vol. III. (G. Bell & Sons.)

This work, which is edited by Dr. George William Marshall, F.S.A., fills, to some extent, the void occasioned by the discontinuance of the late Mr. J. G. Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*. Its title explains its name; and the name of its editor is a sufficient recommendation to that wide world of students who are devoted to Genealogical and Heraldic inquiries. We may say, however, that Dr. Marshall is to be congratulated on the care and pains which he has bestowed on the republication of the Northumberland, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire Visitations, and extracts from sundry parochial registers. The latter by themselves are enough to make us wish for more, and to regret that the task of publishing all of them throughout the kingdom is not undertaken by, or at least supported by, a grant from the Government. Among the most interesting family records comprised in these volumes are those of the Kers, Kerrs, or Carrs, of Cessford, &c.; and of the Ishams, of Lamport, in Northamptonshire. It will amuse some readers who believe in "all the blood of all the Howards" to find not only the Walpoles, the Townshends, and the Wodehouses, but also the family of his Grace of Norfolk ranked among the "doubtful" Norfolk pedigrees. And those who take an interest in peerage cases and claims will not readily find a better and clearer statement of the rightful claim of Lord Mar to the ancient Scottish earldom, or a more thorough exposure of the injustice which he has suffered at the hands of the House of Peers, when they hastily adjudged—we will not say *the*, but—*an* Earldom of Mar to Lord Kellie. The articles in Volume III. on "The Traffic in Baronetries," and on the Barons of Burford, strike us as ex-

ceptionally good. *The Genealogist* is now published quarterly, in parts, at 2s. 6d. each.

List of Carthusians, 1800–1879, by the Rev. W. D. Parish (Farncombe, Lewes, 1880). Mr. Parish, whose name is well known as a gleaner of "folk-lore" in the south, and as the author of a "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect," has compiled with great care a list of all the scholars brought up at the Charter House from the last year of the last century to the present date. It is carefully executed, and shows a "roll" of names of which any public school may well be proud, including Sir Henry Have-lock; the historians Grote and Thirlwell; Thackeray and Leech; and Archdeacon J. C. Hare. To most of the names are added short biographical notices, which will prove useful to the future annalist of the School.

Charles Summers, Sculptor, by Margaret Thomas (Hamilton, Adams and Co.), is a well-told story of the struggles and eventual success of one of the most recent worthies of Somerset, who began life as a poor labourer, and literally worked his way to eminence by his chisel. His name, however, is perhaps better known at the Antipodes than in his native country, for he modelled the four statues of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, which adorn the National Gallery in Melbourne. His death unfortunately occurred before he had attained here the fame which he well deserved.

We have received the first Number of *Remnants of Old Wolverhampton* (Virtue, London; Fullwood and Hellier, Wolverhampton), which promises when complete to form a most interesting volume. The part before us contains four beautiful etchings on copper, showing the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, two sketches of old houses and courts in the town, and also the neighbouring seat of Boscobel, whose connection with the escape of Charles II., after the Battle of Worcester is so well known. We shall look eagerly for the future instalments of the work, and hope that all the etchings of Mr. John Fullwood will be as good as those before us.

Bells and Belbringers, by B. Lomax (Infield, Fleet Street), contains in a small compass a great deal of valuable and curious information respecting "Campanology," tracing the use of bells in war, worship, &c., from the Assyrian and Jewish times, through those of Greece and Rome, to their introduction into the service of the Church at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century. The book is rather discursive, and contains some serious printer's errors in the quotations from the "dead" languages; but Mr. Lomax has done full justice to the vast stores of lore relating to bells ecclesiastical which he has gleaned in a very pleasant field of inquiry.

A Short View of Ireland, written in 1605, by Sir John Harington (Parker and Co., Oxford), is issued "tentatively" as the first of a contemplated series of publications from the MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is a most interesting document, in which the author, though a layman, pleads strongly to "my Lord of Devonshire and my Lord of Cranborne" (the

Minister Cecil) his claims to be made an Irish bishop and Chancellor of Ireland. This letter is full of allusions to facts which illustrate the scandalous history of the times, and the knowledge of which will be useful to our future Macaulays. It is edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., and we hope that its sale will be such as to justify the authorities of the Bodleian in bringing forth other treasures hidden from the public gaze.

Everybody's Year-Book for 1880 (Wyman and Sons), in addition to its information as to current events, for 1880, will please the reader of antiquarian tastes by much useful folk-lore in its digest of "the story of each month."



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 15.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The Hon. C. L. Wood was elected a Fellow.—Mr. F. Ouvry exhibited a fragment of pottery of the thirteenth century dug out of the cliff at Lowestoft.—Mr. W. de Gray Birch communicated notes on a Charter of Eadgar, King of the Mercians, dated A.D. 958, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, by whose permission a photograph of the Charter was also exhibited. Mr. Birch also appealed to the Society to take steps to organise some machinery for producing a proper Codex or Corpus of Saxon Charters, with the text of every known Charter collated, the dates worked out, the localities and personages as far as possible identified, the peculiarities of the language and of the terms pointed out and illustrated.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. H. C. Coote, H. S. Milman, T. Morgan, and the Chairman took part, and warm approval was expressed of Mr. Birch's proposal to set about a new edition of Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus."—The Rev. J. Baron communicated a Paper on certain "Greek and other Early Features of Stockton Church, Wilts." In the discussion which followed the Rev. B. Webb, Messrs. W. White, H. T. Micklethwaite, E. R. Robson, and the Chairman confessed themselves unable to see any trace of Greek influence in the arrangements of Stockton Church. Dr. Baron's Paper, however, contained a number of valuable incidental illustrations of early architecture and ritual.

Jan. 22.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The Secretary reported that a communication had been received, through the Admiralty, from Captain Sullivan, R.N., on the West Indian station, announcing that the remains of the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, had been lately found in the Cathedral of San Domingo; the chest in which his bones had been laid having not been removed, as was supposed, to Havannah, but still remaining in the chancel of that cathedral with an inscription, both inside and outside of the lid, giving the name of "Christopher Colombe, the Great Admiral." Considerable doubt, however, was thrown on the accuracy of this report by Mr. Millman, who stated that the whole matter had been

lately referred to the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, who thought that the inscription was not of contemporary date. He also said that the "translation" of the relics of Columbus in 1795 was made with so much circumstance and publicity that a mistake was not likely to have occurred, and that the bones were probably those of a grandson of the admiral, of the same name. Mr. A. W. Franks, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, was disposed to confirm the view entertained at Madrid. The thanks of the meeting, however, were voted to the Admiralty for the communication.—Mr. Micklethwaite exhibited some fine tiles, coloured and enamelled, from the chapel in which stands the shrine of St. Alban, at St. Alban's, and which may be ascribed to the 13th century.—Mr. Hodson Fowler exhibited a ring found in the Minster Church at Southwell, Notts, supposed to have belonged to Archbishop Booth; and Mr. Wyllie a fine copper double axe, a "bipennis" (though Mr. Franks thought that it was more probably an ingot of wrought copper), found, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Neufchatel; and Mr. John Brent exhibited two brasses, without any name or clue, picked up by chance in a shop in Canterbury, and which probably had once belonged to some parish church in East Kent.—Mr. E. Peacock contributed a Paper on the word "Osmund," a kind of iron ore.—Mr. J. E. Lee communicated an account of some remarkable cave explorations, which had been conducted with singular zeal and energy by the manual labour of one man, Mr. J. L. Widger, at Tor Mohun, Devon. These caves are five in number, of which probably one or two may be regular caves; one may be called a rock shelter, the others are little more than fissures. They had yielded a large collection of flint implements, teeth of the bear and rhinoceros, and bones of the reindeer, horse, and wolf, or dog.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Middleton exhibited a drawing of two columns in the Ashmolean Museum, which were evidently two of the original legs of Henry VII.'s tomb.—The Secretary read a Paper by the Rev. W. D. Macray, giving an account of a book written by John de Luxembourg, Abbot of Ivry and Bishop of Pamiers, which purported to be a remonstrance by Anne of Cleves (called "Marie" on the title-page) to Henry VIII. The publication is referred to in a letter from Paget, the English Ambassador in France, on February 26, 1542, printed in the State Papers, vol. viii. p. 662. The work passed through two editions, and was translated in 1558.—An escutcheon was exhibited, the property of the Hagley Club, Worcestershire, which bears the arms of all the peers of England in 1572. It is possible that it may have been made in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester in 1575. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, Hagley bowling-green was used as a rendezvous by Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators.—Lord Dillon exhibited a gold bracelet, given by the late King of Naples to Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

Feb. 12.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair. Mr. C. T. Martin, F.S.A., read the second and concluding part of his paper on "Certain Account Rolls

of Sir John Daunce, *temp.* Henry VIII.," the former part of which was read during the session of 1879.

Feb. 19.—Papers were read by Mr. R. F. Conder, on "The Date of the Egyptian Calendar;" and by Mr. G. Payne, Jr., F.S.A., on "Further Discoveries of Roman and Saxon Antiquities in Kent."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 5.—The following papers were read:—"On an Inscribed Votive Tablet, found at Binchester (the ancient Vinovium)," by the Rev. H. M. Scarth; and "On the Recently Discovered Mural Paintings in Patcham Church, near Brighton," by Mr. C. E. Keyser, who exhibited drawings of the frescoes. Among the other articles exhibited were a rubbing of the tympanum over the south doorway of Everton Church, Nottinghamshire, by Mr. H. S. Harland; an embroidered pulpit cloth, formed of the orphreys and other portions of two copes, from Wool Church, Dorset, by Mr. E. A. Griffiths; photograph of a sculptured effigy of a lady carrying a rosary, found last year at Bangor Cathedral, by Mr. A. Hartshorne; and a leaden die, bearing the initials "I. F.," found in pulling down an old wall at Oundle, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. G. T. Harvey. The reading of Mr. Keyser's paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. J. G. Waller, Mr. Micklethwaite, and other gentlemen took part.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 21.—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. E. Loftus Brock, having announced the election of several new members, Mr. Cope read an interesting and exhaustive Paper on "Jade"—a subject very largely discussed in the *Times* of late, through the letters of Professor Max Müller and others. Mr. Cope showed that, although apparently unknown to, or at all events not named by, classical writers, the existence of jade had been known to the earliest nations of antiquity both in the East and in the West, in Japan, China, and even in New Zealand, where it formed the material of the emblem of sovereignty now in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Cope illustrated his Paper by a large collection of articles made of, or manufactured out of, jade, including candlesticks, vases, bowls, plates, &c. The Paper gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which the Chairman (who exhibited specimens of jade from New Zealand, where the natives hold it in great esteem), the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, Mr. Josephs, Mr. Brock, and Mr. George R. Wright took part. The latter adverted to the finding of a cowrie shell, the money cowrie of India, in a barrow lately opened by Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., in Cornwall, and described at some length in *THE ANTIQUARY*, and remarked that the finding the jade implement in the Rhone seemed, with the finding the cowrie in Cornwall, to point to the Aryan connection with this country for which Professor Max Müller had contended. Some fine specimens of jade were exhibited by the Chairman and Mr. Cecil Brent; and some beautiful flints, dug up in the neighbourhood of Highbury and Holloway, by Mr. Worthington Smith.—Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, reported that since the date of the last congress of the Association he had inspected a variety of early manuscripts at Norwich, at Ely, and at Wells, an account of

which would appear in due course in the *Journal of the Association*.

Feb. 18.—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the British Museum, on certain tablets of terra cotta found in Assyria and Babylonia; and another Paper by the Chairman on a portrait of King Henry VI. in Eye Church, Suffolk.—Mr. Brock brought before the meeting a notice of the proposed restoration of the chapter-house of Carlisle, formerly a part of the monastery. The structure dates from the 15th century, and has an Elizabethan addition; and the proposed refacing of the edifice will, it was asserted, destroy some traces of its antiquity. A resolution was carried expressive of a hope that the subject will be reconsidered before being carried into effect.—A communication from Dr. Stevens was read descriptive of some relics of ancient pottery found in the Loddon valley, near Basingstoke.—Two earthenware dishes of the 17th century found in London, one in the Poultry and the other in Bishopsgate Street, were exhibited, and the Chairman produced two specimens of jade, one of the light and the other of the dark species.—Mr. Birch read a communication from Mr. Watling, descriptive of some paintings of the screen of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, drawings of which were exhibited.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Jan. 12.—Mr. Whichcord, F.S.A., in the Chair.—After the preliminary business, the Chairman alluded to the death of Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., honorary associate, and referred with gratification to the fact that he had presented to the Institute a very valuable portfolio of drawings illustrative of his latest work in Egypt.—Mr. William Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*, then read a Paper on his recent journey to Afghanistan, in which he remarked that previous to the present Afghan war the knowledge of Indian architecture did not extend beyond the entrance of the Khyber Pass. Being conscious that such was the case, the chance of obtaining information on the subject was one of the inducements which led him to follow the troops in the campaign. Mr. Simpson at some length detailed the results of his explorations, which extended as far at least, he said, as the limits of the Jellalabad Valley. The conclusions he came to were as follows:—The existence of a style of art in India coming from the Valley of the Euphrates, and which probably dated from the time of Darius, was now made clear, and that the Greek architecture of Bactria came south and crossed the Indus, was another point also beyond doubt. Afghanistan was the highway by which these styles came, and that was the region to seek for knowledge regarding them. There were vast regions beyond Afghanistan, regarding which they literally knew nothing. When Afghanistan was archæologically theirs, the students of Indian antiquities would be a long way on towards meeting the explorers of Nineveh and Babylon, and he hoped that the day was not far distant when these two army corps might meet and shake hands and compare notes somewhere about Ispahan, Yezd, or Naishapur.—A brief discussion followed.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Feb. 3.—Samuel Birch, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.—

After the transaction of some routine business, and the nomination of new members, Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., read a Paper, entitled, "Some Remarks on Excavations made in the Tel-el-Yahoudeh (the Mound of the Jew), near Cairo, and on some Antiquities brought therefrom, and now in the British Museum." The mound is about 20 miles from Cairo, on the side of Matarieh or Heliopolis, and has long been regarded as enclosing the site of the temple built by Onias, the Jewish High Priest, who led the colony of his countrymen from Jerusalem to Egypt, when the Holy City and its Temple were desecrated by King Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 168). Josephus describes this temple as built on the site of a deserted shrine dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Basht, statues of which divinity had accordingly been found at the Tel-el-Yahoudeh, and that it was finally closed by Paulinus, after the destruction of Jerusalem. Excavations were made in the mound in 1870, when it was found that it covered the site of a walled enclosure, about half a mile long and a quarter broad, the best preserved portions of the walls being 15 feet thick, built in three thicknesses, much as the walls of the tomb of Osiris, at Abydos. The chief objects of interest were the decorations of the chamber, which were of tiles, in admirable preservation, many of them being of a type hitherto unknown before Mediaeval times. Many specimens of these tiles were brought to the British Museum by Mr. Greville Chester, and others have since been found (together with some smaller pedestals which they decorated) by Dr. Grant, of Cairo, who had visited the spot several times. The greater part of the tiles from Tel-el-Yahoudeh are purely Egyptian in design, and many of them bear a title of Rameses III.; but some others (always of a circular form and without hieroglyphics) are distinguished from the rest, by having stamped upon them, on the reverse side, the Greek letters A and E. There could be no doubt that an edifice was built by or for Rameses III., as proved by the hieroglyphs on the tiles and on the statues. An inscription quoted by Brugsch Bey showed also that a palace was actually erected on this site by Rameses III.; but as to whether this was the building appropriated by Onias, we had as yet few data. Josephus described it as a temple, but writing at a distance of a ruined building, the mistake might easily have been made. There was the name, "Mound of the Jew," in favour of the tradition; but this was not conclusive, and a local antiquary of eminence considered it to be likely that the name was derived from a massacre of the Jews there by the Arabs. The Rev. D. Löwy and the President having made some remarks, Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches, Dr. Birch's assistant at the British Museum, announced that he had discovered an entirely new cuneiform tablet, containing historical details of great interest, and hitherto wholly unknown, of the 6th to 11th years of Nabonidus, the last King of Babylon, answering to B.C. 545-539. The reverse referred to the history of the capture of the city, twice said to have been taken "without fighting," by the General Gobryas, under Cyrus the Great. He hoped to lay a translation of this new historical document before the Society at its next meeting.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 15.—J. Evans, Esq., Presi-

dent, in the Chair.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited a shilling of Charles II., 1663, with the arms on the reverse blundered; a crown of William III., 1696, reading *GEI GRATIA* (*sic*); a shilling of the same year, with a capital Y (for York); a shilling of Anne, 1711, with the younger bust, although the old or fourth bust had appeared on a shilling of the previous year.—Mr. Henfrey exhibited an unpublished annulet groat of Henry V. or VI., struck at London, but having the annulets on either side of the king's bust instead of on the reverse, as usual with the London groats.—Mr. Evans exhibited a sovereign of Henry VII.'s first coinage, much bolder in style than those of the later issues, and of extreme rarity.—Major A. B. Creeke communicated a Paper on silver coins of Eanred and Ethelred II. of Northumbria.—Mr. P. Gardner read a Paper on the indications afforded by the coinage of Macedonia and Thrace of the worship of the sun in those districts.—A discussion followed, in which the President and Mr. B. V. Head took part.

NEW SHAKESPEARE.—Jan. 23.—Mr. Tom Taylor in the Chair.—Mr. E. Rose read a Paper "On the Inconsistency of Time in Shakespeare's Plays" (suggested by Prof. Wilson's notes on "Othello," and by Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis of Shakespeare's Plays"). "Notes on the Time of 'Romeo and Juliet' and of 'Julius Cæsar,'" by Messrs. Rolfe and H. Linde, were also read.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—Feb. 2.—After the election of several new members and associates, a Paper on "Recent Assyrian and Babylonian Research," illustrated by maps and specimens, was read by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, in which, after sketching the route which a traveller would take from Aleppo by Diarbekir, Mossul, and Baghdad to Nineveh, he gave a full account of his explorations in Nineveh and Babylon, with a description of the ancient sites existing there at present. Mr. Rassam's explorations have been one more step in the direction so strongly recommended by the Institute—namely, "a thorough inquiry, including careful and systematic explorations in Assyria," with the aim of gathering from various sources, especially from ancient monuments, information that will throw greater light upon the earlier days of Chaldean history.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 31.—Officers for the current year were elected, and the first Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society, together with the financial statement, was read and adopted. From the Report it appears that during the past year the following Papers have been read:—"The Study of Ecclesiology," by Mr. Beresford-Hope; "Concerning the Form of the Church and the Fabric thereof," by Mr. G. Birch; "Architecture of the Thirteenth Century," by Mr. G. E. Street; "Transitional Architecture," by Mr. J. P. Seddon; "Old St. Paul's," by Mr. E. B. Ferrey; and "The Christian Altar Architecturally Considered," by Major Heales. Visits have been paid to St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; the Temple Church; the crypt of St. John's, Clerkenwell; Lambeth Palace and Chapel; St. Alban's Abbey; and the Abbey Church of Waltham, in Essex. Thanks were accorded to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the use of the Chapter-house for the purposes of their meetings.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 28.—Joseph Haynes, Esq., in the Chair.—Dr. Ingleby read a Paper "On the English Spelling Reform Deadlock," in which he stated that he had joined the Spelling Reform Association because it appeared to him to be expedient in the interests of education to amend the existing spelling of English, with the view of improving the present system. He agreed that a normal orthography should be accepted for the spelling of our language; but he was not prepared to accept a purely phonetic plan, the basis of which ignores our usual pronunciation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 10.—Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., in the Chair.—Dr. Emil Holub, the Austrian traveller, delivered a lecture on the Central South African Tribes, from the South Coast to the River Zambesi. The most novel portion of the lecture was the mention of his having found along the South African coasts clear traces of extinct tribes, who, if we may judge from the rude shell-heaps and remains of the burnt bones of animals which they have left behind them, must have been very rude types of humanity. Passing further into the interior there were evident relics of a different stage of culture, of which there were no longer any vestiges to be seen among the natives, and he was at once reminded of the great African empire of Monomatapa, as it was called on the old Portuguese maps. There were workings of ancient mines, some even of gold, and the ruins of rude cyclopean fortifications. Such evidences pointed to extinct tribes, testifying to the antiquity of the savage African rule of warfare, which exterminates all the males and allots the wives and children to the victors as slaves.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This Society, which now has its head-quarters at 29, Piccadilly, has issued a card in which its meetings are fixed for March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, and September 7.

ST. MARY, LAMBETH, FIELD CLUB.—Jan. 5.—Eighth annual soiree at St. Philip's Schools, Kennington Road. Exhibition of geological, entomological, and natural history specimens, illustrations of the latest improvements in the art of engraving and printing, and some interesting relics of pre-historic and Roman London.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Feb. 10.—Mr. John R. Findlay, V.P., in the Chair.—The President exhibited a drawing of a curious brass tripod jug or ewer, in which the hoard of coins was recently discovered at Fortrose.—A Paper "On the Ancient Musical Instruments of Scotland," was communicated by Mr. George G. Cunninghame, F.S.A.—The Rev. George Wilson read a Paper descriptive of a donation of stone and bronze implements, ornaments, &c., found at various times in that neighbourhood. Several implements of stone and bronze, including hammers and axe-heads, swords and spear-heads, &c., exhibited by the Earl of Stair, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, Mr. McBeand, Newton-Stewart, and Dr. John Douglas, were also described by Mr. Wilson.—A large collection of bones of the

moa or great extinct bird of New Zealand were exhibited by Rev. Dr. Begg.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., read a Paper on "Gatton," which, until the passing of the first Reform Bill, was a borough, returning two members to Parliament. The place, Mr. Leveson-Gower remarked, as its name implies, is the "Ton," or settlement by the "Gate," or road, the latter being that known as the Pilgrims' Way, which also gives its name to Reigate, "the Rige-gate," or "Road on the Ridge." Aubrey says of Gatton: "This town, however small and inconsiderable at present, was well known by the Romans, of whose coins and other remains of antiquity have been formerly discovered, great remains, and where the fine Manor House now stands, was formerly a castle." Brayley, on the other hand, states that no traces of such a structure or notices in history exist to corroborate the statement. Mr. Leveson-Gower, however, added, that "be this as it may, there can be no question of the antiquity of the settlement of this place, and on the site of a fortified dwelling may have arisen the Manor House that Aubrey mentions."

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Annual Meeting, Jan. 26, the Earl of Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read the 67th Report, which mentioned the fact that the Corporation had appointed a Committee to examine the old walls of Newcastle and its towers, and to consider what steps should be taken to protect them from injury.—The Rev. Dr. Bruce read a Paper by Mr. John Clayton, of the Chesters, descriptive of Roman coins found on the Wall of Hadrian.—Dr. Hooppell read a Paper on his latest discoveries of remains at the Roman Station of Vinovium in Durham.—A resolution was passed to the effect, "That it is desirable that the two blocks of Roman buildings recently excavated at Vinovium should be left open and carefully preserved, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate this expression of opinion to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Lord Bishop of Durham, on whose property they are situated."

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 26.—Thomas Nevinston, Esq., in the Chair.—Several new members were elected, and the Report of the Committee for the past year read and adopted.—The Rev. C. H. Wood exhibited two silver candlesticks, formerly belonging to the Leicester Corporation, bearing the "Britannia" hall mark, and dating from 1797 to 1723.—Canon Pownall exhibited a specimen of early printing of the fifteenth century, a book by Pope Gregory the Great; also a Leicestershire tradesman's token for a half-penny of the seventeenth century; and two coins of the Leicester Mint, of the time of William Rufus, which were found with several others at Tamworth in 1877. Canon Pownall contributed a Paper, entitled "Extracts from the Registers of a Country Parish."

BURTON-ON-TRENT NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 27.—Mr. W. Molyneux, F.G.S., read a Paper on "Bosworth Field." He gave an historical sketch of the famous battle fought at Bosworth between the forces of Richard III. and Richmond, and by the aid of a dia-

gram explained the disposition of the forces and the probable movements of the armies on that occasion.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 26.—Annual meeting. Mr. T. Brooke, F.S.A., in the Chair.—The annual report was read and adopted, the financial statement passed, and officers for the ensuing year elected. On the suggestion of the President, it was agreed that a copy of the Association journal should be sent to the Bodleian, British Museum, Cambridge Public, and South Kensington Libraries.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Jan. 24.—The *Two Gentlemen of Verona* was critically considered. Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*" (read with the Time Analysis of the other comedies at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society, on Nov. 8, 1878) was read, and reports were presented from the following departments:—Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 20.—Mr. J. J. Vernon, President, in the Chair.—The Chairman, in his retiring address, commented at some length on the lack of interest in the work of the Society on the part of many of the members, and suggested a change either in the name or scope of the Society, so that it might at once embrace a much wider range of subject matter and create a greater interest in the proceedings. In the discussion which followed, the Secretary said he could not see any advantage in changing the name of the Society. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, D. Pringle, Esq., of Wilton Lodge; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. Murray and Jas. Davidson; Secretary, Mr. D. Watson; Treasurer, Mr. F. Hogg; Librarian, Mr. W. P. Kennedy; Curator, Mr. Geo. Shiel. Messrs. J. J. Vernon and Robert Michie were added to the Committee.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

BIRTHS IN ENGLAND.—The Registrar-General's Return for 1856 showed that in the previous year the national increase of population of England and Wales, by the excess of births over deaths, was as nearly as possible 267,000; in other words, that every day the sun was setting upon 731 more persons in the kingdom than were living on the previous evening.

LAURENCE EUSDEN.—In reference to this name (p. 78), a correspondent sends the following from "A new Bibliographical Dictionary by James Ferguson, assisted by William Enfield, A.M.," published in 1810:—Eusden (Laurence), an English poet, was born in Yorkshire. In 1718 he obtained the laureate-ship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. "He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection."

CHURCHES OF CONCRETE.—In proof of the possibility of churches being built entirely of concrete,

without even timber for the roof, it may be interesting to know that there is, or was till lately, such a building, which was originally intended for religious purposes. It is a very small chapel, situated on the Denbighshire coast, near the Colwyn station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Close to it is a weir on the sands, and the chapel was built for the parish priest to say mass in daily for the success of the fishery. Its dimensions are of the smallest—perhaps about 10 feet by 6—the roof and walls are alike of concrete. It is quite dismantled, and has not been used from time immemorial. The Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos receives a rent-charge, in lieu of the tithes of the fish, for officiating. We are afraid, however, the work is not now done, though the pay is received. Solid stone porches are not uncommon elsewhere; as is proved by the south porches of Arundel and South Stoke churches, Sussex.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Down to a comparatively recent period it was generally assumed that *Twelfth Night* was one of the last of Shakespeare's plays. Tyrwhitt, indeed, was led by an allusion in the text to assign the piece to 1603, but other commentators connected it with a much later period. We now know, however, that it was originally performed on Candlemas Day, 1601-2, in Middle Temple-hall. Manningham, a student of the Inn at that time, made the following entry in his diary, which was discovered about half a century ago by Mr. John Payne Collier:—"February 2, 1601 (1601-2).—At our feast we had a play called *Twelve Night, or What You Will*, much like the *Comedy of Errors*, or *Menechmi* in Plautus, but most like and neere to that in Italian called *Inganni*. A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widdowe was in love with him, by counterfaying a letter as from his lady, in generall termes, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smiling, his appareille, &c.; and then when he came to practise, making him believe they took him to be mad." The Christmas revels, in fact, had been continued to Candlemas; a new play by Shakespeare was produced by way of bringing them to a conclusion, and it is permissible to suppose that Raleigh and Overbury, both of whom were members of the Inn, were among the many present on the occasion. The roof and the walls which echoed the players' voices are still standing; and recently in celebration of the event recorded by Manningham, a reading of *Twelfth Night* was given by Mr. Brandram.

ST. CHAD.—Medicinal springs in various parts of the country have had bestowed upon them the name of St. Chad, and up to a comparatively recent time their healing virtues have been generally ascribed to the intervention of the saint, instead of to the inherent properties of the waters themselves. One very noted "St. Chad's Well" stood on the east side of the Gray's Inn Road, near King's Cross, in Fifteen Foot Lane, London. Here a tenement was about a century ago called St. Chad's Well-house, from the spring there, which was strongly recommended by the medical faculty of the day. It long remained one of the favourite spas of the metropolis, with Bagnigge Wells, and the spring gave their name to Spa-fields. Two of these spas have almost gone out of recollection; but St. Chad's remained within the

memory of the present generation, with its neat garden, and its economical medicine at a halfpenny a glass. Old Joseph Munden, the comedian, when he resided in Kentish Town, was in the habit of visiting St. Chad's three times a week, and drinking its waters, as did the judge, Sir Allan Chambre, when he lived at Prospect House, Highgate. Mr. Alexander Mensall, who for fifty years kept the Gordon House Academy at Kentish Town, used to walk with his pupils once a week to St. Chad's, to drink the waters, as a means of "keeping the doctor out of the house." In 1825 Mr. Hone wrote:—"The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious, and other invalids who flocked thither in crowds." The district of London known as Shadwell, perpetuates the memory of the saint, the name being supposed to be derived from a well within the churchyard dedicated to St. Chad; but the metropolis is still more extensively associated with the memory of the good bishop, for the New River takes its rise from Chad's well springs, situated in the meadows midway between Hertford and Ware, and when this water reached the north of London, it there gave name to Chadwell-street.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

SALMON AND CRUIVES.—The *Daily News* of the 3rd February contained an interesting letter from Mr. Frank Buckland on the subject of diseased salmon. In it he alluded to certain indentures of early days, specimens of which he had never succeeded in finding, by which apprentices bargained that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than so many days in a week. Another point of an antiquarian nature, in the same letter, was the mention of the traps, or cruives, used by the monks for taking fish. One of these cruives still exists in the middle of Halton weir, on the Lune.

CIVIC MACES.—Mr. H. B. Walker, Mayor of Romney, writes to the *Maidstone Journal* with reference to the article on the above subject in our pages (see pp. 66-71):—"The maces belonging to the Corporation of New Romney were never taken to Yarmouth. They are very handsome, and were presented by David Papillon, Esq., in 1724. He was one of the "Burgesses" or "Barons" of the town in Parliament. I have not yet ascertained what became of the maces which were previously used, but mention is made of them; possibly they were of iron, but of this I am not certain; many were. The bailiffs sent to Yarmouth ("Jernmuth") had a white rod, and a banner of silk with the arms of the Cinque Ports on it, borne before them, and also a brazen horn. They were on horseback, wearing "scarlet gowns," and attended by their chaplain and town clerk, when the "Free Fair" was proclaimed at the "Church Gate," "The Bridge Foot," "The Crane," and "The Toll House," &c. They took with them from home, besides the chaplain and town clerk, a "sergeant to bear our banner," another "to bear our rodd," and a third "to blow our horne." This brazen horn is still here, which has probably led to the mistake as to the maces being taken. The banner is also in the Cinque Ports chest in our Town Hall."

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.—Mr. Whitworth St. Cedd hopes to be able to show that Geoffrey Chaucer fought at Cressy. He remembers seeing the name on one of

the Retinue Rolls of the period, but omitted to note the reference. He expects, however, to be able to re-identify the roll containing this interesting point. It is well known that Chaucer fought in France, and was taken prisoner there in 1360; so possibly the roll seen by Mr. St. Cedd belongs to this date, as Cressy would be too early, according to the established *data* of the poet's life. If Mr. St. Cedd is right, it will quite upset the date of the poet's birth, which is usually given as 1340.

THE TOMB OF SIR F. MICHELL.—A correspondent writes to the *Standard* as follows:—"Allow me to relate a piece of Vandalism perpetrated lately, and an extraordinary mistake made in endeavouring to rectify it. I was trying to find out what had become of the immediate descendants of the two sons of Sir Francis Michell, of old Windsor, who was dis-knighted, fined, and imprisoned in 1621, by order of Parliament. There were formerly many monuments to this family on the walls of Old Windsor Church, among them one to the grandnephew of Sir Francis—John Michell, Lord of the Manor of Plumstead, who at his death bequeathed the whole of his fortune to Queen's College, Oxford. When Old Windsor Church was renovated, some fifteen years ago, all the monuments were removed most carefully from the walls and lodged in a heap in an empty room, and finally to the rubbish heap of the contractor's yard. But a "Michell Fellow" of Queen's happening to notice that the handsome old monument which his College had erected nearly a century ago to their great benefactor was gone, reported the matter to the Provost, who at once took steps to have it replaced, at a cost of about eighty pounds. Long and careful search was made for it, and ultimately some monuments to the Michells were unearthed in the builder's yard, where they had been some years. One was found to be to the memory of John Michell, and this was at once replaced in the church, with a brass plate underneath, stating that Queen's College had re-erected it in gratitude, &c. But now comes the pith of the story. The monument is not in memory of the benefactor of Queen's College, but to his father, who, like him, was called John. There it stands, to bewilder the archaeologist, who has no means to rectify any mistake, for there are no parish registers in existence referring to Old Windsor. And the extraordinary part of it all is that the Fellows of Queen's, with a copy of the old monument in their possession, should have expended all the money and trouble they did to put up a wrong one."

LADY BELASYSE.—In reference to a paragraph in *The Times* of the 19th Jan., referring to the statement of Bishop Burnet that Lady Belasyse kept a copy of the promise of the Duke of York (James II.) to marry her, the Earl of Kimberley writes:—"A gentleman, now dead, long solicitor to my family, told me that this copy was in the possession of my great-grandfather, the first Lord Wodehouse, and that he had frequently seen it. It has since disappeared, and is believed to have been burnt, with other papers of interest. The patent creating her a peeress is in my possession. She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Armine. Her other sister married Sir Thomas Wodehouse, from whom I am descended."

THE AMERICANS AND CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The following petition has, it is stated, been signed by

the Governor of Rhode Island and many other persons in that State :—"To those concerned in the removal of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt. A petition from certain citizens of America against it. Whereas, the obelisk of Alexandria known as Cleopatra's Needle, and originally brought from Heliopolis, was according to some set up where it now stands by the last Sovereign of Egypt, Cleopatra, in honour of the birth of her child by Julius Cæsar, and according to other and more generally received authorities, set up there during the reign of Tiberius Cæsar; and whereas, either of these dates occurs in the momentous era in history marked by the end of the Egyptian Empire, the source of all science and art, the establishment of the Roman Empire, the extinction of the Jewish nationality, the completion of the Old Testament, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and the beginning of the Christian era; and whereas, no site could be more significant for a monument so set up than Alexandria, the port by which the Romans entered Egypt, the doorway between the eastern and the western world; and whereas, the same has stood undisturbed for nearly 2000 years; and whereas the removal and setting up elsewhere of a part of this monument cannot compensate for the destruction of it as a whole; and whereas, the site and time of its erection, no less than its obelisk, all form part of this monument as it now stands; and whereas, the taking down a monument so venerable by violating a reverence for antiquity, would misrepresent the American people, and be an act of vandalism which must ultimately receive the scorn of the civilised world; and whereas, by the gift of the Khedive of Egypt the monument has now become American property and the flag of America waves over it; and whereas, those who have obtained this gift have been actuated by a desire to add honour to their country; and whereas, now that the right of Americans to remove the obelisk is undisputed, no act could so redound to the honour of America and Americans as a forbearing to exercise that right through reverence to antiquity; and whereas, such an act of forbearance would mark an epoch of progress and a large feeling for the humanities than has existed hitherto in the world; therefore the undersigned respectfully petition that the monument may be left untouched where it now stands."

JOHN BUNYAN.—It is generally supposed that John Bunyan was born at Elstow, near Bedford. But it has lately been discovered that this was not the case, and also that he first saw the light of day some two years earlier than has been believed, and asserted by his biographers. At all events, the register of the parish church of Chalgrave, between Dunstable and Bedford, contains the following entry under date 1626. "John Bunyan, son of William, baptized the xviith of June." There would seem to be some doubt also whether Bunyan was ever incarcerated in the prison at the bridge over the Ouse in Bedford; for firstly the prison was used only for offenders in the town, and not for the county around; and secondly there is every reason to believe that at the date assigned for Bunyan's imprisonment, the present prison was not built, whilst its predecessor had been swept away by a flood.



Antiquarian News.

The parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble, Somerset, was re-opened on the 29th of January, after a complete restoration.

The *Times* records the death, on the 3rd of February, at South Lambeth, of Sophia, widow of Mr. William Thomas Pentecost, "in her 113th year."

N. Kondakoff, of Odessa, the well-known Russian archaeologist, has lately published two interesting works on art monuments preserved in Russia.

Mr. A. Rimmer has commenced in *Belgravia* a series of antiquarian papers on "Our Old County Towns." The first part deals with those of Cheshire and Shropshire,

Mr. G. Gilbert Scott is erecting the new buildings at St. John's College, Oxford, and is commissioned to complete the Cathedral at Newfoundland, begun by his father.

The Duke of Westminster has given to Mr. John H. Metcalfe, of Hampstead, a commission to complete the heraldic pedigree of the Grosvenor family, which hangs in his great hall at Eaton.

A reprint of rare plays, poems, and tracts of the age of Elizabeth has been projected, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Bullen, of Worcester College, Oxford.

The Dean of St. Paul's will edit the criticism upon the works of Spenser for Messrs. Macmillan's representative selection of English poetry now in preparation.

Mr. Quaritch will shortly publish the first volume of "A Bibliography of Printing," with notes and illustrations, compiled by Mr. E. C. Bigmore and Mr. C. Wyman.

The first two parts of the "Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, from 1641 to 1652," published by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, have just been issued.

The recent resolution of the Royal Academicians to admit ladies to the honours of the society will have effect as soon as Her Majesty's consent to the measure has been received.

The restoration of the Saxon church at Escombe, co. Durham, is about to be commenced; there is, however, still a deficiency in the funds for the completion of the work.

A Rubens, which Delacroix has copied for the King of the Belgians, the "Miracles of St. Benoit," has been offered to the French Government for 200,000*fr.*, but declined.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments is short of funds, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. The address of the Society is No. 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Oakwood Church, near [Abinger, Surrey, was lately reopened, after undergoing enlargement and restoration. The edifice is supposed to have been founded early in the thirteenth century.

Dr. Alfred Woltmann, Professor of the History of Art in the University of Strasburg, died at Mentone,

on Feb. 6, aged 38. His principal work, "Holbein and his Times," was published in 1873.

The Duke of Devonshire has presented to the Brighton Museum a collection of Roman coins, selected by the Rev. T. Calvert, from a number found last year on the Downs near Beachy Head.

The idea of founding at Well Walk, Hampstead, a hospital for decayed men of letters seems to have been tacitly abandoned; but a further effort is being made to save the trees and to rescue the adjoining land from the hands of speculative builders.

Lady Gordon-Cumming, of Altyre, has presented the Forbes Falconer Museum with a lot of Fiji and Algerian pottery ware, which is greatly admired for the peculiar design, workmanship, and colour of the clay.

A number of forged Babylonian tablets, cast and baked in terra-cotta, having dates from Nebuchadnezzar to Darius, have been recently sent to London and offered for sale. They appear to have been made at Bagdad.

M. Chantelauze has discovered a MS. of the Chronicle of Philip de Comines, supposed to be of earlier date than the three MSS. in the National Library of France. It is believed to have belonged to Diane de Poitiers.

The annual Shakspearian festival of the Urban Club took place at St. John's Gate on the 23rd inst. under the presidency of Dr. Westland Marston. Dr. Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy and of the tomb of Agamemnon, was a guest.

St. Sepulchre's Church, at the corner of Newgate Street, was re-opened on Sunday, Jan. 25th, after undergoing a thorough restoration, in the course of which the marks left by the Great Fire of 1666 were distinctly traced on the old windows.

The frescoes on the walls of Pompeii, which when disinterred were as fresh as if painted but yesterday, are suffering from exposure to wind and weather, and fading considerably. It is suggested that they should be protected by some kind of roof or other covering.

Mr. Murray promises a new volume by Dr. Schliemann, to be entitled "Ilios: the Country of the Trojans," in which the explorer will give an account of his latest researches in the plain of Troy. Four hundred plans and illustrations will adorn the work.

The Report of the Salford Museum and Library for 1878-79, shows a falling off in the number of visitors to the museum and picture galleries. On the other hand, the issues from the library have been more numerous than in any year since their opening in 1850.

The ninth report of the Leeds Public Library shows an increase in the borrowers. The most important addition to the reference library consists of a collection of standard works of natural history. The number of volumes in the whole of the libraries is 94,128.

An association has been formed at Kirkcudbright for the purpose of establishing a museum in the

county town, wherein to collect, preserve, and exhibit all things in any way illustrative of the history, natural history, geology, botany, antiquities, literature, &c., of the Stewartry.

An Italian priest and philologist, Bernardino Peyron, has discovered in the binding of a Greek manuscript from the ancient library of St. Ambrose, on Mount Athos, two fragments of St. Paul's Epistles in the Greek text. Similar fragments at Paris have long been highly valued.

A stained-glass window, of three lights, as a memorial to Lady Anna Gore-Langton, has just been executed by Messrs. Bell and Son, of Bristol, for Hatch Beauchamp Church, Somerset. The subject illustrates the text, "The Master is come and calleth for thee," and is set in canopy work.

An implement of the "stone period," probably an axe, has lately been found in the embankment on the river Lea, in Luton Hoo Park, Bedfordshire. It is highly polished, 5 inches in length, and 2½ in greatest breadth; and it is in almost perfect preservation. It is now in the private museum of Mr. T. W. Pauli, at Luton.

The German explorers at Olympia, in the course of their excavations, have found some interesting pieces of sculpture, including the head of Titus, the head of a boy, whose figure, in a kneeling posture, had been previously discovered on the eastern gable of the temple, and a statue of the Fortuna.

Professor Nordenskjöld, of Sweden, the discoverer of the North-Eastern Passage, arrived with the Vega at Port Said, and his Swedish companions were at once carried off to Cairo, where the Geographical Society of Egypt and a crowd of Pashas and travellers entertained him at dinner.

The Council of the Index Society have resolved to bring before the next annual meeting a proposal for opening an office furnished with as many indexes as they can procure for the use of their members, with a clerk in attendance to assist inquirers in their researches, and to answer queries sent by post.

The ancient parish church of Dunchideock, Devon, has been reopened, after restoration. The chancel was rebuilt by the present rector about five years ago. The tower has been repaired at the expense of Mrs. Henry Palk, widow of the late rector; and the restoration of the nave has been effected at the cost of Colonel and Mrs. Walrond.

The twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library, Museum, and Walker Art Gallery, of Liverpool, shows a steady progress of the institution in all its departments. Many additions have been made by donation and purchase, and a course of free lectures is being given during the present winter season.

In a mortuary chamber attached to the Capucin Church at Modena, an archaeologist has lately discovered the tombs of eight princes of the House of Esté—among them, Francis I., who died 1658; Almeric, his son, 1660; Alfonso IV., 1662; Cardinal Rinaldo, of Esté; Benedict Philip Armand, 1750; and a son of Hercules Rinaldo, 1753.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased, for 3000*l.*, the interesting Crace collection of rare old portraits, and prints of Old London, part of which has been for some time on view at South Kensington. They have also bought a series of etchings, by Mr. M. L. Menpes, a young artist who has had a successful career at South Kensington.

We are requested to state that Danes Inn is no longer, as stated in our last number (p. 87), the address of the Harleian Society. Subscriptions and applications for lists of the Society's publications should be addressed either to the Secretary, George J. Armitage, Esq., Clifton Woodhouse, Brighouse, Yorkshire; or to Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, 140, Wardour-street, London.

The last Number of "The Bookseller" contains, *inter alia*, a most elaborate and circumstantial account of the literature of the "Tractarian" movement at Oxford, from its foundation by Dr. Newman, Dr. Pusey, and the late Mr. Keble. It gives the authors, editors, and translators of all the volumes, English, Latin, and Greek, which were brought out under their auspices.

The decennial representations of the Oberammergau Passion Play will take place this year in the months of May, June, July, August, and September. The first representation will be on May 17th and the last on September 26th. There are to be a few changes in the distribution of the various parts, but Joseph Mayer will again take the part which he enacted with so much reverence in 1870-1

An ancient canoe, in good preservation, has lately been found in the Clyde, at Glasgow. In consequence of the recent lowering of the water-level at this point, the bed of the river becomes at certain states of the tide a small islet. The canoe, which is of oak, was discovered lying transversely across this islet; it is twenty-four feet long, and is similar to others which have been found in the basin of the Clyde.

Pope Leo XIII. has recently expended several thousand francs in the purchase of a series of important documents to be added to the Vatican archives. Among these are autograph and unedited letters of Cardinals Farnese, Spondrati, and Polo, of several of the Tridentine Fathers, of sainted personages, such as Pius V., Carlo Borromeo, and a collection of letters illustrating the ecclesiastical history of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Gold and silver objects used for the celebration of religious rites will be among the attractions of the exhibition that will be held by the Society of Dutch Artists, at Amsterdam, in April, May, and June. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Farleigh House, Sandgate, Kent, has undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects to lend for the purposes of the exhibition.

In order to guard the Cathedral of Worcester against fire, a water-engine has lately been laid in the crypt. Pipes communicating with it will furnish a ready supply of water to every part of the building. During some recent excavations in the Cathedral yard

the workmen came across immense foundations slightly to the east of the north transept. It is possible they may be the remains of the older cathedral, which was standing up to the time of Wulstan.

Sundry alterations for the worse, under the name of restorations, are being carried out at Florence, where the Duomo is being scraped, and a quantity of ancient marbles destroyed. Those who wish for further information on this sad spoliation will do well to refer to an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* for January last, entitled "New Lamps for Old," and to an eloquent and outspoken letter, signed "Ouida," in the *Whitehall Review* for January 31st.

A work entitled "Historical Memoirs of the House and Clan of Mackintosh, and of the Clan Chattan," from the earliest times of which record exists to the present, is in preparation, and will shortly be published by subscription, by Mr. Mackintosh-Shaw, of London, who has had access to family MSS. and other private documents, besides those available to the public in the Register House, Public Record Office, British Museum, &c.

The *Scotsman* announces an interesting "find" of ancient silver coins at Fortrose (Chanonie) in the Black Isle. They are over a thousand in number, and are all of the time of King Robert III. of Scotland, who reigned from 1390 to 1406. The majority bear the stamp of "Edinburgh," several that of "Perth," and one at least that of "Aberdeen." The hoard was enclosed in a flagon of tarnished copper of the shape in use in Scottish families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Considerable progress is being made in the restoration of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral; and the various figures are being placed in the niches as they leave the sculptor's hands. The Dean has received the following in aid of the sculpture fund:—From Mr. J. C. Cox, the figure of Bishop Langton; from Mrs. Fox, of Elmhurst Hall, that of St. Mary Magdalene; from Mrs. Goldney and the Peel family, that of St. Gabriel. Several other donations towards the work have also been received by the Dean.

The hall of Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, which, with the other blocks of buildings forming the Inn, was some time ago purchased by the late Serjeant Cox, is to be converted into offices. The furniture and effects belonging to the hall were lately sold by auction. They included the large dining-table, at which many eminent judges and serjeants have regaled themselves. The antique dinner service, containing 144 pieces, each piece bearing the arms of Serjeants'-inn, also formed one of the lots.

The *Elgin Courier* says that a beautifully engraved and elegantly shaped dirk was lately found in a wild and almost inaccessible cave in the Sloch of Kincardine, near Rothiemurchus, Invernesshire. The cave is believed to have been the retreat of John Roy Stewart, a staunch but unscrupulous adherent of the Pretender. From the superior finish of the dirk it is supposed to have belonged to Stewart. At some distance from the cave there are the ruins of an old castle or fortress, with walls six feet in thickness.

The late Duke of Portland used his magnificent underground chambers at Welbeck as receptacles for pictures and books; and in the riding-school hundreds of pictures are arranged—not hung—round the gallery, and piled in stacks on the floor are thousands of volumes, some modern, and many old, rare, and valuable. The library, like the picture gallery, is underground, and is the work of many years. It is 236 feet long, and divided into five rooms, and so arranged as to form, when desirable, one large room.

On the northern side of the town of Xanten, in Westphalia, extensive remains of ancient walls and buildings have just been discovered, and the excavations are being pushed forward. The foundations of one of the walls laid bare extend for 60 metres in one direction, and are nearly 5 ft. in thickness. The character of the mortar and masonry work is excellent. It is at present uncertain whether these ruins belong to a place mentioned in the Nibelungenlied, or whether they are part of the Colonia Trajana of the time of the Romans.

A correspondent writes:—"Relative to Mr. Lambert's article upon "Civic Maces," (see p. 66) perhaps the following note will interest your readers. Mr. Lambert thinks the earliest provincial maces are of 1649 and 1660 dates; but at Wootton Bassett, Wilts, once a borough and still a corporation, there are silver-gilt maces dated 1603, a constable's staff dated 1678, and a chair of a ducking-stool dated 1686." He adds that "the Bolingbroke and Clarendon families have had much to do with that place in the procurement of charters, &c."

An interesting archaeological discovery is reported from Palestine. An Arab, who was lately quarrying stone in the neighbourhood of Gaza, unearthed a marble figure, supposed to be a colossal god of the Philistines. The dimensions of the figure are as follow: 3 ft. from the top of its head to the end of its beard; 54 in. from shoulder to shoulder; total height, 15 ft. There is no inscription. The pedestal is a huge block carved in one piece with the figure. The statue was found in a recumbent position, buried in the sand upon the top of a hill, near the sea.

Mr. James Gardner has in the press for the Camden Society a volume mainly relating to the reign of Henry VI. In addition to the two brief chronicles from the Lambeth Library, the issue of which was authorised by the society some years ago, there will be a similar chronicle from the College of Arms, containing very interesting matter, and also a number of autograph notes by Stow, the antiquary, extending from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Elizabeth. The information contained in these notes is in many cases more full than that printed by Stow in his Chronicle.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, the well-known Shakspearean scholar, has written a pamphlet in order to settle for ever the momentous question "respecting the E and the A in the name of our National Dramatist." "A very bright and sparkling brochure," writes the *Illustrated London News*, "is this controversial tract, dated from Hollingbury Copse, Brighton; but its most original feature is a hospitable invitation to Shakspearean students—and they must be legion—to

visit the author and look over his library, containing 'the choicest Shakspearean rarities in the world, and an unrivalled collection of drawings and engravings illustrative of the life of the great dramatist.'"

Mr. Hodges has in the press "Chronological Notes containing the Rise, Growth, and present State of the English Congregation of the Order of Saint Benedict." These notes are drawn from the archives of the houses of the Benedictine congregation, at Douay, in Flanders; Diculwart in Lorraine; Paris in France; and Lamspring in Germany, where are preserved the authentic acts, modern deeds, &c., by Thomas Weldon, a member of the same congregation. They are edited and brought down to the present time by the Rev. J. Gilbert Dolan, O.S.B., the Librarian of St. Gregory's Priory, at Downside, near Bath.

Three guns dug out of the mud during the extension works at Chatham Dockyard, and believed to have formed part of the armament of a Dutch frigate sunk in the river Medway many years since, have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and examined. They appear to be of English manufacture, but they do not correspond with any guns at present in the British service, and the general opinion is that the popular idea as to their having belonged to the Dutch fleet is correct. Two of the guns are placed at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, and the third has been sent to the Royal Naval Museum at Greenwich College.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., of Bebington, Cheshire, (a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme), has presented to the Corporation of that town the celebrated painting by Buss, representing the custom of electing a "Mock Mayor," which was observed for more than two hundred years on the day of election of a chief magistrate for the borough. A duplicate of the picture is to be seen at Burlington House. The picture was painted to commemorate the election of Mr. Samuel Mayer, as mayor in 1833, in which year—after the Corporation had for more than two centuries, contrary to the charter, exercised the privilege—the burgesses resumed their right.

The memorial to the late Professor Selwyn has been erected in Ely Cathedral. It is placed in the south aisle of the choir, under an archway, which originally formed a private entrance into the cathedral church for the nursing sisters of the great Norman Hospital adjoining. The exterior doorway on the south of the choir has been walled up for centuries, but the interior of the archway remains intact, and now forms a baldachino for a life-sized effigy in white statuary marble of the late Canon, vested in cassock, surplice, and stole, with the hands joined as in prayer. The figure rests on a moulded base of Purbeck marble, from a design by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

Mary Stuart had some claims to the name of a poetess, apart from the "Lament" attributed to her by Brantome, on the death of her husband, Francois II. Dr. Galy, says the *Dunfermline Saturday Press*, has lately read a paper before the Academy, demonstrating that the unfortunate Queen never composed the verses attributed to her. Before the same learned body, M. Menant exhibited casts of the Assyrio-Chaldean cylinders in the British Museum, pre-

sumed to represent the temptation of Adam and Eve, Noah's Ark, the building of the Tower of Babel, &c. He says the subjects afford no serious basis to be considered as bearing on these Biblical incidents.

A collection of papers on the history of Bradford and its neighbourhood, entitled "Collectanea Bradfordiana," has been recently published. Among other subjects of antiquarian interest, the work includes papers on "The Parish of Bradford," by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D.; "Bradford in the Olden Time," by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A.; "A Genuine Account of the Civil War in Bradford," by Joseph Lister; "Memoirs of General Fairfax, of John Sharp, Abraham Sharp, Richard Richardson, M.D., and the Rev. David Clarkson"; "The Rise and Progress of the Town and Borough of Bradford," and "The Rise and Progress of the Worsted Manufacture in Bradford."

The Leibnitz long-lost calculating machine has recently been recovered. Leibnitz invented and constructed this machine in 1672, during his stay in Paris. It can add, subtract, divide and multiply, and was the wonder of the time. This machine became the property of the Public Library at Hanover, but long ago disappeared from among its treasures. All that was known about its disappearance was that it had been sent to an instrument maker at Göttingen, to be repaired. It has now turned up again in the Göttingen library, and through the efforts of Dr. Bodemann, the librarian of the public library at Hanover, has again come into the possession of the Institution.

A Moscow antiquary lately discovered a silver bowl of German workmanship, belonging to the seventeenth century. Its artistic execution, and the singular bearing of its decorations on the present time, induced a few German patriots to purchase it, and send it as a present to the German Emperor. The exterior of this interesting relic presents a skilful joining together of German thaler pieces, of the period when the Fatherland boasted of no fewer than thirty sovereigns. Among these thaler pieces—and herein consists the special value of the gift—the bust of the Great Elector appears in semi-relief; and the artist, in a prophetic spirit, has placed the Imperial crown in his hand.

Michael Angelo's study for part of the Cartoon of Pisa, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection, was recently sold at Messrs. Christie's sale for 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* only. It formed part of a collection of drawings belonging to the late Mr. W. Bernoni White, the picture-dealer. Among other prices realised were 16*l.* 10*s.* for Churches in Venice, by Canaletti; 40*l.* 19*s.* for some buildings in Venice, by the same; 9*l.* 6*s.* for Wouvermann's "Return from the Horse Fair;" 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for Jacob Ruysdael's "Castle Egmont;" 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for a landscape of Claude's, from Lord Spencer's collection; 3*l.* 3*s.* for a Virgin and Child of Sasso Ferrato, from the Dimsdale and West collections.

At Salisberg, between Haniau and Kesselstadt, the foundations of a Roman house have been discovered, the walls of which were a yard thick and about 31ft. and 37ft. long respectively. In the middle of the

enclosed space a vaulted room was found, and in the neighbourhood several earthenware vessels, very perfectly finished. About 35 paces away a considerable portion of the walls of another Roman house was previously discovered, and also at various times Roman coins, tombs, and a legionary stone. Dr. Albert Duncker concludes that from all these *data* that the place is the site of a considerable Roman settlement, and that a careful exploration would bring many interesting objects to light.

Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald writes as follows to *The Times* respecting the "Nelson Relics" at Greenwich Hospital:—"I was much disappointed, on visiting Greenwich Hospital last week, to find 'the Nelson Relics' had been moved from the beautiful painted hall to a small museum (three pair back) in another part of the building, where I found them buried among models of ships and shells. Allow me to suggest, and hope in doing so for your advocacy, that the relics be replaced in the hall, for many persons have neither the time nor the inclination to visit the museum, which, let me add, is closed on Fridays and Sundays, whereas so very many can conveniently go into the hall, which is never shut."

Mr. S. H. Burke is busily engaged on the second volume of his "Historical Portraits of the Reformation Period," which will embrace the characters of Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole, and Dr. Gardiner. The first volume gives detailed and authentic accounts, from ancient and unpublished documents, of the leading facts connected with "The Pilgrimage of Grace," the execution of the Abbots of Woburn and Glastonbury, the life and death of Bishop Fisher and Sir T. More, and the fall of Wolsey; and reveals in their true colours most of the other earlier episodes in the history of the Reformation in England. The work will be published by Mr. J. Hodges, of King William Street.

Mr. George Philip Rigney Pulman, the author of "Rustic Sketches, or Poems on Angling," &c., and the founder and manager of *Pulman's Weekly News and Advertiser*, died on the 3rd February, at Uplyme, Devon. Mr. Pulman published in 1870 a narrative of some of his ramblings and roamings through English scenery; and more recently, a companion volume, descriptive of his travels in France, Switzerland, and Belgium. The work, however, with which his name will be best known to antiquaries is "The Book of the Axe," a volume which deals exhaustively with the various objects of archaeological interest in that portion of Somerset and Devon through which the river Axe flows, including Forde Abbey, Shute House, &c.

The inhabitants of Hammersmith have resolved to pull down their present unsightly parish church and to erect a new sacred edifice on the same site. The present church was built in the reign of Charles I. as a chapel-of-ease to Fulham, and was formally consecrated in 1631 as St. Paul's. It was not, however, until 1834 that Hammersmith was made a separate parish, as up to that time its inhabitants were liable for the repairs of Fulham Church, and were obliged to receive the communion at Fulham once a year—namely, at Eastertide. In 1825, and again in 1864,

the fabric and its internal fixtures were largely repaired and ornamented. But the population of the place of late years has far outgrown the accommodation afforded by the structure.

The third volume of the political correspondence of Frederick the Great has appeared at Berlin. It embraces the very remarkable year of 1744, when England, Saxony, and Hungary were forming a coalition against Prussia, and Frederick was apparently wasting his time in masquerades, balls, &c., during the carnival of Berlin. But from this correspondence we learn that all these festivities were held with a view to deceiving the other Powers. Many letters treat of the efforts made to win the Russian Court. The letters are also numerous which speak of the rupture with England, the understanding with France, and the events of the campaign. The correspondence excites much interest, as it contains the criticism of Frederick the Great on the state of politics in Europe.

A flower painter, M. Tremblay, who at one time was in great request and in flourishing circumstances in Paris, has lately died there of heart disease, after passing his last years in the greatest wretchedness. As he had not been seen for several days, his landlord caused his room in the Rue la Béotie to be entered by force, when the inmate was found dead in bed. The police-officer on searching through the deceased's papers, with a view to find a clue to his relatives, discovered a chest filled to the top with gold coins, most of them belonging to the time of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. The old painter had acquired a passion for numismatics, and his collection is rich in rare descriptions of coins. Rather than part with any of them, he had for years undergone the greatest privations.

The astronomical clock at Hampton Court Palace is undergoing thorough repair at the hands of Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of Croydon. Concerning this clock, "Felix Summerly" (Sir Henry Cole C.B.), writes in his "Handbook to Hampton Court":—"It is stated to have been put up in 1540, and has often been said to have been the first public clock erected in England; but this is inaccurate, for the expenses of the Dutchman who superintended the works of the Clock Tower opposite Westminster-hall, in the time of Henry IV., are still preserved in the Exchequer. There was a 'keeper of the clocke at Hampton Courte—one Vincent, the clockmaker'; and in the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII., 20s. are charged as 'paid to the clockmaker at Westminster, for mending the clocke at Hampton Court.'"

A Committee Report presented to the Municipal Council of Antwerp contains the following particulars about the works of Rubens. Altogether Rubens produced 2,719 works of art, among which 228 were sketches, and 484 drawings. Of all these works, 829 have never been copied, 690 are only known by copy, and 294 seem lost. To possess as complete as possible a collection of the master's works, the City of Antwerp will have to obtain copies of 536 pictures and to collect 921 engravings. The cost of a complete Rubens collection, such as was recommended by the Artists' Congress in 1877, would amount to 30,000*fl.* It was ultimately decided by the Municipal Council that a sum of 1,500*fl.* should be set aside annually for

photographs and reprints of Rubens' missing works. The Belgian Government has granted a like sum.

Mrs. and Mr. Forman, the widow and son of the late Mr. T. B. Forman, J.P., have presented to the Derby Free Library the collection of coins which had been made by the late alderman. The British coinage is represented in gold, silver, and copper during the reigns of John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. There are also Scotch, Irish, Manx, and Channel Islands specimens. Amongst the foreign coins are Ancient Greek and Roman, Chinese, French, Spanish, Belgian, Dutch, German, Austrian, Russian, Danish, and of the United States of America. There are also many trade tokens and medals.

The Montevideo Harbour Improvements Company, in dredging the harbour of Montevideo, lately raised two ingots. In cleaning off the shells which covered them, the sailors discovered that they were two bars of silver, each 70*lb.* in weight. On one of them traces of an inscription were found; the date "1772" was still legible. There is no doubt that these ingots formed part of the treasure which the Spanish galleon *Aurora* took from Chili in 1772, and which was lost in this port, opposite the powder magazine, during the storm of the 19th of August in that year. As it is probable that in this spot there are other treasures which have been hidden during a century, the dredging company has arranged with divers to make further researches, on the part of the Montevideoan Government, who are entitled to half the proceeds. The spot where this discovery was made is 500 yards to the south-east of the rocks in the bay called *Piedras de St. Pedros*.

"Cheapside during a Thousand Years" was the subject of an historical lecture lately delivered by Mr. H. C. Richards, of Gray's-inn, at the Central Office of the Church of England Young Men's Society. The lecturer described many of the scenes which had been enacted in the Chepe from the days of Athelstan to the present century—the tournaments of Plantagenet times, the oppression and eventual murder of the Jews, and the "Evil May-day" in Henry the Eighth's reign. He compared the crowds which every Sunday evening issue from the Cathedral service to those which in the Reformation epoch assembled round the celebrated Paul's Cross, which, along with the Cross at the corner of Wood Street, was destroyed by Puritan violence, though stoutly defended by a body of City 'Prentices. The 'Prentice Bell in Bow Church, which had rung daily from Norman times a little before six o'clock, had only been discontinued, he said, within the last few years.

Mr. Paul Jerrard, organist of St. Mary-le-Bow, writing to the *Church Times* on the proposed restoration of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, says:—"Haply, some may say—'How absurd to talk about spending money on the restoration of a large London church, now that we are pulling City churches down for lack of people to fill them.' Well, I take leave to doubt the necessity for the

removal of any of the late churches, and am glad to find a reactionary feeling has set in. Probably the remedy for the absence of the congregation might have lain in an opposite direction. A witty City acquaintance of mine, a Common Councilman, once said, 'Don't pull down the churches, pull up the parsons !' Perhaps he was right. At any rate, there is not in this case the excuse that there are no resident parishioners, for St. Bartholomew's is surrounded by a densely-populated neighbourhood, in which all classes, but more particularly the poorer, are represented.

It is stated that one Herr Karl Humann, a Westphalian engineer, being employed in the year 1865 by the Turkish Government to construct a road between the harbour and the town of Bergamah (the ancient Pergamos), in Asia Minor, came upon several large slabs with sculptures in alto-relievo, and in 1872 presented three of these to the Berlin Museum. Thereupon, says the *Examiner*, Humann received a letter from Professor Curtius, the distinguished Greek authority, informing him that an ancient Roman writer, Ampelius, who lived at the commencement of the Christian era, mentioned the existence at Pergamos of an altar forty feet high, with sculptures representing a gigantomachy. Permission having been obtained from the Turkish Government to make excavations for this gigantic relic, the operations have proved successful. The Berlin Museum of Sculpture is now in possession, at an inclusive cost of about 6500*l.*, of a considerable portion of the valuable work mentioned by Ampelius.

A "Commission of the Historical Geography of Ancient France" has been instituted by the Ministry of Public Instruction, under the presidency of M. Henri Martin, Senator, and member of the Academy, and comprising also MM. Léon Renier de Saulcy, Maury, Robert, and Desjardins, of the Institute, Bertrand, director of the Museum of Saint-Germain, &c. The mission of this body will be to complete the works commenced by the topographical committee of Gaul by drawing up maps of the country in that period of its history, indicating the position of megalithic monuments and other antiquities which may serve to trace the formation of the French nationality; to compose a catalogue of Gallic coins, collect details of the provinces and cities of Gaul, co-operate with local archivists in preparing a list of the ancient names of places and proverbial sayings concerning towns and districts, and in fine to centralise all facts concerning the historical topography of France from the earliest times down to 1789.

Many of our readers (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) will recollect noticing the discovery of an ancient British cemetery at Wavertree, which discovery was afterwards investigated and embodied in a most interesting paper by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, and read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and now published in their Transactions. The funeral urns containing the cremated bones were found in excavating the foundations for two villas in Victoria Park; and recently, when performing similar operations in an adjoining part of the park, a road of considerable width, 27 inches below the sod, immediately beneath the soil, was found, com-

posed of large red sandstones placed regularly and symmetrically diagonally across the lot of land, and in the immediate direction of the ancient British cemetery. This discovery will be of some interest to local antiquaries, and form a sequel to the finding of funeral urns, and help to prove the antiquity of the fashionable suburb of Waurr (Vaurtroea) now vulgarly called Wavertree.

A recent Number of the *Builder* contains this painful paragraph:—"The fine old High Street of the ancient city of Exeter is fast losing the individuality which rendered it so interesting to the visitor. The ancient chapel of St. John's Hospital, founded in 1225, and converted into a scholastic establishment in Charles I.'s reign, stands at the eastern end of the High Street, and with its façade flush with the street. Under the direction of Mr. Newton, clerk of the works at the new schools, this old chapel is now being demolished by a staff of labourers. Modern requirements demanding more room, the new schools are being erected outside the town, and it is said the materials of the old chapel are being utilized in the new. A very quaint old house, having some interesting historical associations connected with it, has just been pulled down in the High Street, and the church at its side (All Hallows) has had its chancel's exterior walls stuccoed with rough-cast. Exeter, although a city of less than 50,000 inhabitants, has thirty resident architects. Its diocesan surveyor is a stonemason!"

In the process of levelling the old churchyard of Ashover, Derbyshire, lately, an old stone coffin was discovered, about eighteen inches below the surface. On raising the carved lid the crumbling bones of a skeleton were found within, which proved, from the inscription on a small leaden plate under the remains, to be that of Leonard Wheatcroft, the first clerk, whose records appear in the oldest existing register of the parish, and who witnessed the destruction by the Parliamentarians, on their visit to the locality in 1646, of the registers of earlier date and of a great deal that was valuable and interesting beside. "The presumption is," writes a correspondent of a local journal, "that Wheatcroft in his vocation of clerk and sexton, had discovered the relic of antiquity, and had appropriated the receptacle wherein, centuries before, had mouldered to dust the body of one of higher station than his own, and so had left directions for his own interment in it. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—'Here . was . Leonard . Wheatcroft . buried . Jany . iii . in . this . ston . coffin . who . was . clerk . of . this . church . 56 . years . aged . 80 . 1706.'"

One of the finest private collections of ancient Greek, Roman, and cinque-cento Italian coins and medals, that formed by the late Mr. George Sparkes, of Bromley, Kent, was recently dispersed at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. The reputation of Mr. Sparkes as a most fastidious connoisseur was so well known for many years, and so many exceptionally fine examples were known to be in his cabinet, that the sale was a most attractive and interesting one. As most of the foreign dealers were present, prices higher than have ever been known were the result of this competition, and in most cases Messrs. Rollin and Feurdente, of Paris, and Messrs.

Hoffmann outbid their English rivals; though Mr. Addington succeeded in adding several choice pieces to his cabinet, and the fine crown-piece of Charles II., the work of the great medallist Simon, known as the "Reddite" crown, was bought by Mr. Webster at 110*l.* The whole collection of about 500 lots realized, together with some books on coins, 3,376*l.*

The Master of the Rolls states, in answer to the annual circular of the Lords of the Treasury, that it is impossible at present to form any just estimate of the probable duration of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The vote asked for is 1,700*l.*, the same sum as in last year. The eighth report, to be presented to Parliament this session, gives accounts of many very important collections of manuscripts. Since the last report on the progress of the commission, the Earl of Ashburnham's collection, long and justly reputed to be one of the finest in the kingdom, has been thrown open to inspection. The Master of the Rolls says:—"To draw up a sufficient account of this alone will require a considerable outlay by the commissioners for a few years to come, but the wealth of material laid open to all lovers of historical literature will amply compensate for the expenditure." Another work, most important for a proper knowledge of the history of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the "Calendar of the Marquis of Salisbury's Manuscripts at Hatfield," undertaken by the commissioners, with the sanction of the Treasury, in April last, is also likely to occupy some time. In fact, the amount of work in hand is too great to allow the commissioners to undertake the inspection of any new collections at present.

Dr. Chaplin writes from Jerusalem to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund:—"Some time ago the Tombs of the Kings were purchased by a French lady, and excavations of considerable interest have lately been carried on there. In the earth which filled a great portion of the rock-hewn, sunken court in front of the entrance to the Tombs have been found many capitals and other architectural remains, amongst them some stones, which show beyond question that they formed part of a pyramidal structure. There seems no reasonable doubt that these belong to the famous three pyramids of the monuments of Helena, and have been thrown down from above. A great marble statue, probably Roman, has been found a few minutes from the seashore, an hour and a half south of Gaza. It is a half-figure, nose and right forearm broken off. I send you a tracing of a rough sketch received from a friend. In the Shephelah, an hour or more north of the Jaffa road, a tomb has been brought to light. One of its stone doors has carving upon it in four panels, on two of which are representations of lions' heads, on two of bulls' heads. Probably the tomb is of Crusading origin. It has again been covered in. I had hoped to be able to visit it, as well as the statue below Gaza, but could not leave home. It is said that the statue is to be brought to Jaffa."

The following are the objects in England which Sir John Lubbock proposes to include in his bill for the preservation of ancient national monuments:—In

Anglesea, the tumulus and dolmen, Plas Newydd, Llandedwen. In Berkshire, the tumulus, "Wayland Smith's Forge," at Ashbury, and Uffington Castle. In Cumberland, the stone circle, "Long Meg and her Daughters," near Penrith; the stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick; and the stone circles on Burn Moor in St. Bees. In Derbyshire, the stone circle, "The Nine Ladies," on Stanton Moor; the tumulus, Arbolow, in Bakewell parish; "Hob Hurst's House and Hut," on Baslow Moor; and Minning Low, in Brassington parish. In Glamorganshire, "Arthur's Quoit," Gower, in Llanridian. In Gloucestershire, the tumulus at Uley. In Kent, "Kit's Cotyhouse," in Aylesford parish. In Northamptonshire, the Danes' Camp at Hardingstone; and Castle Dykes, at Farthingston. In Oxfordshire, the Rollich Stones, at Little Rollich. In Pembrokeshire, the Pentre Evan Cromlech, at Nevern. In Somersetshire, the ancient stones at Stanton Drew; the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, in Wellow parish; and Cadbury Castle. In Surrey, Caesar's Camp, at Wimbledon. In Westmoreland, Mayborough, near Penrith; and Arthur's Round Table, Penrith. In Wiltshire, Stonehenge; Old Sarum, the vallum at Abury, the Sarcen stones within the same, those along the Kennet road, and the group between Abury and Beckhampton; the long barrow, at West Kennet, near Marlborough; Silbury Hill; the dolmen ("Devil's Den") near Marlborough; and Barbury Castle. Sir J. Lubbock writes to say that this list is not exhaustive, but only "representative," and that, for Parliamentary reasons, the Duchy of Cornwall is excluded from the scope of his bill.

A very interesting addition has just been made to reproductions of ancient art, in the shape of glass in imitation of precious stones. Murrhina, we are told by Pliny, came from the East, principally from Parthia, being usually of small dimensions and of great brilliancy, its value increasing with the variety of colours. Murrhine vessels, indeed, are alluded to by Juvenal, Propertius, Martial, and other ancient authors, and were always held in high estimation, being used by princes and opulent persons. We are told, indeed, that Augustus, at the taking of Alexandria, selected only a murrhine vase for his own use out of all the Royal treasures in the palace. Among the skilful imitations of precious stones for which Alexandria was famed (and which were subsequently continued in Rome under the name of Murrhina), may also be included *gemma vitrea*, the *amethystini trientes* of Martial, and the *calices* of various shades of colour, according to the play of light, as we see on the neck of the dove; and Strabo narrates that the Alexandrian glassmakers used with the glass a substance called *δαλτην* to produce iridescent effects. Murrhine vases were frequently carved in relief as cameos, and in the Aquilian law we find strict precautions given to guard against ignorance or carelessness on the part of the lapidary or gem engraver. As example of vases in murrhine glass which have been preserved to our own time may be mentioned the Barberini or Portland vase, now in the British Museum; the Alexandrian vase; and the Auldjo ewer, found at Pompeii in 1839; a glass cup (engraved by Winckelman) enclosed in a net-work of the same material, and with the motto "*Bibe, vivas multos annos*;" and a glass of a

brilliant ruby colour, in the collection of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild. Murrhine vases were not necessarily incrustated or in any way worked with gold, but the effect was greatly enhanced by the occasional introduction of the precious metals, as also of the opal, lapis lazuli, and other iridescent stones. The reproduction of this beautiful glass, which may be seen at the gallery of the Aurora Glass Company at 294, Regent Street, is due to a French gentleman, Dr. Humy, who has certainly made the nearest approach to the lost art as yet known to connoisseurs. These examples bear no affinity to the Venetian Aventurino, a substance obtained from oxides of metals, and easy of manufacture; nor has the word murrhine any relation whatever to the accidental site of the modern Venetian glass factories at Murano.



Correspondence.

LAST RELICS OF THE CORNISH TONGUE. (Pp. 15, 63.)

SIR,—Valuable and interesting as it is, the Paper on this subject in your first and second numbers would have been of more permanent importance if the conclusions of the writer had been preceded by a more full statement of his premisses. It would be a real boon to philology and history if, before it is too late, some competent person would place on record, in a well-arranged and readable form, the remaining *facts* relating to the Cornish language. How highly we should appreciate this if it had been done a hundred years ago, and those who come after us will have reason to complain if they find nothing but barren disquisitions on the legend of "Dolly Pentreath" handed down to them by this generation. The first main point would be a *catalogue raisonné* exhibiting, at one point of view, the remaining literature of the language. No doubt there are experts who know what this is, but where can a popular inquirer look for the information? The next point is the remnant of the language still surviving in the common dialect of the county, and I am glad to see that the writer of the essay in your journal intends to give his attention to this. More Celtic words are incorporated in standard English than is generally supposed; but there are others peculiar to Cornwall, and the investigation of these, and of entire popular sayings in the old language, if any such are still in use, is a matter of the highest interest. These steps would lead up to the last, "When, and where, and, as far as can be ascertained, by whom was the Cornish language last spoken?"

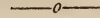
In the elucidation of this question every authentic notice of its use should be reproduced in chronological order; and perhaps a better period could not be taken for commencing the chain of historical evidence than the year 1549, when the Devon and Cornwall rebels declared in their petition, answered by Cranmer—"We will not receive the new Service, but will have our old Service in Latin, as it was before—and so we,

the Cornishmen, whereof certain of us understand no English, utterly refuse this new English."

I am, &c.,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

8, Grosvenor Crescent,
London, February 6th.



As a Cornishman I have felt deeply interested in Mr. Lach-Szyrma's article on the Cornish language. I regret exceedingly, with, I have no doubt, many others, that the language should have been lost, or at least ceased to be spoken, although at the present day many Cornish words are still in use, especially with the old people.

In a history of the county, which was published in parts, about sixty years ago ("agone" in Cornwall), under the editorship of the late eminent mathematician, Samuel Drew, of St. Austell (who, by the way, was originally a shoemaker, and worked out many of his problems on pieces of leather), is to be found an epitaph in the Cornish language on "Dolly Pentreath," who is mentioned in the article I have named, and who is stated to have been the last person who spoke the language. I was under the impression that she died in the first decade of the last century, but perhaps I am in error. I give you the epitaph in Cornish, with its translation, if I remember rightly, by Borlase, into English:—

Coth Doll Pentreath kaus a dheu ;
Marow a kleydz ed Paul plea.
Naao en egloz gau pobel bras,
Besed egloz hay coth Dolly es.

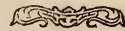
Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred aged and two,
Deceased and buried in Paul Parish too :
Not in the church, with people great and high,
But in the church yard doth old Dolly lie.

"Egloz," of course, is "church." The word "hay" is, or was, in common use as signifying "yard," for old people in my youth almost invariably called a church yard "church hay," and a rick yard a "mow hay," pronounced *meuhay*, with a strong emphasis on the first syllable.

Yours faithfully,

J. SARGENT.

Canterbury, Jan. 24, 1880.



SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

Observing at page 47, a note from Mr. Furnivall as to the names of places commencing with "Swin," which he supposes always to have connection with *swine*, I would suggest that there may be another origin to this prefix, viz., the Danish personal name of Sweyne. My attention was first drawn to the probability of this solution, on reading an *Inquisitio post mortem*, 26 Edw. III., 2nd Nos. 66, where mention is made of "Swansey Castle," which is described as "Swanesey." This I take to mean "Sweyn's island." I think it will be found that the parts where this prefix chiefly occurs are nearly always in those where the Danes chiefly settled. The following names

may be added to those already given by yourself :—Swinbridge, Devon ; Swinester and Swinerton, Lincolnshire ; Swiney, Salop ; Swinifer, Staffordshire ; Swinford, Berks and Kent ; Swingfield, Kent ; Swinhoe, Northumberland ; Swinmore, Herefordshire ; Swinsford, Leicestershire ; Swinshead, Staffordshire ; Swinthorpe, Lincolnshire ; Swainston, Isle of Wight ; and Swynyard, Cheshire.

DUDLEY GEO. CARY ELWES.

Bedford.

Mr. Furnivall may be interested in knowing that there is a Swinhope in Allendale, Northumberland, and also near Newcastle a farm named Black Swine.

In the county of Durham there is a Swinhope. Names ending in "hope" seem to be almost confined to the high region on the Wear watershed in this county. Taking the great historical parish of which Stanhope is the head, there are Thornhope, The Hope, Rehope, Rookhope, Middlehope, on the north side of the Wear ; then follow Killhope, Mellhope and Burnhope, which join the south-east boundary of Cumberland ; on the south of the watershed there are Ireshope, Swinhope, Westernhope, Snowhope, and Bollihope ; a short distance over the border, in Cumberland, there is Rotherhope, and on the Northumberland border we find Swinhope, Sinderhope, and Manhope.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw some light upon this cluster of "hopes."

JOHN GEO. FENWICK.

Moorlands, Newcastle.

It is not so clear, as Mr. F. J. Furnivall seems to think, that "Swinburne" has any connection with "swine" or "pig." Indeed it is very doubtful that Swin has any connection whatever with that animal, when the word is found in composition with "rivers," "dales," or "hills," in the northern counties.

"Swin" is a word of common use in the dialect of this county, and is applied to anything going or lying in an oblique or diagonal direction, as "Swin the waes throo, t intack." "A swin, d mē waes't, baenast geat ower't fell an doon bet deaal heead." "Thoo mun swin the wae throo, t beek er thool net git seef ower." "I, boaal it tree wes liggan a swint, beek." "I, wath swins t, beek—Swinford," &c. And generally when found in composition with river, hill, or dale, &c., the compound of "swin" will be found to lie in an oblique direction to some other place.

THOS. CLARKE.

Ormside Rectory, Westmoreland,

A tributary of the river Wear, in the parish of Stanhope, Durham, is called Swinhope Burn, a name given to a village on its banks. Swinhope is a general term given to the "hope," or valley, where the waters of this little stream gather. The masters of Greatham hospital (founded in 1272) held a pasture for cattle on Swynhoplan in this district, according to Bp. Hatfield's survey (1380). This might have been the "hope" of the swine, for the boar's tusks found in

Heatheryburn Cave, Stanhope, prove the existence of the porcine family in this locality. Curiously enough there is preserved at Stanhope rectory a Roman altar found on Bolihope fell, in this parish, bearing an inscription, a translation of which informs us that Tetius Veturius Mecianus, governor of Alæ Sebonisene, in consequence of a vow which he made, has, with heartfelt pleasure, raised this monument to the memory of the invincible Silvanus, who slew a boar of uncommon beauty, which his predecessors had hunted in vain. "Silvano invicto sacrum C. Tetius Veturius Micianus præf. Alæ Sebosiene, ob aprum eximiae formæ captum, quem multi antecessores ejus prædari non potuerunt. Votum solvens, lubenter posuit." Hutchinson, the county historian, in asking if it is possible a boar was such excellent game that an altar should be raised in commemoration of the conquest, thinks it more just to presume some enemy of greater consequence was typified by the figure of a boar. (*Vide Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1749, Oct., p. 449.) There is also a Swinhope Burn in Allendale, Northumberland. Amongst smaller places may be mentioned Swineslaw and Swindale Beck, in Westmoreland ; a Swinket Mease Rigg in Yorkshire, and a Swineham Bottom in the same county. Northumberland has a Swineshaw Burn, and Black Swine is the name of a place a few miles north west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. To the three Swintons may be added Swinton parish in Berwickshire.

W. MORLEY EGGLESTONE.

SIR,—Let me add two or three to your list of names of parishes which are associated with *Swine*. Swinton is mentioned by you as the name of a Yorkshire parish ; to this I may add *Swinden*, which is in Craven. This name is spelt by Whitaker in his "History of Craven," *Swindon* and *Swinden* ; in old records it occurs as *Swindene*. While, however, we have not a swinebrook in Craven, we have a *boar valley* (Barden).

S. C.

EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF HAMLET.

Mr. Furnivall, on page 94, in correcting Mr. Collier, himself falls into an error. Mr. Collier, who had the best means of knowing that there were two copies of *Hamlet*, 1603 (for he had edited Nethercliff's *fac similes* of the *Hamlet* of 1603 and 1604, that of the 4to 1603 being taken from *both* originals), asserted that there was *one* copy. Mr. Furnivall now says there are *two* ; but that the Duke of Devonshire wants "the first leaf." It is the *last* leaf, not the first, that is deficient in his Grace's copy.

C. M. INGLEBY.

DAVID MALLET AND THE BALLAD OF "WILLIAM AND MARGARET."

If the following story be correct, it answers Mr. Mayer's enquiry on page 95 :—"A daughter of Professor James Gregory, of Edinburgh, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, was the victim of an unfortunate attachment, and gave rise to Mallet's

tragic ballad of 'William and Margaret.' (See "The Scotsman's Library," by James Mitchell, LL.D., Edinburgh, 1825. Page 197.)

J. MANUEL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

—o—

Had Tom Hood read the above-named ballad before he wrote "Mary's Ghost"? The verse quoted by Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer resembles in idea and expression the opening verse of "Mary's Ghost":

"'Twas in the middle of the night,
To sleep young William tried,
When Mary's ghost came stealing in,
And stood at his bed-side."

G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE.

Chiswick, S.W.



OUR PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

I venture to think that Mr. Seton, in advocating the removal of our parochial registers to Somerset House (see page 20), has overlooked two or three very important considerations.

First, the registers being purchased at the expense of the parish, and filled up by the parson, are unquestionably the property of the parish, and to remove them would be an act of confiscation which nothing but some overwhelming benefit to the nation at large could justify.

Secondly, for once that any antiquary or genealogist requires an inspection or copy of a register, it is required fifty times by people either resident in, or intimately connected with, the particular parish.

Next, for most legal purposes registers are more conveniently placed where they are. A lawyer came to this parish a few days ago to compare a certificate of a burial with the original entry. His journey from his abode and back did not cost him 5s. He *could* not have gone to London and back under 5*l.*, and probably *would* not under 10*l.*

Further, should my register be required with its custodian in the Assize Court, it would cost the litigants very much less for me to take it to the county town, than for a Somerset House clerk to have to bring it all the way from London.

In the next place it would be a wrong to the poor (*i.e.*, to the vast majority of those concerned) to deprive them of their present facilities for procuring certificates. As it is now, the poor man comes to his parson and gets his certificate without trouble, and at little cost, and, if he be very poor, perhaps for nothing. But he is not often a ready writer, and to have to apply to some unknown person at some unknown place in London, would be to him a serious obstacle, as well as a more costly process. This last consideration applies, of course, with greater force to the more recent registers than to the ancient ones; but I frequently have applications for copies of entries made sixty and seventy years ago, and sometimes at even more remote dates.

I am quite aware that some registers have been lost, and others injured, but that is chiefly because no one takes the trouble to enforce the Act of 52nd Geo. III. c. 146, by which parishes may be compelled to provide iron chests for their reception. (As Rural

Dean I have enforced the provisions of this Act on more than one occasion.) And after all, our greatest and most grievous losses have been not from parochial receptacles, but from London depositories. I need only mention one of the most important documents of English history—the MS. Book of Common Prayer, of 1661, which is "unaccountably missing"—*i.e.*, has been stolen, and that within our own times.

The proper course would be for Government to direct official copies to be made of all parochial registers. One set would go to Somerset House, where genealogists and antiquaries might peruse them at their leisure, whilst the other would remain in their native parishes. We rustics should not then be debarred from this means of pursuing archæological studies *in situ*, nor the mass of the people deprived of their own property and their present conveniences.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Pillack Rectory, Hayle, Cornwall.



"INDIAN MONEY-COWRIE" IN A BRITISH BARROW (p. 30).

When Mr. Borlase's friend informed him that the common "money-cowrie" is found all over India and the Pacific Ocean, but *never* on the British coasts, I presume he meant, as *its native habitat*, for the money-cowrie is by no means unfrequently found among the shingle on the shores of Britain. I have myself, in past years, occasionally found it on the North Eastern coast, between Shields and Sunderland. And then, this admitted, the circumstance of finding it in a British barrow, even inland, need not occasion any great surprise, for the communication with the coast, on the part of the inland tribes, would appear to have been not so rare as we might suppose. Among the objects included in a great find of British remains, in the Heatherburn Cave, near Stanhope, Co. Durham, were numerous sea shells, which apparently had been used as ornaments. These are now in the collection of Canon Greenwell, of Durham. From the same source also, probably, was derived the flint used in these parts for the manufacture of flint implements, which, though not occurring in the geological formations, is found abundantly on the Eastern coast. I have in my possession a rolled nodule, found in this parish, remotely inland, in company with manufactured flints.

W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Edmundbyers Rectory,
Co. Durham.

—o—

May not the Indian cowrie, whose presence in a British barrow has created so much astonishment, have been simply washed up by the sea on the Cornish coast? The sea has a very old habit of washing up curiosities from all parts of the world, and the cowrie in question may have travelled on a piece of drift wood, it may have been swallowed by a fish, or come from the wreck of some storm-tossed ship. The buried Briton very likely sometimes strolled along the beach, and Dr. Max Müller, the latest authority on savage manners and customs, tells us that they generally pick up and keep any shell or pebble whose form or colour is new to them. Should any bit of

good fortune befall the finder on the same day, it is conjectured to come from the shell, which henceforth becomes either a favourite possession, or is even prayed to as a fetch. Now, as this cownie was found in company with a perforated flint, is it not highly probable that both were favourite possessions, or fetiches, of the Briton buried in the barrow excavated by Mr. Borlase? Our Aryan origin surely rests on foundations too firm to require the help of an unattested incident of this kind.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ELLIS FRANCIS.

W. G. writes from Tuxford, Notts:—"Tropical shells are washed up by almost every tide on a small portion of beach on the coast of North Devon. May not this have been the source of the cownie mentioned in p. 30 by Mr. Borlase?"

PHILIP STUBBES, OF THE ANATOMIE OF ABUSES, 1583.

For my edition of this well-known writer's well-known book on the "England of Shakespeare's youth," for the new Shakespeare Society, I find no notice of when Stubbes was born, or where he died, where he was brought up, or what he did during the greater part of his life. I shall be much obliged for any information on these points beyond what T. Nash, G. Harvey, Anthony Wood, and Stubbes' extant books say. I can use it in my reprint of Part II. of the *Anatomie*, 1583.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N.W.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

SIR,—Where can I find a list of the provincial learned societies, their secretaries, addresses, &c.? It would be of great use to persons like myself, who are interested in folk-lore and local antiquities.

SIGMA.

[We hope to publish such a list shortly in the columns of the *ANTIQUARY*, having experienced the want ourselves.—ED. A.]

WAS THE CHEETTAH KNOWN TO SHAKESPEARE?

Can your readers throw any light on the following passage in *Henry VI.*, Part 2, act ii. sc. 4?—

"He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he; you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound: he will not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of resistance."

Hostess: "*Cheater* call you him? I will bar no honest man in my house, nor no *cheater*," &c.

The only meanings which Dr. Johnson gives in his Dictionary to "*cheater*" are, "one who cheats," and an "*escheator*;" and it seems to have escaped his notice, as well as that of Steevens, and of other commentators, that Shakespeare could have been alluding to that spotted, cat-like animal, so well known

in India, and to be seen at the Zoological Gardens, which we now spell "*cheettah*." And yet, is it not possible that Shakespeare may have heard of this animal from some of the early explorers of India? And in this case, does not the allusion to frightening a hen and the being "stroked like a puppy" at once become natural and intelligible?

WALTER TOMLINSON.

GOVERNOR SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK.

In the memoirs of the Rev. David Clarkson, the Puritan divine, I find that he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Henry Holford; this would be after 1647, as he was then a tutor in college, and was succeeded by John Tillotson, of Sowerby, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Now this David Clarkson had, according to the memoirs, five children by his wife Elizabeth; and one of them after attaining manhood, named Matthew, went out to New York about 1689, as Secretary to Governor Slaughter. In the letter of S.W.P. (p. 47), I do not find a Governor Slaughter mentioned at all. The Clarksons in America now number about one hundred families, and one of them is now Bishop of Nebraska. See "Select Works of David Clarkson, B.D., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; edited for the *Wycliffe Society*, 1846;" Holroyd's "*Collectanea*;" and James's "*History of Bradford*." Perhaps S.W.P. can clear up this apparent mistake.

A. H.

Eldwick, near Bingley.

ROYAL GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

(P. 47.)

In W.S.P.'s query as to portraits of the Royal Governors of New York, it is stated that "only three" have been engraved. I beg to state that in Vol. I. of the "*Andros Tracts*," Publications of the Prince Society, Boston, S.W.P. will find an engraved portrait of Gov. Andros, which was prepared for that volume; also some account of the portrait itself. The plate disappeared not far from the date of the Boston Fire, in 1872, and its existence at present is doubtful, certainly unknown to the owners. Impressions are extremely rare, not more than 200 probably ever struck. "*Soigmour*," after the name of Andros, should, of course, be "*Seigneur*." The same vol. has quite a full genealogy, or pedigree, and life of Andros, by W. H. Whitmore, of Boston.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

Boston, U.S., Jan. 24, 1880.

JADE TOOLS.

Mr. W. Nicholson, of Roath, near Cardiff, asks whether the implements called "*Celts*" are in any instances known to be formed of Jade; and, if so, whether any such have been found in Great Britain; and for what purposes were they used?

KENTISH COLLECTION AT LAMBETH.

I should be obliged if you will insert in the *ANTIQUARY* a few lines as to the Kentish Collection of

Books, Pamphlets, and Prints, which I am forming for the Archbishop's Library here. We have already some 200 prints of buildings in the county—mostly presented—and we wish to obtain a complete collection of every historical or antiquarian structure of interest, of which there are so many in Kent.

If you will give publicity to this effort, I shall be truly glad, and, wishing you all success in your venture,

I am, faithfully yours,
S. W. KERSHAW,
Librarian.

The Library, Lambeth Palace.

[We very gladly insert Mr. Kershaw's appeal, and trust it will meet with an adequate response.]



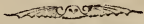
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Mr. Furnivall writes in his introduction to the "Leopold Shakespeare":—"The source of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is Arthur Brooke's English verse enlargement of Boastnan's 3rd tale in his 'Histoires Tragiques. Extraictes des Œuvres de Bandel.' . . . Brooke's poem was published by Richard Tothill, in 1562 . . . and is reprinted in Hazlitt's Shakespeare's Library . . . with Wm. Painter's Englishing (1567 in 'The Palace of Pleasure')."

I have the first volume of Boastnan's "Histoires Tragiques"; but the title-page gives the date of issue as 1567, and the "Extraict du Privilege du Roy" is dated 20 June, 1565. Will Mr. Furnivall therefore inform me how he has arrived at the conclusion that Brooke's poem was compiled from Boastnan's work, when it was not published till five years after Brooke had written his poem?

The volume in my possession contains at the end an inscription apparently autograph, viz.: "Hierome de beaulieu escript d Middelbourg le 24 Juin, 1598." Can your readers give any information as to its writer, and what is the monetary value of the book?

W. RANSOME.



ANCIENT COINS.

In going through the pennies of the first three Edwards in my collection, by the light of Mr. Henfrey's excellent article in No. 1 of THE ANTIQUARY, I observe that with regard to *points secrets*, I have a coin similar to the one he describes as "a third has a pellet before EDW, and before TOR," but with the addition of a pellet in the centre of s of CIVITAS.

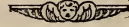
I notice also that my penny with the bust in a triangle, reading *obv.* 'EDW R', and *rev.* CIVITAS WATERFOR, has three pellets on the king's breast; that the tops or points of the two dexter fleurs-de-lis of the crown are *above* the beaded line; and that the two intermediate pellets, or small balls, are *on* the line of the triangle. I assume that this coin must be assigned to Edward I.

Referring to Mr. Poole's letter upon fac-similes of ancient coins, I shall be glad to know if any reliable list has been published of the principal forgeries of English coins and medals, similar to those in works upon etchings, porcelain, &c., &c.; and also if there

is any recent book giving the average saleable value of English coins and medals at the present time.

Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY.

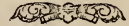
Rowden House, Chippenham.



The Antiquary's Repertory.

Alwyn, Sir Nicholas, Will of, 1505. *Illustrated London News*, 31 Jan., 1880.

New Lamps or Old? Respecting the "E" and the "A" in the name of our National Dramatist. By J. O. Halliwell-Phillips.



Books Received.

Memorials of Cambridge. (No. 1.) By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—Administration of John de Witt. Vol. 1. By James Geddes. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)—Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill in the British Island. By R. R. Brash, F.S.A. (Bell & Sons.)—Early Christian Architecture in Ireland. By Margaret Stokes. (Bell & Sons.)—Lytes Cary Manor House, Somerset. By William George. (Bristol.)—On an Inscribed Stone at Orchard Wyndham, Somerset. By William George. (Bristol.)—St. Alban's Diocesan Church Calendar, 1880. (Griffith & Farran.)—Reader's Handbook. By Dr. Brewer. (Chatto & Windus.)—Statesman's Yearbook, 1880. By F. Martin. (Macmillan & Co.)—Shemetic Origin of the Nations of Western Europe. By J. P. Yeatman. (Burns & Oates.)—Recollections of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. By his Son. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Old Celtic Romances. By P. W. Joyce. (C. K. Paul & Co.)—Popular Romances of the Middle Ages. By Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart., and E. Hinton Jones. (C. K. Paul & Co.)—Old Southwark and its People. By William Rendle, F.R.C.S. (Southwark: W. Drewett.)—Royal Windsor. 4 vols. By W. Hepworth Dixon. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Short View of the State of Ireland. By Sir John Harington. (Parker & Co.)—Ancient Use of Liturgical Colours. By C. C. Rolfe. (Parker & Co.)—Musical Hand-bell Ringers' Instructor. By Samuel B. Goslin. Part II. (London: J. Warner & Sons.)—Feudal Manuals of English History. By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.—The Genealogist. Vol. III. (London: (Bell & Sons.)—Christian Care of the Dying and the Dead. By the Rev. W. H. Sewell, M.A. (London: Simpkins, Marshall, & Co.)—Bassingbourne Churchwardens' Book. Part I. By the Rev. B. Hale Wortham. (Cambridge: Rivingtons.)—Etymology of some Derbyshire Place-names. By F. Davis. London: Bemrose & Son.)—Remnants of Old Wolverhampton. Part I. (Wolverhampton: Fullwood & Hellier.)—Ballyshannon: its History and Antiquities. By Hugh Allingham. (Londonderry: James Montgomery.)—Our Lady's Dowry. By Rev. T. E. Bridgett. (Burns & Oates.)—Canterbury in the Olden Time. By John Brent, F.S.A. (Simpkins, Marshall, & Co.)—Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. Carey-Elwes, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

For Terms and information as to replies, see the previous numbers of THE ANTIQUARY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Collinson's Somerset (23).

Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, Vol. I: if possible, unbound (22).

Vols. II., III., IV., V., of *Sussex Archæological Collections*. Apply to Mr. Hazlitt, 10, Tavistock Square, London.

Cruikshank's *Comic Almanack*, 1847, original edition, in good condition. Thackeray's *Kickleburys on the Rhine*. Third edition, with Prefatory Essay, &c. Thomas's *Burlesque Drama*, 1836; No. 2, *Bombastes Furioso*. Bewick's *British Birds*. First edition; Vol. II., *Water Birds*, 1804. Imperial, largest paper, unbound. Christmas Nos. of *Household Words* for 1853 and 1854 (25).

Armorial Bookplates. Dr. Howard, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath, Kent.

Emblems of the Saints, Husenbeth. Second edition, Longmans, 1860. H. O. Fleuss, 42, Bramah-road, Brixton, S.W.

Haigh's *Numismatic History of East Anglia*. Major Creeke, Monkholme, near Burnley.

Knight's London. Vols. III. to VI. John Alfred Starkey, 16, Hassard-street, Hackney-road, E.

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Early editions of *Poems* by John Keats, Charles Lamb, and Percy Bysshe Shelley.—*Poems* by J.R., 1850.—Hallam's *Poems*, published by Littlewood & Co.—Hallam's *Remains in Prose and Verse*, 1834 (27).

National Manuscripts of Scotland. Part I. (28).

The *Times*, from commencement to 1865 (30).

Ulster Journal of Archæology. Hill's (Rev. Geo.) "*Stewarts of Ballintoy*." Walton Graham Berry, Broomfield, near Huddersfield, Yorks.

History of Halifax. James, on *Worsted Manufactures* (35).

Hutchins' Dorset. Pamphlets, Books, Engravings, Water Colours, relating to Weymouth and Neighbourhood. H. A. Judd, Weymouth.

Pickering's *Diamond Series*—Virgil and Dante. Orelli—His larger edition of Horace (37).

FOR SALE.

Nineteenth Century. Vols. 1 to 6 (24).

A small collection of Egyptian antiquities, consisting of about 100 "small deities" mounted on oak blocks, a pair of urns, three amphoræ, scarabæi, bronzes, and various objects of interest. J. A. Allen, 15, Paternoster-square.

Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, original half calf, two vols., 4to; good preservation, clean copy, with some additional plates inserted; scarce; 4*l.* 4*s.* Lyson's *Cumberland*; half green morocco, edges uncut, very nice copy, 1*l.* 10*s.* Address—B.A., Box 18, Post Office, Launceston, Cornwall.

The *Times* (weekly edition). Vols. I. II. Quite clean. In millboard folio, morocco corners, elastic

bands. (Invaluable for reference.) Price 25*s.* English Cyclopædia, demy 4to. Two first divisions, Natural History and Geography. Eight vols. in four thick vols. Morocco, extra gilt. Price 50*s.* Address—John Alfred Starkey, 16, Hassard-street, Hackney-road, E.

A Black Letter Bible. Date 1575. Known as the "treacle" Bible, and as the "dotted" Bible; three title pages. Price 10*l.* Very rare book. Also the works of Ben Jonson (1640), with portrait. 4*l.* Address by letter in first instance, J. E. T., 87, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.

Letters of Junius, 1807. Pocket volume, calf, title inked, 5*s.* Cowper's *Poems*, 1814. Pocket volume, calf, 2*s.* 6*d.* *Matrimony* (a poem), 1779. Half calf, clean, 2*s.* 6*d.* (26).

A collection of valuable works upon Gothic Architecture, embracing last and best editions of Rickman, Bloxam, Parker's Glossary, Paley's *Manual of Mouldings*, Domestic Architecture of fourteenth century (Charles Dickens' copy), &c. (29).

Ruskin's *Examples of Venetian Architecture*, newly bound; folio complete, with cover of Part II. Very rare. 15*l.* (31).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn-road, Shepherd's-bush, London.

Monthly Papers, "Guild of St. Alban," from 1856 to 1861, inclusive. Danet's Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1700. Kennett's *Antiquities*, 1726. Locke's works, third edition. Three vols. Baxter's *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, 1662 (incomplete). Address—H. J. Hulbert, Eastgate, Taunton.

Florius, gilt calf, 1660, 4*s.* Ciceronis *Epistolæ*, calf, 1526, 5*s.* 6*d.* True Doctrine of Justification, 1651, 5*s.* 6*d.* Arabian Nights, calf, four vols., 1787, 7*s.* 6*d.* *Spectator*, eight vols., calf, 1767, 7*s.* 6*d.* Pope's Bull, calf, 1681, 7*s.* 6*d.* Tap's Black Letter Arithmetic, 1658, 10*s.* 6*d.* Warburton's Edition of Pope, with plates, nine vols., 1751, 12*s.* 6*d.* Butler's *Hudibras*, with plates, 1764, 15*s.* 6*d.* Gerardi Joh Vossi *Theses Theologicæ et Historicæ*, c1600, 5*s.* 6*d.* Abraham Cowley, *Poems*, gilt calf and edges, 1684, 23*s.* Black Letter *Homilies*, calf, 1640, 1*l.* 1*s.* Latin Bible, in boards. Coloured plates, 1520, 5*l.* 5*s.* Large folio of old French Engravings, Statues, &c. Gilt edges, bound in Russia, 1677, 5*l.* 5*s.* Homeliarius *Doctorum Basileæ* per Nic. Keslen, original binding, in boards and stamped leather, clasp. Homeliarius, &c., on parchment, covered with horn on cover, knobs on leaves. Coloured plate. Also every capital coloured or gilt. 1493, 5*l.* 5*s.* Stove's Survey of London. Black letter, 1603. 30*s.* Small Stove's Survey of London. Black letter, 1603. 1*l.* 1*s.* F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe-park-place, Plymouth.

The fower chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanshippe, by Thos. Blundeuell. Printed in Elizabeth's reign. What offers? (32).

Young's *History of Whitby*. Two vols., new binding; plates; 1825, 25*s.*; Marshall's *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, with Glossaries of Provincialisms and Dialects. Two vols., calf; splendid copy, 1796, 10*s.* 6*d.* (35).

Owing to pressure of matter, we are compelled to omit several exchanges, which shall appear in our next.



The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1880.

The Early History of Rome.

IT is commonly said by scholars that the old family legends of Rome *must be forgeries* of a much later period than the foundation of the City, because they show Greek influence, and therefore cannot be earlier than the conquest of Greece. Do not these scholars overlook the fact that the legends are only preserved to us in the history of Livy and the Antiquities of Dionysius, both of whom lived in the time of Augustus, and both refer to Fabius Pictor as their earliest authority? He lived in the sixth century of Rome, as we know from another part of Livy's History (i 44; xxii. 7),* that he was sent by the Senate to consult the Oracle at Delphi about the year 220 B.C., or 200 years before the time of Augustus; he was the first person to collect the family legends and commit them to writing, as they had previously been handed down by word of mouth from father to son for 500 years. Notwithstanding this, it is evident that they *do contain the true history*; but the work of Fabius Pictor is lost, and neither Livy nor Dionysius profess to give us the family legends; they have only drawn out a history from them according to their own ideas, and have naturally mixed up the ideas of their own period with these old legends; some

* Quintus Fabius Pictor, the oldest of our historians, adds that such was the number of those who were able to bear arms.—*Livy's Hist.*, i. 44. Fabius Pictor was also sent to Delphi to inquire of the Oracle by what prayers and offerings they might appease the gods.—*Ibid.*, xxii. 57 (*A. U. C.*, 536).

Quintus Fabius [Pictor] and Lucius Cincius, who both flourished during the Punic wars; each of those has related the actions at which he himself was present, with great exactness, as being well acquainted with them, but has given a summary account of those early events that happened soon after the building of the city.—*Dionys. Hal.*, book i. c. i.

VOL. I.

passages are evidently interpolations and cannot belong to the time of the kings. This especially applies to a passage which has misled all scholars from the sixteenth century to the present time, respecting the walls, which has led them to assume that there was no outer wall to Rome until the time of Aurelian, and to disbelieve the evidence of their own eyes when they see large remains of an outer wall of the time of the kings. Varro tells us that the original meaning of the word *murus* was a wall of earth (or the same thing as an *agger*) or rampart; all primitive fortifications are earth works, first scarped cliffs only with a mound formed at the bottom of the cliff by the earth thrown down to make the cliff vertical, which is called *scarping* it, and outside of that an enormous fosse was dug. Dionysius happens to give us the dimensions of the fosse of Servius Tullius, one of the later kings.* This was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep; and these dimensions were verified by the excavations of the Italian Government, under the direction of Signor Fiorelli, in 1876. In all probability the fossæ of the early kings, 200 years earlier, were still wider and deeper, we always find that the earlier fortifications are, the more gigantic is the scale upon which they are made; the *Fossæ Quiritium* were made by the joint kings, Romulus and Tatius (as we are told by Festus),† to isolate the city on the two hills, and make a strong fortress of it. This was the only really strong fortress in Rome, as all the other hills were commanded by the high table-land behind them, being, in fact, promontories from that in the valley of the Tiber.

* The weakest part of the city is from the gate called Esquilina to that named Collina, which interval is rendered strong by art: for there is a ditch sunk before it above one hundred feet in breadth, where it is the narrowest, and thirty in depth; on the edge of this ditch stands a wall, supported on the inside with so high and broad a rampart that it can neither be shaken by battering rams nor thrown down by undermining the foundations. This rampart is about seven stadia in length and fifty feet in breadth.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. ix. c. lxviii.

† Quirites autem dicti post foedus a Romulo et Tatío percussum, communionem et societatem populi factam indicant. . . . Quiritium fossæ dicuntur, quibus Ancus Martius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas fecerat, appellavit Quiritium.—*Festus, Mueller*, p. 254.

L

This King (Tarquinius I.) was the last who enlarged the circumference of the city by the addition of those two hills to the other five, having first consulted the auspices, as the law directed, and performed the other religious rites. Further than this the city has not since been extended, the gods, as they say, not allowing it; but all the inhabited parts round it, which are many and large, are open, and without walls, and very much exposed to the invasion of an enemy. And, whoever considers these buildings, and desires to examine the extent of Rome, he will, necessarily, be misled, for want of a certain boundary that might distinguish the spot to which *the city* extends, and where it ends; so connected are the buildings within the walls to those without, that they appear to the spectators like a city of an immense extent. But, if any one is desirous to measure the circumference of it by the wall, which, though hard to be discovered by reason of the buildings that surround it in many places, yet preserves, in several parts of it, some traces of the ancient structure; and to compare it with the circumference of the city of Athens, the circuit of Rome will not appear much greater than that of the other. But, concerning the extent and beauty of the city of Rome in its present condition, I shall speak in a more proper place.

THE CITY here means the city on the seven hills of the time of Tarquinius I., not the city of the Empire, and the wall mentioned is not the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., but left unfinished in consequence of the successful rebellion under Brutus, which ended in the Republic; the wall of Aurelian is built for miles against the outer side of the wall or rampart of Tarquinius II. The part left unfinished is on the level ground between the Prætorian camp and the Pincian hill, and is the weakest point in the defences of Rome, where the enemy has always entered.

The city of Athens is of about the same size as the city on the seven hills of Rome, *not* including the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., and eventually completed by Aurelian.

After Tullius had surrounded the seven hills with one wall he divided the city into four regions, giving to them the names of the hills.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. iv. c. xliii., xiv.

It is evident that all the ideas of this passage are of the time of Augustus, not of the kings. They are the ideas of Dionysius himself, and in his time the earthen walls and fossæ were looked upon as natural banks of earth and valleys. The wall which he mentions as being built upon is evidently that of Servius Tullius; and we know that during the excavations of the last ten years a row of houses of the first century was found built upon the great agger or rampart of Servius

Tullius in that part which was near the Portæ Collina and Esquilina, the gates which Dionysius mentions, and these were gates of THE CITY on the seven hills. Outside of those was what was known as the *Exquilæ*, the great burial ground of Rome in the time of the Republic, turned into public gardens in the time of Augustus, but never inhabited; this was enclosed by the wall of Tarquinius Superbus, from one great earthen fortress at the south-east corner of Rome, called the Sessorium, upon the wall of which the aqueducts were brought into Rome in the time of Nero, and were carried along the bank or rampart within the wall of Tarquinius to another great earthen fortress afterwards made into the Pretorian camp, the aqueducts can be distinctly traced along this bank from one fortress to the other, passing over three gates, the southern one, now called the Porta Maggiore, was formerly called by several names, *Sessoriana*, became one of the three gates, and (it was a triple gate) entered into the gardens of the Sessorian Palace, made on the site of the old earthen fortress; *Prenestina* by those going to Preneste; and *Laticlavia* by those going to Labicum; then over the Porta Tiburtina, now called di S. Lorenzo, and, thirdly, the Porta Chiusa, close to the Pretorian camp; there are two reservoirs for the aqueducts on this outer wall or bank, and a third also on the bank, close to the Porta Chiusa, through which the wall of Aurelian is carried, so that this reservoir was then out of use; another of the second century near the Porta Tiburtina (foolishly called the house of Cicero) was incorporated in the wall of Aurelian, and the outer wall of it still remains. Beyond the Pretorian camp northwards neither the wall of the kings nor the aqueducts were carried, consequently this has always been the weak point where Rome has repeatedly been taken by an invading army; but Dionysius evidently does not allude to this, he only means the wall of Servius Tullius, on which houses were built in his time, and in the great fosse. In the excavations made by Fiorelli a house of the time of the Republic was found standing in the fosse. This passage which is continually quoted by scholars as a proof that there was no outer wall to Rome does not prove anything of the kind, it only proves that neither Dionysius

nor modern scholars had studied the ground, or understood what they saw; they mistook primitive fortifications, such as we see in all ancient cities, for natural inequalities of the ground. That the writers of the first century did this is evident from their writings; for instance, Frontinus describing the entrance of the aqueduct into Rome says that they enter in the palace gardens—that is in the gardens of the Sessorian palace, now of S. Croce, as we see—then after being carried on the northern wall of that garden as far as it goes, one branch turns to the right over the gate, and along the high bank (*rivus altus*), which is, in fact, the rampart of the wall of Tarquinius II. to the Pretorian camp. Another branch goes straight to the west, carried on arches, called the arches of Nero, along the Celian hill, to the great reservoir near the arch of Dolabella, from which the water was distributed in various directions.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.



The Ancient Earldom of Mar.

PART II.

(Concluded from page 106.)

PASSING over the Earl of Redesdale's utterly unfounded charge against the Earl of Mar, in 1606, of fraudulently destroying deeds which *have never been proved to have existed*, the disparagement by Lord Redesdale of the Decree of Ranking in 1606, which disproves his lordship's groundless theory of a new creation of Mar of only forty-one years previously, is hardly surprising; but it contrasts strongly with the weight attached to the Decree by Lords Brougham and Cranworth, and by Lord Mansfield, who remarked in the Sutherland Case (1771) (a new creation being suggested), "When the nobility were classed in 1606, the evidence of a new creation to Sutherland might have appeared *had it existed*, but not so," &c. The Earl of Sutherland, in 1630, protested for still higher precedence, and similarly Mar, in 1639, began the series of seventeen protests, continued up to those of the late Earl, who died in 1866, for precedence as premier Earl to which it is well known the Earldom is entitled. By the terms of the

Decree (*higher not lower*), precedence might be claimed "by the subsequent production of more ancient documents."

In 1626 Lord Mar recovered from Lord Elphinstone some of the Mar lands (wrested illegally from his ancestors by the Crown, in the previous century) by a decision of the Court of Session declaring that—

The Lords of Council annul the pretended charters, specially that to Alexander (1426) as of none effect, and declare the pretended service *negative* whereby it was alleged to be found that Robert, Earl of Mar (1452), died not last vest in the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, as having no grounds but the said pretended possession by Jas. I. and II., with the said pretended Act (1457), and these to be *null and of none avail* with all that has followed or may follow thereon.

Hence the dealing with the ancient Earldom in 1426 and 1457, by the usurpations of the Crown, called by Lord Chelmsford a "solemn adjudication," and by Lord Redesdale "a settlement of the question dangerous to disturb," were disturbed and finally set aside, and Robert and his heirs formally declared the rightful holders of the ancient Earldom, not only by Queen Mary and the Act of 1587, but by the Supreme Court in 1626, from which there is no appeal, for (as Lord Brougham maintained in 1832) "*Decisions of the Court of Session before the Union are binding on the House of Lords.*" It is remarkable that this final and conclusive decision in 1626, ably propounded by counsel, proving a distinct recognition of the continued existence of the ancient Earldom, and disproving a "new creation," was passed over by the Lords of the Committee, in 1875, *in absolute silence*. It cannot be urged that the dealings in the 15th and 16th centuries with the old Mar Earldom, adjudged on in 1626, related only to the lands, for, as shown above, lands and peerage dignities were united till at least 1600, and in 1616 it appears a charter of the territorial *comitatus* was granted to the Earl of Dunfermline, which embraced the style and dignity of Earl. Far from the ancient Earldom held by Isabel in 1404 being "extinct," it may again be noted that in the Act of 1587 Robert, who died in 1452, is *ten times styled Earl of Mar*, and his heirs treated as "immediate heirs to the Countess Isabel;" and again by the Supreme Court in 1626 he was declared to be *Earl of Mar*.

In further proof of the continued succession to *heirs general* in the ancient Earldom of Mar, it was ruled in the Sutherland Case (1771) that "a dignity having *once* passed to, or through a *female*, it must *always* remain descendible to *heirs general*." The eminent feudal lawyer, the President of the Court of Session in 1754, maintained "by the laws of Scotland, where the descent to a Peerage is not limited by a deed or patent, it descends to *heirs general* or *heirs of line*."

Again (to quote the learned Lord Stair), "men's rights ought to be determined by the laws that were standing when the rights were acquired."

Further, the very presumption of a new creation of Mar in 1565 by an alleged charter (which Lord Kellie even admitted "is not on record, cannot be discovered," and "none was granted") must fall to the ground; for, by the law of Scotland (which alone can apply to the Mar Peerage), the well-known maxim prevails, "*De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*" (non-appearance is tantamount to non-existence). "If the existence can be established as well as the proof of its loss, proving the tenor is competent, but the process will stop at the outset *unless direct evidence* be adduced of its existence, and the cause of its loss accounted for satisfactorily."—"Erskine's Institutes," book iv., 1., 54.)

In 1707, the Union Roll of Scotch Peers, based on the "Decreet of Ranking," was formally adopted by the British Parliament, and the ancient Earldom of Mar was therein acknowledged, with its precedence of more than a century before 1565. Moreover, the position of the Peers "stands secured by the Articles of Union and the fundamental constitution of the United Kingdom, *not subject to alteration*." There is no Mar title "created in 1565" on the Union Roll, nor can it be placed thereon.

The attainder of 1715 was reversed in 1824 by Act of Parliament, in favour of John Francis Erskine, son of Lady Frances, daughter and only surviving child of the attainted Earl, who had married her cousin James Erskine, nephew of the attainted Peer. The said John Francis was *not* restored as grand-nephew and collateral heir-male (which he was through his father), but, as the Act ex-

pressly states as "*grandson and lineal representative* of the attainted Earl," both of which positions he held *only through his mother*. Lord Chelmsford regards this recent and plain recognition of female succession in the Mar Peerage, which should clearly preclude the claim of Lord Kellie the heir-male, as "An accurate description of his title without reference to the course of descent by which it is derived!" How, it is asked, can the relationship be "accurately described without reference to" the relative position of the parties, involving the pedigree which determines the descent? His Lordship and Lord Redesdale further attempt to discredit the female succession by the assertion that "the matter was not inquired into!" On the contrary, the inquiry took the solid form of a Report preliminary to the restoration, signed by the Attorney-General and Lord Advocate, in which, as in the Act itself, the male heirship is ignored and John Francis Erskine is declared to be restored alone as *his mother's heir*. This Report of Inquiry, lodged in the House of Lords, was refused in evidence by the Committee in 1870, while the same three Lords in the Nairne Case (1872) received the exact counterpart Report relative to Nairne, restored with Mar. At the second reading of the Bill for the restoration, Sir R. Peel and other speakers dwelt forcibly on the great antiquity of the "most ancient Earldom of Mar" then restored, while no allusion was made to a more modern title of Mar "created in 1565," which, if existing in 1715, is deemed by many to be still under attain. Each of the Peers restored in 1824 was required to prove a *lineal* descent which *carried the honour*: collaterals were not restored. Captain Bruce said, in the House at the time, "he regretted that being descended from a *collateral* branch of Burley, he was excluded from restoration."

Lord Cairns' "Judgment" consists of a very few short and general observations, stating that "a title created, as this title was created in 1565, descends to heirs male only." His Lordship's abstaining from even remote reference to documentary or other proof of the very existence of such alleged "creation" of Mar is not surprising, while Lord Chelmsford states "there is *no evidence of any kind* to assist us." Hence, in this

review of the case, the writer may be absolved from a charge of being one-sided, or of unduly pressing the evidence *against* Lord Kellie's claim, which evidence, consisting of Acts of Parliament, Royal Charters, and Decrees of the final Court of Scotland, &c. (regarded as conclusive against Lord Kellie by the Law Officers representing the Crown), is curiously termed by Lord Cairns—"mere surmises and suggestions on the part of the opposing Petitioner," expressions surely most applicable to the groundless presumptions of the Claimant, Lord Kellie.

In the teeth of the declaration of the Law Officers, on behalf of the Queen, that "Lord Kellie had *failed* to establish his claim," the three noble Lords reported that "the Claimant, the Earl of Kellie, hath made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1565." The Report was adopted, as a matter of form, by the House on the following day, February 26th, 1875; and that very day, *before* the usual process of taking her Majesty's pleasure thereon—a proceeding apparently irregular, to say the least—an "order" was issued to the Lord Clerk Register in Scotland, "to call the title of Earl of Mar, according to its place in the Roll of Peers of Scotland, and receive and count the vote of the Earl of Mar, claiming to vote in right of the said Earldom."

At the following election at Holyrood, in December, 1876, when Mar was "called in its place on the Roll," Lord Kellie answered and tendered his vote as if he held the ancient Earldom on the Roll, and over the heads of several peers who rank above his alleged new "creation in 1565:" his vote was received, while that of his opponent, John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch, was refused, though he had habitually voted as Earl of Mar, and his vote been received in spite of the individual protest of Lord Kellie. This caused vigorous protests to be lodged against Lord Kellie appearing in any way as Earl of Mar, and more or less in support of his opponent's position, signed by the Marquises of Huntly and Ailsa, the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, Morton, and Caithness, and Lord Napier and Ettrick.

In the following summer Lord Kellie

petitioned the House of Lords to alter the Union Roll by the excision of the ancient Mar Earldom and the insertion of the alleged new one of 1565, his Lordship "not desiring a precedency nor in any manner to disturb the ranking of the peers who now have precedence over him." The petition being disregarded, the Duke of Buccleuch moved a resolution (July 9, 1877) that it should be granted; but in an unusually full House the opposition (led by the Marquis of Huntly and followed by Lords Cairns and Selborne) was so strong that his Grace withdrew. A Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred, thereon declared that though there are precedents for adding to the Union Roll (by the insertion of peerages dormant or merged in higher dignities at the time of the Union) there are none for taking a peerage off, and they refused *in toto* to accede to Lord Kellie's petition. Hence the ancient dignity remains as ever on the Roll as "older than, and different from, that which according to the Resolution in 1875 was created in 1565" (using the words of the Select Committee).

Whatever position the alleged new title of 1565 may assume, every antiquary will rejoice that it is independent of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar known to Scottish history and fame, inherited in 1866, and still, by the law of Scotland, possessed by John Francis Erskine, the undisputed heir-general of the Earls restored in 1565 and 1824, and *next of kin* of his uncle Lord Mar, who died in 1866, and who since the death of his mother, Lady Frances, in 1842, was universally regarded as his uncle's heir, and whose position remains *untouched*.

The opinions expressed by a Committee of Privileges as to the ancient Mar dignity being "extinct" seem to have no legal significance, and the Resolution of 1875 (which is in any degree binding) did not even allude to the old Earldom, or to Lord Kellie's opponent who claimed nothing. It is indisputable that (as held by Lord Brougham, 1832) "titles of honour cannot be taken away except by express words in an Act of Parliament." Lords Cairns and Chelmsford stated in the House of Lords (1876) "An opinion of a Committee of Privilege is not a judgment." Further, "The Resolutions of the House of Lords in claims to dignities

are not judgments in any sense of the word ; the Lords have no jurisdiction, and do not pronounce any judgment, but merely certify their *opinion* ; the Crown is in no case absolutely bound by the Resolution, but may refer the case again to the House or elsewhere." — ("Cruise on Dignities.")

A "claim" to a peerage can be made *solely by petition to the Crown*, and the *only claim*, as the Attorney-General on behalf of the Queen observed, was made by Lord Kellie, who was throughout styled "the Claimant," while his opponent was termed "the opposing Petitioner," and as his counsel maintained to the end, *claimed nothing* : his petition and "case" in opposition to Lord Kellie were *received*, and were for years before the House as those of a Peer ; and when, in 1869, Lord Kellie sought to annul his vote which had caused a "tie" at the general election between two Peers, the House of Lords refused to interfere, and the validity of his vote as a Peer necessitated a fresh election. By the official "minutes" of these proceedings, he is described as a Peer, and his position has, as shown above, been in no way legally affected by the Resolution of 1875, that a new title was "created in 1565." This has been clearly admitted by the Select Committee and by several Peers in the House in 1877 and 1879. Lord Selborne stated, "The House in 1875 did not say the old Earldom was extinct;" Lord Cairns remarked, "We must be careful not to go beyond what was done in 1875;" while Lord Mansfield maintained that "he [John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar] still retains his Earldom of Mar, and every Scottish Peer is in exactly the same position." Neither law nor custom demand that a Scotch Peer should make a formal claim for what he already possesses, and while neither Lord Kellie nor any other opponent lays claim to the ancient Earldom of Mar, restored through female succession in 1565 and 1824, such action taken by Lord Mar would be unique and irregular, and would clearly necessitate other Scotch Peers, now in full enjoyment of their dignities, adopting a similar course, which is both unprecedented and unconstitutional.

As these facts become more widely known, the greater is the feeling against the "Resolution" and "Order" of 1875, by which Lord

Kellie has been suffered to appropriate a place and position to which by their very words he clearly has no right.

At the last election at Holyrood, in March, 1879, vigorous protests were sent by Lords Huntly, Crawford and Balcarres, Galloway, Mansfield, Stair, Caithness, Arbuthnott, Strathallan, and Blantyre, in longer or shorter terms "against the Earl of Kellie answering to the title of Earl of Mar by a creation of 1565, which is not on the Roll of Scotch Peers," adding that "John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar, is in exactly the same position as every other Scotch Peer, in no way affected by the decision of 1875, and hence he is now *de jure* and *de facto* by the laws of Scotland, reserved inviolate by the Treaty of Union, the actual tenant of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar on the Peerage Roll of Scotland," and they further protested "against his being at any time and in any way denied the rights and dignities he inherits as representative and holder of the said ancient Earldom."

HARRINGTON BEAUMONT.



Notes on some Northern Minsters.

(Continued from page 117.)

JORVAULX ABBEY



IS familiar through its Prior to the readers of "Ivanhoe," and who has not read it? In the vale of the Ure or Yore the folk still call it "Jorvaulx," but in other parts of Yorkshire (Rievaulx being mutilated into Rivers) it is still pronounced, "Gervayes. Oon off the flayrest chyrches that I have seen," so wrote Sir Arthur Darley to the "Lord Protector," Oliver Cromwell, "flayr medooze and the ryver runnyng by ytt, and a grett demayne of the most best pasterie thatt schold be in Yngland, ffor ssurly the breed off Gervayes ffor horses was the tryed breed in the northe." The visitors, minions of a king without pity or remorse, and careless of beauty and religion alike, stript off the lead and stacked it for sale ; and so the glorious church stood during the long winter till the spring opened the roads and summer made

them passable. Then the spoilers returned, and, carting away the stone as though it had been only a quarry, laid the minster even with the ground, so that now it seems like the lines of an architect's plan that was never completed, until the eye lights on the mouldering effigy in the midst of the crossing; the basement of an altar in the southern arm, and one actually standing in the north wing, which needs only pall and frontal to serve again for the holy office. I do not remember another instance of the kind. The doorway

Combe, Ford, and Cleeve have exceptionally a covered cloister, which, it must be remarked, is of late Perpendicular date. It is therefore quite possible that the undercrofts on the west side of Jorvaux, Fountains, and Kirkstall, may have furnished accommodation for the occupations otherwise carried on in the closed cloister of other orders. At Neath the range is broken by a gate-house, and at Byland and Beaulieu, where there are carrels (seats) in the nave wall, a narrow slype divided it from the west wall of the garth, and therefore are not in conflict with this suggestion.

The mass of buildings eastward of the dormitory requires very careful inspection. The position of the enormous kitchen with three fire-places is very unusual; but it has a parallel at Finchale, a Benedictine house; and the accommodation must have exceeded the needs of the infirmary, and supplied a guest-house for monks of the Order and other Religious on their journeys. An eastern chapel opening from the common house has only one parallel—viz., at Westminster, where it was disused in the 14th century, or perhaps at an earlier date. Here it may have been used for an early mass attended by the lay brothers, before going out to their field work. A holy water stoup is also a rare, probably an unprecedented, feature in a slype. The explanation may be found in the surmise that, as in other abbeys of the Order, the stairs used in the daytime for going up to the dormitory were originally placed in it. Unfortunately the refectory has been wholly swept away, so that we have no grounds for determining its position; whether, as in some exceptional instances, parallel to the church, or, according to the normal precedent, at right angles to it. The indications point to the former position. The site is kept in admirable order. It was laid open in 1805 by the agent of the Marquis of Ailesbury, when the happy discovery of the base of a pillar, which had been mistaken for a mill stone, but resisted all efforts to uproot it, led to a regular disinterment of the remaining buried footstalls.

FINCHALE.

The road from Durham to Finchale is monotonous and dull after the glories of the



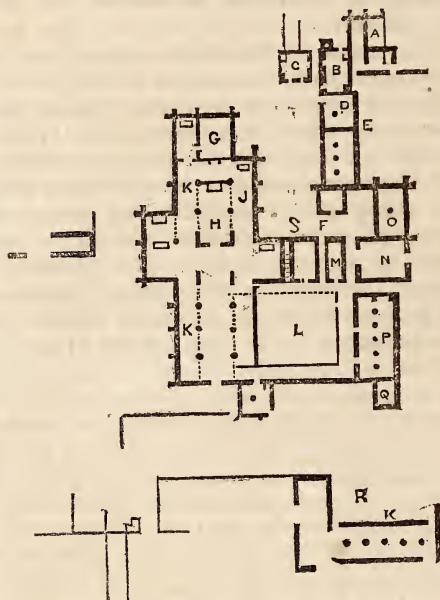
JORVAUX.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A Infirmary | G Refectory, etc. | N Presbytery |
| B Guest House | H Slype | O Rood Screen |
| C Stairs | J Parlour | P Garth |
| D Kitchen | K Chapter House | Q Cellarer's Hall |
| E Chapel | L Sacristy | R Guests' Entry |
| F Dormitory | M Nave, Choir, &c. | S Gong, etc. |

in the south wall of the presbytery is not of common occurrence in a Cistercian abbey. The entry at the south-west corner of the nave, used by guests, bears correspondence to a similar arrangement at Beaulieu, Tintern, Byland, and Nétley.

It is a well-ascertained fact that the Cistercian cloister normally was only provided with a pentice roof over its alleys, although

"city on a hill," and those winding wooded walks, which add to the beauty of its famous river. But the site of the abbey is very fine; it stands on a slight eminence above a curve of the Wear, thickly shadowed by trees as it sweeps swiftly along its way to S. Cuthbert's home. But it is in a most miserable condition, since the decease of the S. Godric's Association some years since; and the troops of rough and irrepressible holiday makers from the pits are alleged to be the cause why it is not duly and decently fenced in. Kirk-



FINCHALE.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A Prior's Lodge | G Lady Chapel | N Common House |
| B Guest House | H Choir | O Gong |
| C Douglas Tower | J Aisle | P Refectory |
| D Kitchen | K Aisle | R Guest House |
| E Infirmary | L Garth | S Chapter House |
| F Slype | M Parlour | |

stall, near Leeds, used to be the scene of similar disgraceful riot; but I am told, what I hope is now fact, that proper restrictions are employed to prevent its recurrence. No sign of any similar precaution is visible at this place.

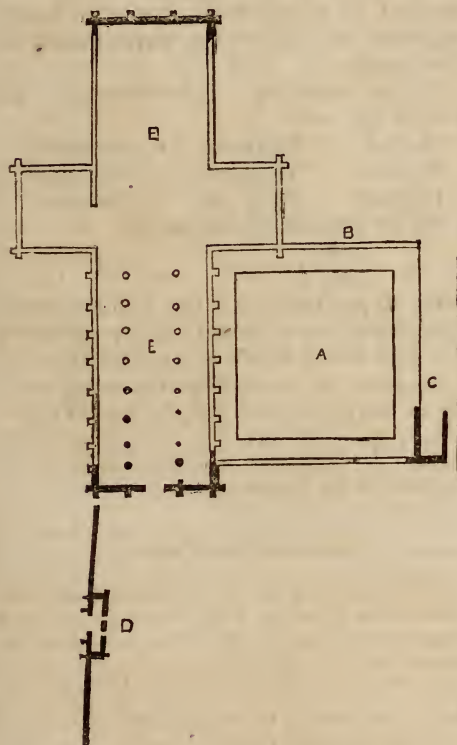
The remains here are considerable, and afford a curious instance of enforced economy on the part of the Benedictines. It was the hand of the monk which pulled down the chapel of the transept and the

aisles of the choir and nave, in times of necessity, which supervened even in the course of rebuilding, and a patchwork appearance was the inevitable consequence. As at Jorvaulx, the mass of buildings eastward and westward of the cloister forms the most important feature in the arrangement. When we have determined the position of the infirmary and its adjuncts, these portions still present every stimulant to inquiry and suggestion, only, I fear, in some degree, to thwart, foil, and provoke the investigator. The endeavour must be always empirical, which essays to map out decisively the lesser buildings of a monastery. The changes in most houses, though not so signal and evident as here, were not infrequent; rebuilding was only less common than recasting; and if the interwoven phases of architecture puzzle the expert, what hope remains for the archæologist in unravelling the maze of chequers, chambers, offices, alleys, slypes, and the like? If he makes the attempt, it is at the peril of his reputation, and with some ugly suspicion at his heart that he has been only hazarding mere guesses at truth. Unhappily, even Surveys are not a whit more helpful than Inventories in such minute details. I deprecate all such vain labour and speculative ingenuity.

GUISBOROUGH PRIORY.

Guisborough is in the ownership of such a faithful custodian, that if it had not been leased as a quarry the site would have rivalled Jorvaulx in its preservation. Unfortunately we are tantalised with the sight of a superb east end 92 feet high, with the case of a magnificent window, 60 x 28 feet, and fragments of rich tracery which once formed the termination of a vista measuring 367 x 68 feet, and equal, within a few feet, to the cathedrals of Exeter, Worcester, and Lichfield. Indeed, amongst all the famous abbeys of England, Bury St. Edmund's, Abingdon, Glastonbury, and St. Alban's only surpassed it in size. Green turf now covers the place where its ancient glories stood, and it required the labour of fifty men, who were out of employment, during two successive springs to clear away the mounds and groves of walnut-trees. This is a noble lesson to others in philan-

thropy and reverence for holy sites. A portion of a gateway of the twelfth century, and the fragment of a later undercroft connected with the refectory are the only remains of the conventional buildings. The havoc has been as complete as at Tewkesbury. The superb tomb of the Bruce, who was the founder, has been rudely broken up, the sides with knights on sentinel, and prelates in meditation line the porch of the parish



GUISBOROUGH.

A Garth
B Site of Chapter House, &c.

C Refectory
D Gate House

church; the upper slab of marble forms the "table" of the altar; one end representing the King of Scots has disappeared; but the corresponding part, showing the Blessed Virgin surrounded by Austin Canons in surplice and cope, has been recovered from a distant place to which it had been removed.

(To be continued.)

The Origin of Language by Gemmation.

IN speaking of the origin of language, we must distinguish between its historical and essential or metaphysical origin. When Dr. Donaldson, in his "New Cratylus," analyses language into "pronominal elements," he gives us the ultimate atoms rather than the embryo form. Taking the comparison of an oak, we might say that Dr. Donaldson has analysed the oak into its carbon, oxygen, &c., but has said nothing about the form of the acorn. In the following remarks an attempt is made to describe the earliest embryo language, and the process by which it was gradually broken up into parts of speech. Firmly believing that language grows and is not made, that it is natural and not artificial, we venture to borrow an illustration from another department of natural history. Dr. Carpenter, in his "Comparative Physiology," describes the process of multiplication of animal life by gemmation in the case of the Hydra as follows:—

The gemmæ which are to become independent "zooids" at first appear as knob-like protuberances from the body of the original "stock;" they gradually increase in size, and come to present something of its own form; an aperture is then seen at the free extremity, and around this tentacula begin to sprout. During this period the cavity of the bud communicates with that of the stock, and the former is, of course, at first supplied with nutriment entirely by the latter; and even after the tentacula of the bud are sufficiently developed to enable it to obtain food for itself the communication remains open for a time, as appears from the fact that either of the stomachs is distended when the other is fed. As the bud advances towards completeness, however, the aperture contracts, and is at last obliterated; the stalk itself, by which it is attached, gradually becomes more slender, and is at last broken by any slight effort on the part of either the Hydra or the Gemma; and the latter thus set free henceforth leads a life of entire independence.

The observation of Mr. Reid* is well worth the attention of philologists no less than of mental philosophers.

If we could obtain a full and distinct history of all that hath passed in the mind of a child from the beginning of life and sensation till it grows up to the use of reason—how its infant faculties began to work, and how they brought forth and ripened all the various

* Reid on the "Intellectual Power of Man," quoted by Miss Edgeworth in her "Parents' Assistant."

notions, opinions, and sentiments which we find in ourselves when we come to be capable of reflection—this would be a treasure of natural history, which would probably give more light to the human faculties than all the systems of philosophers about them since the beginning of the world.

Just in the same way, as it appears to us, primary cries grow and develop offshoots which become independent cries or words. Much has been said by philologists, especially by Horne Tooke, about the mutilation and contraction of words. But antecedent to all mutilation and contraction there must have been growth, and, if we may use such a word, protraction. The order must have been simple cries—protraction into complex cries—analysis into words, *i.e.*, articulation. We will illustrate this by undoubted facts in the history of language in our own times. We have adopted from the Greek the termination “ism” to imply sect or denomination. We talk of Calvinism, Mohammedanism, Eclecticism, Mesmerism, &c., and then we sometimes add, or any other “ism.” “Ism” has budded off into an independent vocable. Again, we hear of anthropology, conchology, geology, &c., until the termination or bud “ology” assumes in our ears an independent power of its own, a definite significance; and we speak of the “ologies,” and coin a word “sociology,” utterly regardless of anything but the dictates of linguistic instinct.

Once more, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, &c., when associated with the fair sex, convey the notion of young-ladyhood, until that heyday of girlhood comes to be represented by “Miss in her teens.” Now, this germinating power, which we see even an effete old language has not quite lost, we hold was strong and vigorous when Nature once

put forth her power
About the opening of the flower.

Starting from the above examples as a basis, we would claim others, which, if not clear proofs, are, at any rate, illustrations of our doctrine. In the words “mine,” “thine,” “hisn,” “yourn,” “ourn,” we find “n” representing possession. The same is found in cognate dialects—French and German. We know that “mine” comes to be pronounced “mi-un” = my own; hence we suggest that we have affiliated “own” upon the possessive pronoun.

So with the “s” of the possessive case.

Surely the “s” is an inflection, the “s” of the declension most common in Latin and Greek, not a contraction of the pronoun “his,” for it marks the possessive for feminine as well as for masculine nouns.

We attempt another illustration. We say “Desirable,” “Movable,” “Lovable”—the “able” being evidently analogous to the -abilis or -ibilis of the Latin, “Amabilis,” “Mobilis,” &c. Now, there is no word in Latin for “able” at all like “abilis” or “ibilis.” Whence, then, comes the “able” in English, except as an offshoot—a development of a termination?

Let us introduce a few illustrations from the classics:—

Didōmi.	Dido-omi.	A-giver-am-I.
Tithemi.	Tithe-ami.	A-putter-am-I.
Histemi.	Histe-ami.	A-setter-am-I.

Then by force of generalisation.

-omi }	} or eimi	am-I
-ami }		

Now, we are aware that this is just reversing the order of the common Theory—which we will state in the words of a great authority.

Gesenius, in the Hebrew Grammar, speaking of the inflections, has the following:—

The inflection of the Preterite in respect to person, number, and gender, is effected by the addition of fragments of the personal pronouns (affirmatives) to the end of the ground-form. . . .

In the Indo-Germanic tongues the inflection by persons originated in the same manner, by appending pronominal forms, as is shown in Sanskrit and Greek—*e.g.*, from the stem *as* (to be), Sanskrit *asmi*, *eimi*, Doric *emmi* for *esmi*, I am, where the ending *mi* belongs to *moi* and me; Sanskrit *asi*, Doric *essi*, thou art, where *si* is nearly equal to *su*; Sanskrit *asti*, *esti*, he is, where it corresponds to the pronoun *to*, &c.

Now, we venture to suggest that the process has been just the reverse of this. We believe that the pronouns are a development of the inflecting organisms budded off from the parent stock, emphasised into independent vocables. In support of this, we submit the following argument:—1. If the inflections are fragments of pronouns, whence come the pronouns themselves? What origin can we ascribe to the pronoun? 2. If agglutination were the process by which inflection has been formed, we might reasonably expect that later languages and dialects would exhibit the greater number of elements agglutinated to the stock words, whereas the very reverse is the fact. The Hebrew verb involves not only the

person of the subject, as the Greek and Latin, but of the object also. "I-have-killed-him," "Thou-hast-killed-them," "He-has-killed-her," &c., being all one word. 3. The whole tendency of language, as we know it in historical times, is analytic, and not synthetic.

It is the tendency of modern language to find a separate name for each separate thing, to work free of complex names. It is a well-known dictum in the schools, that in Logic there is no verb—that is to say, that for purposes of exact thought we must resolve the bundle of ideas expressed by the verb or time-word and take the ideas separately. The farther we get back in the history of language the more complex forms do we find, until we may fairly conjecture that originally the whole sentence was a single utterance, like the cry of the parrot—"Give-poll-a-bit," and this utterance was by the generalising power of the rational mind articulated or analysed into parts, which parts are ever being again subdivided into simple elements, or, to employ the physiological metaphor, budded off into independent organisms.

At any rate, it seems clear that many inflections, or rather modifications, of the root are in themselves utterly insignificant—that is to say, not suffixes or affirmatives, of remnants of added vocables; but modifications proper—as, for examples, blue, bluish, red, reddish. We have never heard any one attempt to show the termination—ish, to be a mutilated vocable suffixed. Or such terminations—ment, in banishment—ness, in goodness; can they be referred to any distinct independent origin? Are they not rather instinctive modifications of the root? Moreover, we have within the history of literature examples of words that have grown quite as certainly as we have, of words that have been chipped and contracted. Words may in many respects be like human works of art—especially the current coin of the realm, subject to continual diminution; but, on the other hand, they are in other respects no less like the works of Nature, growing and expanding from little to great, from simple to complex.

Let us begin again from another point of view. Let us suppose the first "rational animals" beginning to converse, and in this

inquiry we get some guidance from the incipient rationality of the child, and the approximation to rationality in the parrot, and dog, and other intelligent brutes.

A parrot can be taught to say, "Give-Poll-a-bit," or "I-think-the-more;" but these are simple utterances, *i.e.*, utterances of one undivided, unanalysed feeling, bearing the same relation to language proper that a picture or statue does to a written description of the same subject. The sentence in the mouth of a parrot is as simple and inarticulate as the imperative "Go" in the mouth of a rational being. A parrot might be taught to utter, "Give-me-some-more," "I-think-the-more," "The-more-I-have-the-more-I-want;" but it requires reason to analyse these sentences, and to pick out the word "more"—to identify it with a simple idea, and so to make a general name of it.

A dog employs different cries to represent different feelings; the growl, the bark, the whine contain the matter of language, but want the spirit by which simple cries germinate or bud off general names. No doubt the growl, the bark, and the whine, when applied to the same object—as, for example, the dog's master—have some one shade of modification in common. That shade of modification to the rational mind would become a name—"Master."

Let us take the case of a rational mind to which had been introduced an apple by the means of four senses, seeing, touching, smelling, tasting. The grunt of approval in a pig becomes a quadruple cry in a rational animal:

I-see-apple.
I-touch-apple.
I-smell-apple.
I-taste-apple.*

Then *vi rationis*, because it is a rational mind belonging to an "articulate-speaking man," "apple" is budded off into an independent word, to be applied to the same object under any other circumstances. Let us suppose a child saying, "Thes," Put thou, "Dos," Give thou, "Tithes," Thou putttest, "Didos," Thou givest, that is instinctively using a similar element in the cry (in this

* Professor Earle, in his "English Grammar," ventures as far as the "seeming paradox" that the sentence is the raw material of the verb.

case "s") to express a similar element in the feeling. Then by generalisation this common element, the "s," is budded off into "su," Thou.

Why the human mind should take one inflectional form rather than another we can no more determine than why a dog should growl when he is angry, why a man should shake his head when he means to deny, why he should nod when he means to assent. It is true that horizontal lines convey the impression of unfixedness, and vertical of fixity; but why? We are not attempting to discuss all the causes at work that have made any given language such as it is. There may be a thousand modifying influences at work, climate especially; for we suppose it would have been impossible for an Athenian to have retained his pure Attic accent in the fogs and mists of Iceland. We do not deny the processes of combination, contraction, and substitution; but we contend that language owes its origin mainly to a natural growth, an instinctive development of independent organisms, which we venture to compare to the reproduction of the zoophytes by gemmation.

R. HENNIKER.



Expenditure of Edward III.

By Sir JAMES H. RAMSAY, Bart.

THE subjoined extracts from the public records of the reign of Edward III. having been made for the purposes of a work which could not reproduce them *in extenso*, it has been thought well to offer them to the public through the columns of THE ANTIQUARY. No apology need be offered for the publication of these interesting statistics, which have never appeared in print except in the case of the Issue Rolls of the 44th year, which were printed by Mr. Francis Devon, late of the Record Office. The student perhaps should be warned that the Issue and Receipt Rolls for the entire reign of Edward III. were arranged in wrong order by Mr. Devon. Edward III. was crowned on the 1st February, 1327, during the currency of a Michaelmas term; the receipts and expenditure for the rest of that term were therefore entered as

of Michaelmas term—Michaelmas term in the first year—in strictness, perhaps, Michaelmas term *ending* in the first year. The ensuing term was Easter in the first year; and the term after that became Michaelmas in the second year, or Michaelmas ending in the second year. Mr. Devon, assuming that Easter in the first year must precede Michaelmas in the first year, began the series with the Roll for the former term, continuing with that for the latter term, and so on, first Easter and then Michaelmas throughout the reign; the result being that no account was given of the expenditure from February to Easter, 1327, while a Roll was offered for Michaelmas, 1377, months after Edward III. was dead. This mistake affects the chronology of all the extracts from the Michaelmas Rolls printed by Mr. Devon, and also the entire Roll of Michaelmas 44 printed by him. The reader will be struck with the extraordinary fluctuations of an expenditure which could vary from 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.* to 154,000*l.* in the half-year. In substance, peace or war made all the difference, but there was also a general tendency towards increased expenditure as the reign went on. The receipts apparently varied as much as the expenditure; wherever the totals of the Receipt Rolls have been noted they have been found to approximate closely to those of the corresponding Issue Rolls; and this, in fact, was a matter of necessity in those days of "hard" money, where the disbursements were limited by the amount of cash which in one way or another could be made available for the purposes of the Exchequer. Entries of payments are frequently found cancelled by reason of the subsequent restitution of the tallies for payment tendered to the creditors. These "restored" tallies appear to have been dishonoured drafts, brought back to the Exchequer because the persons on whom they were drawn had refused to cash them.

The expenditure for the first term, or rather half-term of the reign (7 February—18 April, 1327), is large—viz., 44,022*l.*, the amount being swelled by payments made for the expenses of Queen Isabella's descent on England. The half-yearly amounts then run from 10,000*l.* to 21,000*l.* till we come to Michaelmas 1331–32, when

the total rises to 59,776*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; the amount being probably due to preparations for war with Scotland, and the funds being doubtless provided by the Bardi, Peruzzi, and other merchants, as the king's revenue at that time did not amount to anything like that sum. The expenditure again fluctuates between 17,000*l.* and 73,000*l.* per term, till we come to Easter, 1337, and Michaelmas, 1337-38, when the totals sprung up to 137,000*l.* and 130,000*l.* These enormous sums—which were only reached twice again during the reign—were due to reckless subsidies to Flemish and German auxiliaries, and other preparations for the war with France, which may be said to have begun in July, 1338; the war with Scotland still continuing. By this time the king's revenues had largely increased through the liberality of Parliament; but a very considerable proportion of the money spent must have been derived from the loans, the non-payment of which involved the Florentine merchants in general bankruptcy in January, 1345.* The expenditure again fluctuates in the same strange way from 7,000*l.* to 93,000*l.*, which was the sum spent in Michaelmas term 1342-43. Of this sum 65,000*l.* was spent in one week—the week ending 19th October, 1342—61,000*l.* being taken out for the king's expedition to Brittany. This money was found by William de la Pole and Company. The item does not appear in the corresponding place on the Receipt Roll, therefore we cannot say whether the money was repaid or not; but, in general, the king's practice appears to have been to repay the home loans, which were usually of moderate amount, but not the foreign loans, which were usually of large amount. 102,000*l.* was the sum spent in the term, Michaelmas, 1345-46, the term preceding the Crécy campaign. For the next eight years the average must be struck somewhere between 37,000*l.* and 87,000*l.* In Easter term, 1355, offensive and defensive measures in Gascony, Picardy, Scotland, and the home coasts, bring up the amount to 136,000*l.* The climax is reached in the summer of 1369, when the preparations for the renewed war with France, after the rupture of the peace of Bretigny, produce an

expenditure for Easter term of 154,000*l.* Down to Michaelmas, 1375, the annual totals continue very heavy.

Where the totals are given in exact figures, the sums are those found added up at the ends of the Rolls. Where the totals are given in round numbers the totals are wanting on the Rolls, and the sums given are the produce of the daily or weekly totals found on the Rolls, without the shillings and pence; the round numbers therefore are always under the mark.

The details of the expenditure of the 44th year will be examined with interest. That year was selected because the Rolls were in print. The expenditure was heavy, but not of the heaviest, the amount having been exceeded in eleven other years. If we blend the two terminal totals, the reader will see that out of a grand total of 149,261*l.*, war accounts for 87,866*l.* public works (without fortifications) take 2373*l.*, and the king for his private unvouched expenditure 8566*l.* Edward III. was in the habit of drawing large sums in this manner, sometimes going down in person to the Exchequer to see the money duly told out by the chancellor and treasurer. On the 24th May, 1368, he drew 19,000*l.* in this manner, the money being stated to be part of King John's ransom or "finance." It will be seen that the Royal household absorbs four times as much as all the rest of the public service. As a further instance of the king's extravagance, we may take the immense sum paid for the possession of Hugh de Chatillon, one of the French king's captains, who had been taken prisoner in the autumn of 1369 by a private knight.

The results exhibited by the analysis of the receipts for the twentieth year are not less curious. The year is one of the heaviest available, the Receipt Rolls for some of the heaviest years being defective; and it is a fairly typical year, as the Crown was in the enjoyment of all, or nearly all, the regular revenues it ever possessed during this reign. The Customs were at their highest, or nearly so; the wool duty was at 4*s.* the sack, besides the "Old Custom" of 6*s.* 8*d.*; the dues on general merchandise were at the rates established in 1322 by Ed. II., and confirmed by Ed. III. in 1328.* The King

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 397, citing J. Villani.

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 525, 527.

had obtained a grant from Parliament in June, 1344, of a "fifteenth" from the counties and a "tenth" from the boroughs, for two years; with a grant from the clergy in convocation of a "tenth" for three years: these were the regular grants asked for in times of pressure, and few higher grants were ever made. The revenues of the "Priorities Alien," *i.e.*, the monastic endowments attached to foreign houses, had been impounded in 1338 or 1339. If we blend the totals for the two terms, we get a grand total for the financial year from Michaelmas, 1345, to Michaelmas, 1346, of 158,590*l.* 13*s.* 0*½d.* Of this sum the old landed and feudal revenues of the Crown only produce 7360*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; even if we add the two cognate heads of "Fines" and "Vacant Sees," the total is still under 10,000*l.*; the receipts from the Mint and Exchange Offices at the Tower, and the dues of the Court of Chancery, add little more than 2000*l.*; the "Sundries" are practically made up of repayments of cash advances made from the Exchequer to favoured individuals, and might really be struck out from both sides of the account. For the huge balance of 133,000*l.* the King is dependent on Parliamentary taxation or loans; and accordingly the grants of Parliament and Convocation (including Customs) supply 75,000*l.*, the ultimate deficit of 58,000*l.* being made up by hand-to-mouth borrowing.

The proportion contributed by the clergy is very striking—24,410*l.*, or, with vacant sees, 25,327*l.*, as against 28,682*l.*, which is the amount of the direct contributions of all the laity. The amount of the clerical tenth corresponds with the anticipations we should have formed from previous calculations;* but the amount of the lay subsidy does not. In the eighth year of the reign it was arranged that the fifteenths and tenths should be levied at the same rates as in the previous year: those same rates of assessment were retained all through the reign, and the contributions therefore became fixed amounts.† But the Subsidy Roll of the forty-seventh year, printed by Mr. Topham, in the "Archæologia," gives the amount, without Chester and Durham, as 38,170*l.* 9*s.* 2*½d.*‡ We cannot offer any explanation of the discrepancy; but even

assuming that the highest figure gives the more correct amount, the total legitimate revenues of the Crown, ordinary and extraordinary, would amount to only 110,000*l.* for the whole year, or 55,000*l.* for the half year, so that whatever more was spent, and the amounts overspent were enormous, must, apart from accidental windfalls, have been procured by either oppression or dishonesty. It will be seen that in the expenditure of the forty-fourth year, out of a total not much below the total of the receipts for the twentieth year, the "loans repaid" stand for only 12,249*l.* 4*s.* 10*½d.*, as against 58,066*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* borrowed on the other side of the account. The analysis of the items has not been found free of difficulty; a margin of allowance for errors must be claimed, but the results are believed to be substantially correct:—

TABLE I.

Issue Rolls, Ed. III. (Partly from the Pell Rolls, partly from the Auditor's Rolls, in the Record Office).

Year of reign.	A. D.	Term.	Amount.
1	1327	{ Michaelmas (7) Feb.—18 Apl.) }	£44,022 0 0
—	1327	{ Easter (Easter to Mich. 1327.) }	20,479 7 7
2	1327-8	{ Michaelmas. (Mich. 1327 to Easter, 1328.) }	17,290 15 4 <i>½</i>
—	1328	Easter . . .	16,471 10 2 <i>½</i>
3	1328-9	Mich. . . .	18,179 5 7
—	1329	Easter . . .	21,249 0 6
4	1329-30	Mich. . . .	15,516 8 9 <i>½</i>
—	1330	Easter . . .	18,085 11 6 <i>¼</i>
5	1330-1	{ Mich. (no To- tals, weekly or daily.) }	—
—	1331	Easter . . .	17,074 5 2
6	1331-2	Mich. . . .	59,776 9 9 <i>½</i>
—	1332	Easter . . .	10,572 8 7
7	1332-3	Mich. . . .	26,036 16 9 <i>½</i>
—	1333	Easter . . .	22,817 10 8
8	1333-4	Mich. . . .	28,602 10 10 <i>½</i>
—	1334	Easter . . .	17,330 16 9 <i>½</i>
9	1334-5	Mich. . . .	56,120 14 0 <i>½</i>
—	1335	Easter . . .	53,207 5 5 <i>½</i>
10	1335-6	Mich. . . .	47,061 0 0
—	1336	Easter . . .	73,762 0 0
11	1336-7	Mich. . . .	39,611 0 0
—	1337	Easter . . .	137,641 19 2 <i>½</i>
12	1337-8	Mich. . . .	130,094 3 5
—	1338	Easter . . .	35,187 5 6
13	1338-9	Mich. . . .	37,627 14 4 <i>½</i>
—	1339	Easter . . .	40,129 3 2 <i>½</i>
14	1339-40	Mich. . . .	61,171 16 0 <i>½</i>
—	1340	{ Easter. (Rolls defective.) }	—
15	1340-1	Mich. . . .	7,522 0 0

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist.," ii. 549.

† See "Rot. Parl.," ii. 371.

‡ Vol. vii. 338.

TABLE I.—(continued.)

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
15	1341	Easter . . .	£11,206 0 0
16	1341-2	Mich.	36,885 0 0
—	1342	Easter	58,305 0 0
17	1342-3	Mich.	93,382 0 0
—	1343	Easter	31,670 0 0
18	1343-4	Mich.	47,141 0 0
—	1344	Easter	26,101 0 0
19	1344-5	Mich.	48,946 0 0
—	1345	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
20	1345-6	Mich.	102,613 0 7
—	1346	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
21	1346-7	Mich.	87,518 5 8
—	1347	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
22	1347-8	Mich.	66,465 18 10½
—	1348	Easter	59,412 16 4½
23	1348-9	Mich.	51,842 7 9
—	1349	Easter	47,429 3 8
24	1349-50	Mich.	68,463 17 3½
—	1350	{ Easter. (Im- perfect.) }	—
25	1350-1	Mich.	71,421 6 7
—	1351	Easter	87,902 3 0½
26	1351-2	Mich.	54,656 18 11½
—	1352	Easter	62,488 8 5½
27	1352-3	Mich.	45,155 14 7
—	1353	Easter	54,509 2 7½
28	1353-4	Mich.	70,090 12 3
—	1354	Easter	37,940 19 10½
29	1354-5	Mich.	86,001 7 5
—	1355	Easter	136,101 3 1½
30	1355-6	Mich.	105,592 17 6
—	1356	Easter	62,096 13 4
31	1356-7	Mich.	40,696 5 7
—	1357	Easter. (No Roll.)	—
32	1357-8	Mich.	89,747 14 11
—	1358	Easter	67,848 17 3
33	1358-9	Mich.	66,079 7 2
—	1359	Easter	116,559 7 5
34	1359-60	Mich.	40,354 2 2½
—	1360	Easter	33,890 5 6
35	1360-1	Mich.	100,552 13 7½
—	1361	Easter	57,801 16 4½
36	1361-2	Mich.	71,231 4 8½
—	1362	Easter	88,958 14 10½
37	1362-3	Mich.	8,042 4 4
—	1363	Easter	53,133 0 8
38	1363-4	Mich.	50,161 6 9½
—	1364	Easter	85,261 4 4½
39	1364-5	Mich.	37,462 4 6½
—	1365	Easter	41,748 14 10
40	1365-6	Mich.	71,572 5 2
—	1366	Easter	54,752 13 0½
41	1366-7	Mich.	62,239 0 0
—	1367	Easter	45,652 0 0
42	1367-8	Mich.	51,462 0 0
—	1368	Easter	48,635 0 0
43	1368-9	Mich.	95,590 0 0
—	1369	Easter	154,068 0 0
44	1369-70	Mich.	76,744 18 1
—	1370	Easter	78,516 13 8½
45	1370-1	{ Mich. (Rolls) incomplete.) }	—

TABLE I.—(continued.)

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
45	1371	Easter	£35,147 0 0
46	1371-2	Mich.	18,446 18 10
—	1372	Easter	120,353 0 0
47	1372-3	Mich.	83,466 14 5
—	1373	Easter	116,447 0 0
48	1373-4	{ Mich. (doubt- ful, ink faded.) }	103,385 6 11
—	1374	Easter	94,316 0 0
49	1374-5	Mich.	103,250 0 0
—	1375	Easter	50,077 10 1½
50	1375-6	Mich.	55,122 19 9½
—	1376	Easter	51,035 7 10½
51	1376-7	Mich.	55,840 7 10
—	1377	{ Easter. (to 21st June.) }	38,249 8 0½

TABLE II.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll, Michaelmas, 44 Edward III. (1 October, 1369 to 8 April, 1370).

1. Civil Service : including home administration ; salaries of justices, constables of castles, and other officers ; collection of taxes ; ordinary diplomacy, &c. £2,515 5 1½
2. Household : including king's private wardrobe, and all accounts passed through the great wardrobe not assigned to Naval and Military Services, or any other special head 12,284 0 9
3. Privy Purse : Money paid to the king direct, and not vouched under any other head of expenditure 4,932 18 4
4. Buildings and Works (Westminster, Queenborough, Sheerness, Eltham, Leeds, Rochester, &c.) 2,165 12 7½
5. Naval and Military 41,822 0 10
6. Gifts and Pensions : including alms and charities ; allowances to King's Hall, Cambridge ; St. Stephen's, Westminster ; Charter House, &c. 4,852 10 7
7. Loans Repaid 870 0 0
8. Advances made from the Exchequer to individuals (to be repaid) 364 17 5½
9. Queen Philippa's debts 1,385 11 1
10. Price of Hugh de Chatillon—Prisoner bought from Sir Nicholas de Lovaigue 4,510 0 0
11. Lions and Leopards at the Tower 41 7 10
12. Sundry : including lands bought for king at Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich ; Queen Philippa's Hearse, &c. 1,000 13 5½

£76,744 18 1

TABLE III.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll, Easter, 44 Edward III. (22 April, 1370 to 22 Sept. 1370).

1. Civil Service, as before . . .	£1,856	9	8½
2. Household, „ . . .	4,821	17	2
3. Privy Purse, „ . . .	3,633	6	8
4. Buildings, „ . . .	208	1	3½
5. Naval and Military, „ . . .	46,044	19	1½
6. Pensions and Gifts, „ . . .	2,378	3	3
7. Loans Repaid, „ . . .	11,379	4	10½
8. Advances (to be repaid), „ . . .	1,509	5	7½
9. Hugh de Chatillon, balance . . .	100	0	0
10. Lions and Leopards . . .	33	9	0
11. Sundry . . .	551	18	5

£72,516 15 1½

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Receipts of Michaelmas Term, 20 Edward III. (1st Oct. 1345 to 10 Apl. 1346).

1. Old Crown Revenues: County, burgh, and hundred fermes; quit rents; forest receipts; profits of escheats, forfeitures, wardships, marriages, &c. . .	£5,060	7	2½
2. Fines . . .	547	2	4½
3. Vacant Sees and Abbeys . . .	775	3	6
4. Customs . . .	6,878	7	2½
5. Receipts of Hanaper in Chancery (enrolment of deeds, &c.) . . .	269	10	2½
6. Profits of Mint and Exchange Offices at Tower . . .	1,280	3	8½
7. Fifteenths and Tenths from Counties and Boroughs voted in Parliament . . .	27,844	6	4½
8. Tenths from Clergy voted in Convocation . . .	14,870	18	9
9. "Priorities Alien," impounded by king . . .	2,796	19	10
10. Arrears of Wool Grants from 12th and 15th years . . .	1,524	3	4
11. Sundry (chiefly cash advances from Exchequer repaid) . . .	4,782	19	10½
12. Loans—Home Loans repaid ultimately . £27,772	6	6	
Foreign Loans not repaid . . .	13,333	6	5

41,105 12 11
£107,735 15 3½

TABLE V.

Analysis of Receipts of Easter Term, 20 Edward III. (April 25 to Sept. 20, 1346).

1. Old Crown Revenue . . .	£2,299	13	4½
2. Fines . . .	499	18	11½
3. Vacant Sees and Abbeys . . .	142	15	3
4. Customs . . .	17,670	7	11
5. Receipts of Hanaper . . .	495	8	1
6. Exchange, &c. . .	171	16	11
7. Fifteenths and Tenths . . .	838	3	2½
8. Tenths from Clergy . . .	5,358	2	6½

TABLE V.—(continued.)

9. Priorities Alien . . .	£1,384	18	4
10. Arrears of Wool Grants . . .	121	11	4
11. Sundry, as before . . .	4,910	14	11
12. Loans repaid ultimately . . .	£14,712	16	0
Ditto not repaid . . .	2,248	10	11

16,961 6 11
£50,854 17 9

The Siege of Colchester.

(Concluded from page 25.)



SUNDAY, July 2.—Strong guards kept that night to prevent the Besiegeds escape Northwards, we having notice of their intention.

Monday, 3, and Tuesday, 4.—Little of moment happened except a Porter, or Chamberlain, coming from the Bell, in *Grace-church-street*, stole into the Town, with intelligence of the Earl of *Holland's* raising an Army in and about *London* for their relief.

Wednesday, 5.—The Besieged sallied out with a strong party, commanded by Sir *George Lisle*, surprised our Guard at *East-bridge*, and gained two Drakes, but advancing to the main Guard, were routed by Col. *Whaley's* Horse, commanded by Major *Swallow*; 19 slain on the place, the Drakes recovered, and our former ground also; Lieut.-Col. *Weston*, Lieut. Col. *Weeks*, and 80 odd Prisoners were taken, most of them sore cut for shooting poisoned bullets (20 of them died the next day). On our part we had slain Lieut. Col. *Shambrooke* and some others of Col. *Needham's* Regiment, who were engaged. Capt. *Moody* on our side wounded, and taken prisoner, and one Lieutenant and Ensign, and 40 private Soldiers of ours taken prisoners also.

Friday, 7.—Col. *Scroop* sent from the *Leaguer* by our General with a Regiment of Horse, to engage the Forces under the Duke of *Buckingham* and Earl of *Holland*, got into a body to raise the Siege.

Saturday, 8.—News of Col. *Rossiter's* routing the *Pontefract* Forces at *Willoughby* field, where 3 Troops of the Army were engaged and many of the men wounded; Col. General Sir *Philip Mouncton*, Major General *Biron*, and divers Officers of quality, taken prisoners by Col. *Rossiter*.

Sunday, 9.—News of the Earl of *Holland* and Duke of *Buckingham's* being routed in *Surry*, and of the Lord *Villiers* being slain by Sir *Michael Levesey* and Major *Gibbons*, who commanded a party of Horse of the Army.

Monday, 10.—Several of the Besieged came away to us; news came this Day of the taking of 600 Horse in *Northumberland*, and of Sir *Francis Ratcliff*, Col. *Tempest*, Col. *Grey*, and other prisoners, taken by Col. *Lilburn*.

Tuesday, 11.—We had a Gunner and a Matrose shot, as they were battering St. *Mary's* steeple. News came this Day of the Earl of *Holland's* being taken prisoner by Col. *Scroop*, and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, and others of quality, and that Col. *Dalbeer* was slain, and their whole force dispersed at St. *Neol's*, in *Huntingdonshire*.

The 12 and 13.—Little of moment happened, only Mr. *Fohn Ashburnham* offered in exchange for Sir *William Massam*, but not accepted; and this Day the messenger who came to Our General with a Letter of the taking of *Waymer* [Walmer] Castle, in *Kent*, took his opportunity and carried it into *Colchester*, to the Lord *Goring*, and took up arms there.

Friday, 14.—The new Battery being raised against St. *Fohn's* from the Lord *Lucas's* House, 2 pieces of cannon played thence, made a breach in the wall: The Soldiers entered, fell on immediately, drove the Besieged out of the first Court-yard into the Second, and thence into the Gate-house, and the same day a strong party of Horse and Foot fell upon the *Hyth* and stormed the Church, and took all the Guard therein prisoners, being about 70, and that Night we possest ourselves of the *Hyth*, and a great part of the Suburbs, which much troubled the Besieged: the *Suffolk* foot did well in this service.

Saturday, 15.—The Gate-house being a place very considerable and mighty advantageous for us, Our General resolved to storm the same, though it had a strong work before it, whereupon 6 Soldiers, for 3 shillings a piece, undertook to throw in Granadoes, and 20 men to carry ladders for half-a-crown apiece, and a commanded party of Foot to storm, led on by Major *Bescoe*; which accord-

ingly they did as soon as 8 pieces of Cannon had given fire upon the Besieged, and the Granadoes did great execution, the Ladders were placed with much advantage, the Besieged much dismayed, forced to quit their works and fly into the Gate-house, one Granadoe kindled their Magazine and blew up many of the Besieged, the rest were taken prisoners and slain: the Prisoners confest they were above a hundred in the Gate-house and work, and few of them could escape; 13 at one place were pulled out the next Day from under the rubbish. This night the Besieged endeavoured to escape with their Horse, commanded by Sir *Bernard Gascoigne*, and past the River between the *North-Bridge* and *Middle-Mill*, and had the Miller for their guide; but the Miller, when he came into the Closes, ran away, and the Pioneers after him, and our centinels giving fire, the Besieged retreated: the Suburbs were fired in 6 or 7 places, which burnt in a most dreadful manner all night long, that the town might be seen almost as well by Night as by Day, so great was the Flame. And on Sunday, the 16 other streets were set on fire, with design to consume the whole Suburbs, but by the industry of the inhabitants and Soldiers it was prevented. This Day our General had certain intelligence, that an Army of Scots under Duke *Hamilton* had invaded the Kingdom and joined the Cavaliers under *Langdale*.

Sunday, 16.—Our General sent a summons again to surrender the Town: The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas* jointly returned answer (in writing), under their hands to our General, That if the Trumpeter came any more with such a summons, they would hang him up. The conditions then offered to the Soldiers were Liberty, and Passes to go to their several homes, submitting to the authority of Parliament.

Monday, 17.—Again more houses were fired towards the North-street and other places. This Day our General had certain news brought him of the Surrender of *Pembroke* Town and Castle, *Langhorn* and *Poyer* submitting their lives to mercy.

Tuesday, 18.—Their Horse again attempted to break through towards the North, but were beaten in again.

Wednesday, 19.—Seventeen of the Besieged this day came over to us, and their Horses were all drawn this Day into the Castle-yard, and a certain number out of every Troop was chosen to be killed, and there were told in the *Castle Bailey* 700 Horse belonging to the Soldiers.

Thursday, 20.—They killed their Horses; one Butcher ran away rather than he would do it. The Besieged at Night drew out their Horse at 12 of the clock, and afterwards at 2 of the clock in the Morning to escape, but our men were in such readiness they durst not advance.

Friday, 21.—News came of Capt. *Batten's* Revolt to the Revolted Ships, deserting the Parliament, and turning to the King.

Saturday, 22.—Several Soldiers ran from the Besieged, much complaining of their diet in Horse-flesh; and a Trumpeter was this Day sent again to expedite the exchange of Sir *William Massam* for Mr. *Ashburnham*, but the Besieged refused it, as also to admit of the exchange of the rest of the committee, though they had Gentlemen of very good rank offered for them (quality for quality) in exchange.

Sunday, 23.—The Besieged roasted a Horse near the North-bridge, to make the Soldiers merry at the entrance with such diet; this Day our General had intelligence of Col. *Lambert's* engagement with the *Scots*, near *Appleby*; where above 200 *Scots* were slain, Cl. *Harri-son* and others on our part wounded.

Monday, 24.—Nothing of moment.

Tuesday, 25.—The Besieged had a hot alarm round the town about 12 at night, and a party in the meantime fired the middle Mill, with the loss of three men, and cut off a sluice, but the Fire did not take, so the design proved ineffectual at that Time; at the same time we shot 20 Arrows (with papers of advertisement affixed) into the Town, to undeceive the Soldiers; acquainting them with what conditions were offered them, and shall still be made good unto them, if they come out; which coming to some of their knowledge above 200 came out by that Day 7 Night.

Wednesday, 26.—Nothing of moment.

Thursday, 27.—A Troop of Lord *Capell's* sallied out, and took 3 or 4 men, as they were working upon the Line, near St. *Botolph's*, and wounded 1 miserably, being a country Soldier and but a Spectator.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 28, 29, and 30.—Nothing of moment.

Monday 31.—In the Night about 20 of them with Spades, 6 only having Muskets, past the first centinel as Friends, saying, they were come to make an end of the Work where they wrought the Night before, but were fired upon by the Second Guard, had a Lieutenant slain, and retreated, and took a Serjeant with them Prisoner.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.—A Cornet, Quarter-master, Corporal, and 1 Trooper came away with their Horses.

Wednesday 2, and Thursday 3.—There came several Soldiers from the Besieged, much complaining of their ill diet with Horse-flesh, and said it was attended with gentlewomen in white gowns and black hoods (meaning Maggots) so that they could not eat it, and that it had brought many of them to the Flux.

Monday, 7.—Nothing of moment happened: this Day it was resolved at a full Council of War, to proceed by way of Approaches in order to a Storm.

Friday, 11.—Nothing of note. This Night 30 Houses were burnt.

Tuesday, 15.—Many Men came over this Day from the Besieged, and the poorer sort of People began to rise for want of Bread.

Wednesday, 16.—They rose in great Numbers, and came to the Lord *Goring's* Quarters, some bringing their Children starved to death, they crying out as long as Horse-flesh, Dogs, and Cats were to be had, they did not complain. This Day the Mayor of *Colchester* sent a letter to the General. That the inhabitants might come out, for that they had no provision, it being all seized by the Soldiers. Our General returned answer, He pitied their condition, but to grant that, was to make the Town hold out longer, and did not stand with his trust to permit it. This Day we had the news of the killing and dispersing of the Prince's Forces, by some Horse and Foot of the Army, commanded by Col. *Rich*, near *Deale*; and also of the regaining of *Tinmouth* Castle by Sir *Arthur Haselrig*.

Thursday, 17.—The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, who before threatened to hang our Trumpeter if he came any more with a message for a Parly, desired our General they might send to the *King's*

Forces, and if they had not relief within 20 Days, they would then Treat. Answer was returned by our General, that he hop'd in much less Time than 20 Days, to have the Town without Treaty. All things are preparing in order for a Storm.

Friday, 18.—No action but preparation for storm.

Saturday, 19.—The Besieged sent for a Treaty to surrender.

Sunday, 20.—The General returned an answer to their offer for a Treaty, That all Soldiers and Officers under the degree of a Captain (excepting such as have deserted the Army since the 10 of May last) shall have Passes to go to their several homes; and all Captains, and Superior Officers, with Lords, and Gentlemen to mercy.

Monday, 21.—The Besieged turned out of the Town in the Night, many Men, Women, and Children, but the next Morning took them in again.

Tuesday, 22.—The Besieged sent out Major *Sheffield*, one of the committee that was prisoner in *Colchester*, that they would surrender upon honourable conditions, and desired to know the meaning of the word Mercy. This Day the News of routing the *Scotch* army came, which we sent into the Town.

Here Ends their Diary.

APPENDIX.

August 25.—A Council of War was called by the Besieged, in which it was agreed to march out in two Bodies, and in a resolute manner to storm the Enemies Line, relieve themselves, or perish in the Attempt; but a mutiny arising, the design was laid aside, and a treaty for Surrender agreed upon.

August 27.—This Day Articles for and concerning the Surrender of the Town and Garrison of *Colchester* were agreed upon and signed.

August 28.—Which on this Day were duly performed in every part, and about two o'clock in the afternoon General *Fairfax* entered the Town, and after riding round the same, went to his Quarters and appointed a Council of War, which met at the *Moot Hall*; *Sir Charles Lucas*, *Sir George Lisle*, and *Sir Bernard Gascoigne* were sentenced to die; the latter was reprieved, but the two former were

Shot the same Evening on a green spot of Ground on the North side of the Castle, from whence their bodies were conveyed to *St. Giles's Church* in this Town, and there privately Interred.

Their funerals were afterwards Solemnized in a magnificent manner, on the 7th of June 1661, and about the same Time, a black marble Stone was laid over the Vault, with the following Inscription, cut in very deep and large characters.

Under this Marble ly the Bodies of the two most valiant Captains, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, Knights, who for their eminent Loyalty to their Sovereign, were on the Sixth day of August, 1648, by the command of Thomas Fairfax, the General of the Parliament Army, in cold blood barbarously murdered.

COLCHESTER; printed and sold by W. KEYMER; by whom will shortly be published a new Edition of the History of the Siege of Colchester, by M. Carter, Quarter Master General in the King's Forces during the Siege.

It may be added that the exact spot on which *Sir Charles Lucas* and *Sir George Lisle* were executed is still shown, under the northern wall of *Colchester Castle*; and that to the present day the belief is most strong, not merely that the grass does not grow—which is a fact—but that it actually refuses to grow on the place where those gallant gentlemen shed their blood *pro rege et patria*.

Sir William Guise, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, writes to us in reference to the introductory paragraph of this paper, on page 21:—"Why should an historical event be termed 'the resistance of a loyal town to a body of fanatical and unprincipled rebels?' It is surely time that this great contest should be treated *historically*, and with the calmness and freedom from passion which a lapse of more than two hundred years most amply justifies. I am one of those—in common, I apprehend, with the great majority of thinking Englishmen—who feel thankful that that contest terminated as it did. There were great principles at stake on both sides, and neither

the one party nor the other can justly be styled *unprincipled*. No doubt both parties to that quarrel were *fanatical*, as men are apt to be who are enthusiastically united in what they believe to be a good cause."



Original Notes by Robert Burns.



R. W. McILWRAITH, of Dumfries, lately communicated to the *Edinburgh Daily Review* the following interesting facts relating to the Poet Burns :—

"There has just turned up at Dumfries an old book which will possess considerable interest to students of the character of the Poet Burns. It is Volume VI. of 'The Works of Lawrence Sterne, M.A.' in seven volumes. (Thomas Armitage, Dublin, 1779.) It seems to have belonged at one time to Burns, and the evidence of this is to be found in several characteristic notes on the margin of the pages in the poet's own handwriting. The volume includes 'The Koran, or Life and Character and Sentiments of Tria Juncta in Uno, M.N.A., or Master of No Arts.' It contains 203 pages, and at page 146 Burns has commenced to give expression to his feelings as he read. Paragraph 166 of the text is as follows :—'I never drink ; I cannot do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three—the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting.' Upon this Burns says :—'I love drinking now and then ; it defecates the standing pool of thought. A man perpetually in the paroxysms and fevers of inebriety, like a half-drowned, stupid wretch condemned to labour unceasingly in water, but a now and then tribute to Bacchus is like the cold bath—bracing and invigorating.'"—*R. B.*

I quote (adds Mr. McIlwraith) a few more paragraphs, and give the Poet's comments in inverted commas :—

169.—Free thinkers are generally those who never think at all.—"Quibble."

44 (part iii.)—St. James says—Count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations.—"Ah."

53. A lady of my acquaintance told me one day, in great joy, that she had got a parcel of the most delightful novels to read that she had ever met before. They call them Plutarch's Lives, said she. I happened, unfortunately, to inform her ladyship that they were deemed to be authentic histories, upon which her countenance fell, and she never read another line.—"Good."

53. A servant-maid I had once—her name was not Dorothy—returned home crying one day because a criminal whom she had obtained leave to go to see executed happened to get a reprieve.—"Human nature."

75. In this paragraph there are disquisitions on the inclination in the most indifferent cases to favour one side of a question more than another. Two men boxing, two horses running, two cocks fighting, two dogs snarling—even two fishwomen scolding, though all equally unknown—one will naturally take part with one or the other, we must determine ourselves.—"Whim enters deeply into the composition of human nature—particularly Genius."

95. I asked a hermit once in Italy how he could venture to live alone in a single cottage on the top of a mountain, a mile from any habitation ? He replied that Providence was his very next door neighbour.—"Admirable."

16. A very curious and authentic letter has been lately brought to light, from the Queen of Scots to Elizabeth—which makes the latter's chastity not so problematical a point as general history left it to be. See the Annual Register for 1759, page 323.—"I would forgive Judas Iscariot sooner than Queen Elizabeth. He was a mercenary blackguard, she a devil, genuine, neat as imported from—Hell." This note is written in pencil, but, though faint, is quite decipherable. The phrase "genuine, neat as imported," smacks of the Excise.

125. This paragraph tells the story of Count Gleichen, who was captured by the Saracens, gained his liberty by the aid of the Sultan's daughter, obtained a dispensation from the Pope to keep two wives—his Christian and Saracenic—lived happily with them, and erected a monument over their tomb.

Query—"Is love like a suit of ribbons, that one cannot share it among womankind

without lessening the quantity each should have?" (This note also is in pencil, and is not quite so legible.)

128. It was said, very justly and refinedly, by a lady mentioned in one of Swift's letters, that in men desire begets love, and in women love begets desire.—"True."

100. A friend of mine once had conceived a particular aversion to persons who had been born with red hair. He carried this strange prejudice to an extravagant length. He used to say that he could never confide in a friend or a mistress of this complexion—for that the men were false and the women frisky. . . . "Golden locks are a sign of amorousness. The more love in a woman's composition the more soul she has." (This note, written originally in pencil, has been rewritten in ink.) "The Gowden Locks of Anna" will at once occur to many readers.

Since Burns' death, the volume, thus annotated by the Poet, has been in the possession of more than one person. It is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Dodds, chaplain of the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries.



Church Restoration with Experiences and Suggestions.

PART I.

IT is a matter of congratulation that church restoration has not been overlooked among the varied subjects to be treated in the ANTIQUARY. Indeed, it is a subject of paramount importance; the most valuable of the antiquities of our country being our ancient churches, of which the nation may well be proud. It is ours to enjoy and to study these works, and to profit by all they have to teach us; it is equally our duty to uphold them lovingly, that we may hand them down to posterity intact, and especially as faithful evidences of their own history.

Apart from the grand minsters, of which we have so goodly a number, our country contains about 12,000 parish churches of old date, to all of which should be applied the proper principles of restoration.

The great revival of interest in these ancient buildings has now lasted for nearly forty years :

during this period they have received more attention and expenditure than has ever been bestowed on churches during the same period since the introduction of Christianity into our land. Yet it is but too painfully true that this lavish use of money has often inflicted irreparable injury upon many of their fabrics. Some have been so thoroughly renewed that the old work is gone! in many the so-called restoration has been more or less an injury to the ancient aspect of the building; while the sacrifice of this has been no help to those high uses to which everything else must be made subordinate. This has been attended by a waste of funds, which, if rightly laid out, would have helped forward sound church restoration in many ways.

After all these years, after all that has been spent, and all that has been done and written, a "Society for the Protection of ancient buildings" is found to be necessary, and true principles have yet to be set forth by lovers of antiquity for the use of the custodians of our ancient churches.

I do not, however, take a gloomy retrospective view of what has been done. Most of our churches that have been restored are well restored. Even in those where there are features to be regretted, there is really much that is good to call forth satisfaction—for at least the fabric has been rescued from decay for a length of years.

We may indeed well congratulate ourselves that this age should be the one above all others remarkable for the calling forth of that spirit of self-sacrifice, without which these costly works, for so high an object, could never have been accomplished. With all this, however, and while there are among our workers many who have no need to be told what are the true principles of church restoration, there are others who have but a very vague conception of the rudiments. Then, too, many of our best writers on this subject have their hands too fully occupied to give the length of time that matters of detail demand, and without which, injury must be occasioned.

We have recently seen a well-known architect called upon by his clients to construct a high-pitched roof, instead of a flat one, to an important abbey church.* Supposing the later

* We refer to that of St. Albans.

flat roof to be past repair, no plan is more faultless than to restore a roof to something like its original pitch, particularly when, as in this instance, its presence would add so much to the dignity of the building. A new Society whose object is the protection of ancient buildings, aided by some of our best-known church architects, addressed some remonstrances upon the expediency of this course, without much avail, but with much expression of opinion upon the shortcomings of the work. A few weeks only pass, when, to the surprise of many, the same Society has to make an almost similar complaint against one or two of the very architects who had aided them on the former occasion, for an almost similar treatment of another large building. Observers of these matters might have thought that the remonstrances in the first case would have rendered extra care observable, even if there were natural differences of opinion with respect to the state of repair of the superseded flat roof. Nevertheless in this very case we have testimony of the removal of an ancient string-course, without any necessity at all, for it could easily have been preserved, were the roof flat or high. We now hear that it is contemplated to destroy the fifteenth century west front, in order to erect a modern one in an earlier style. What can be thought of the knowledge of church restoration among its best professors, when this state of things prevails amongst us?

We go to one cathedral : from a distance it appears very like a new building ; so large an amount of modern work has been added, while the expenditure has been unstinted. Others show screens removed, tombs taken up and shifted, roofs altered, floors relaid without regard to old slabs or other memorials, and many other works that an antiquary must deplore.

Let us then look at certain features of church restoration which are wrong and should be avoided.

Canterbury Cathedral once had a Norman west tower and a leaded spire. Both are swept away.

But it may be said, and with reason, that many years comparatively have passed since this was done. Yet this spirit of bringing all parts of an ancient church to a so-called harmony is one of the most common and the

most false principles in church restoration. In practice, however, it is more common for later work to be swept away, in order to substitute our own notions of some earlier design.

Who is there, of even limited knowledge, who cannot readily call to remembrance examples of fifteenth century windows cut out and lancets inserted, good substantial flat roofs taken off and higher ones substituted to agree with an older design, and in many cases where such works were not at all called for by the wants of the building?

Another common error shows itself in the treatment of stonework. Stonework is often found in a dilapidated state, some stones being decayed, but others not so. All is frequently removed, instead of the decayed ones only, and often many of those which are simply worn are also removed. Now a worn stone may be not at all an unsafe one, and there is no reason to object to it on account of its appearance; yet decayed and worn alike are often removed to the weakening of other parts of the work. In how many instances, even where this has not been done, has the work been subjected to a process of "combing down," with no object except to "smartening up"—as the workmen call it—the appearance of these buildings whose antiquity is their pride.

Stone tracery especially suffers from treatment of both kinds—removal and scraping. I could name a large church, where only two summers ago I saw the heads of traceried windows worked out of large solid slabs of stone taken out and discarded because one end was decayed : this decayed part, with a little loving care, could readily have been cut out and a new piece of stone inserted. As it was, leadwork with its iron bars, plastering, and face work, had to be cut through and disturbed.

Restoration often means a destruction of old work which has survived the worst period of the last century, as well as the tooth of time, to be copied in these latter days in new work : the old has disappeared to give place to a new copy.

Another error is noticeable in the treatment of woodwork. It is seldom that a beam is altogether worthless, and often many which are discarded could be spliced ; old benches are capable of similar treatment.

The reglazing of windows formerly inflicted serious injury to our churches. This is now less frequently the case, since unhappily the old glass is all but gone. Better attention is now also generally given to the replacing of small fragments, but the havoc that has been made even in recent years is cause for serious regret. Much care is very requisite in the treatment of glass. Even in a church where I had taken the pains to specify how a few small fragments of stained glass were to be refixed, the glazier calmly offered them to me "for myself," and I had great difficulty to get his work altered in order to insert them.

As much injury to old stained glass has been occasioned by neglect in keeping the leadwork sound, as has ever been done by fanaticism, and the little that remains will require examination from time to time in this respect.

Religious bias—and few men in earnest are free from it—is another hindrance to correct restoration; and an old church has been not unfrequently the ground of contention for men of different schools, who for the fleeting fashion of the hour, will obliterate many marks of the past. With many, all works later than the Reformation are cast out as unworthy to remain. The Church of England has no reason to be ashamed, but far the reverse, of the last 300 years of her history. Yet the treatment of her parish churches will sometimes lead us to think that such is the general feeling.

In Mr. George Godwin's work on the "Churches of London" (1838), we have a view of an interesting little building. There is a rare Elizabethan or Jacobean font, a gallery-front of the same date, and a later reredos with the peculiarity of the seven candlesticks, separately carved in oak, above its cornice. All this has gone, and in place of the screen is (or was recently), a new and gaudy thing of modern taste, quite out of keeping with the building.

Then we must not forget that there is the reverse of this class of treatment, though the picture is equally painful.

(To be continued.)



Historic Notices of Rotherham.



MR. GUEST has lately published some Historical Notices of Rotherham in a handsome folio volume,* the least merit of which is the fact that it contains upwards of 700 pages. Its introduction describes topographically and historically the appearance of the country surrounding Rotherham at the earliest period of British history. The town itself is situated at the juncture of the Don with the Rother, and on land which had once formed a portion of the Brigantine Forest; and the inhabitants of the district were among those who offered a most determined resistance to the disciplined troops of the Roman invaders.

The work is by the hand of one of the oldest of the citizens of Rotherham, who lets us know that he has already exceeded the Psalmist's "four-score" years. The list of local and neighbouring subscribers contains many of the foremost names in the district; but the character of the work entitles it to a much wider circulation. Only 300 copies of the work are struck off, of which 50 are on large paper.

It would be a fortunate day for antiquaries and archæologists if every large and important town in England had in it so zealous, enthusiastic, and able an annalist as Mr. Guest. We use the word "annalist" designedly, for in his preface Mr. Guest modestly declines to be regarded as an "historian," asking credit for being nothing more than a "collector and compiler;" this, as he too modestly writes, "implies on my part only diligent research, instead of my aspiring to the chair of the learned historian, to which I have no claim."

We are not quite sure that we could grant this request, did we not remember that though Herodotus writes somewhat to the same effect, still everybody who delights in his "researches" is willing to concede to him the name of the "Father of History."

However, without stopping to dispute about names, let us at once say that Mr. Guest has spent several of the ripest years of his life in unearthing a large mass of valuable

* "Historic Notices of Rotherham, Ecclesiastical, Collegiate, and Civil. By John Guest, F.S.A. (Workshop: Robert White. 1879.)

manuscript documents which relate to Rotherham, and which have hitherto lain buried away in the vaults of the Record Office and of the British Museum, and in the Churchwardens' accounts of his native town. And these he has so arranged and methodized as to produce what we should decidedly call a very interesting and instructive narrative. This he commences with a brief outline of the days of the Romans in Britain, and their contests with the painted Brigantes of Yorkshire; describing their roads and their camps, and stations on and near the Don. Next he shows us the British encampments by which the neighbourhood of Rotherham was fortified against the invaders; and relates how after

town was made by the granting of charters establishing a market and a fair; and he brings before us the beauty and magnificence of its parish church under the fostering care of Archbishop Rotherham, with all the state and attractiveness of a local minster. It is pleasant to learn from a writer like Mr. Guest, whose sympathies are by no means on the side of the Roman Church, that the Abbots of Rufford did not misuse the power and influence which they enjoyed as Lords of the Manor of Rotherham, but were "identified in every way with the earliest civilization of the township."

Mr. Guest is of opinion that the original structure of the church at Rotherham was



THE CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE.

the Conquest the site of the present town was granted by the conqueror to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortain, dispossessing its Saxon owner, Acon; how he conferred on him the Manor, with its church and its mill, with its right of pasturage in the adjacent meadows, and of pannage for swine; and how from him again the Manor passed to the De Vescis. He gives us the owners' early charters relating to the Manor, the church, and its lands, and the bestowal of the latter at the beginning of, or just before, the reign of Edward I., on the monks of the powerful Abbey of Rufford. He shows us how the next step in the growth and prosperity of the

Saxon, but that it was afterwards absorbed in a larger Norman building, to which the Abbots of Rufford and Clairvaux added in later times a Decorated nave and tower; though he is not clearly convinced what share in the work belonged to the Abbey and what to Archbishop Rotherham. It is agreed, however, that, as it now stands, having been subjected to a restoration by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, it is a magnificent specimen of the Perpendicular style, and one of the finest parish churches in Yorkshire. The old Town Hall and Market House of Rotherham, Mr. Guest tells us, was of far more recent date than the Church, being built almost entirely



THE OLD TOWN HALL AND MARKET-PLACE.

of wood; and there is a quaintness about the building which makes us anxious to reproduce it in our columns, as happily we are permitted to do by the courtesy of the author and publisher.

We must leave Mr. Guest to describe the other interesting parts of his town as it was four hundred years ago; its Jesus College, —the creation of Archbishop Rotherham; —its ancient gates, its gilds, and its “cucking stool;” on each of which subjects our readers will find information between pages 53 and 86. His chapter on the biography of Archbishop Rotherham, the great Churchman and statesman, and the chief benefactor of his native town, is also well deserving of perusal, as a most successful attempt to rehabilitate a worthy, all but forgotten outside and away from his native Yorkshire. This chapter, we should add, is mainly taken from the MSS. of the Rev. W. Cole in the British Museum. Not less interesting are the chapters devoted by Mr. Guest to the history of the wayside Chapel on the Bridge over the Don, to the history of the Grammar School, to the details of the Parish Church, before and subsequent to its restoration; to the Court-Baron of the Manor, to the various grants from the Crown, and to the history of Nonconformity in Rotherham. We have to thank him also for a transcript of the church register in 1538. But perhaps the very best and most valuable portion of his work is the biographical part, devoted to sketches of the lives of distinguished men who have been connected with Rotherham by birth or residence, such as Bishop Sanderson, whose portrait figures here as a large illustration, uniform with that of the Archbishop above named; Ebenezer Elliot, the “Corn-law Rhymer,” and the Walker family, who established here what in their time were the largest iron works in England, and in whose yards Southwark Bridge was cast. Essays on Roman Rotherham, Roman roads, and the geology of the neighbourhood of Rotherham, will attract the attention of those who make such subjects their own special study.

As for the book itself, it would not be fair to dismiss it from notice without adding that it is in every way a noble specimen of printing, and that the paper and binding quite correspond in excellence with the typography,

which we should imagine has never been equalled yet, and certainly never surpassed, in any book printed far away from the metropolis.



Reviews.

Royal Windsor. By W. HEPWORTH DIXON.
4 vols. (Hurst & Blackett, 1879-80.)



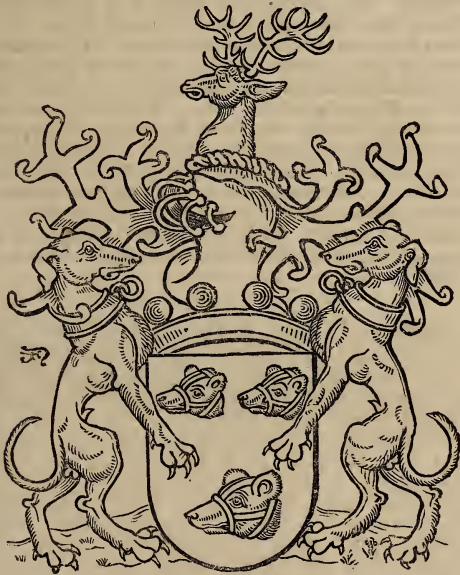
THE completion of this work was the very last literary task to which its lamented author set his hand. As his daughter touchingly tells us in a prefatory note, the revision of the proof sheets of the later volumes engaged him up to a late hour on the 26th of December, and early the next morning his spirit had passed away. The first two volumes, originally published in 1878, have attained the honours of a second edition, and the third and fourth volumes have reached the public as a posthumous work. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, although in the early part of his career he showed little or no sympathy with the past, became as years rolled on an accomplished and even learned antiquary, and his book on “Her Majesty’s Tower” threw a halo of romance around the walls of that historic building which they had never before possessed. In the same spirit Mr. Dixon took in hand the preparation of the work before us, which his power of description has changed from a dull topographical and historical record into a lively and graphic narrative, which the reader who once takes it fairly in hand will be slow to lay aside.

Mr. Dixon, by special permission of Her Majesty, has had access to all the stores of the Royal library, and, accompanied by General Ponsonby and Sir John Cowell, he has inspected at his leisure every portion of the Royal palace and fortress; and what he has seen he has investigated *au fond*. In consequence, the bluff chalk hill has revealed to him its mysteries, and he has been able to fix the actual residence of several of our monarchs, and to identify the actual scenes of many local events hitherto associated with the castle by tradition. He traces Windsor back to the Saxon times, when it was only a forest, and records the foundation of a castle on its heights by William the Conqueror, whose eye was always keen in noting the military advantages of every place in his dominions. He records the fortunes of the castle through the Norman and Plantagenet times; brings before us the Scottish King a prisoner in its keep; then tells us of the Tudors and their associations with the place as a palace rather than as a fortress; notes the connection of the spot with Chaucer and Shakespeare; and has marked carefully and lovingly the successive additions and improvements made by the Stuarts and our present Royal line from James I. to Queen Victoria. The style throughout is fascinating, reminding the reader in places of the graphic and picturesque style of Macaulay. The two last volumes have appeared since the new year came in, and are sure to reach the same honour of a second edition which has already been accorded to the two former

ones. Our antiquarian readers will be extremely interested by the view of "Windsor in the Plantagenet period" prefixed to volume the first, showing how the triple character impressed on the Castle by "Edward of Windsor" still remains, and exhibiting in the upper ward, the middle ward, and the lower ward, respectively, the "baily" of the King, of the captain, and of St. George—thus typifying "the residence of our Sovereign, the symbol of our power, and the altar of our national saint."

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire, for 1880. By JOSEPH FOSTER. (Nichols & Sons).

This is a new aspirant for public favour in a field where, from the very nature of the work, the number of readers is comparatively limited. It is a thick, bulky volume, and in appearance is all that could be desired for a work of this description, being handsomely bound, and profusely illustrated with the armorial bearings of the several peers and baronets.



LORD FORBES.

This latter feature of the work is particularly bold and striking, and through the courtesy of the author we are enabled to give a couple of specimens (being the shields of Lord Forbes, and of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill, co. Perth), of the merits of which our readers will be able to judge for themselves. The pedigrees of the peers, as Mr. Foster tells us in his preface, have been based upon the works of Dugdale, Collins, Douglas, and Lodge; and for those of the earlier baronets, the author has drawn upon those of Wotton and Betham. His primary object appears to have been to produce a useful and trustworthy book of reference—such a book as would supply, in a condensed form, the genealogi-

cal as well as the biographical history of the principal personages of the present day, including the near blood relations of every peer and baronet. It is doubtful, however, in our judgment, how far the author has been justified in exceeding the recognised limits of the older works of this description, by the introduction of the issue of the female members of the several noble houses;—and his relegation of some three-score baronets into a sort of "limbo," which he calls "Chaos," is really another appeal to the Heralds'



SIR J. CAMPBELL, BART.

College to come forward and pronounce some authoritative opinion on the right of these gentlemen to bear the blood-red hand, and to prefix "Sir" to their names. The offenders, we observe, are principally Scotch—the result of baronetcies in that kingdom being often granted to heirs general.

Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by the Rev. JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. Vol. IV. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)

In this volume Canon Robertson has included two further Lives of the Archbishop, one attributed to Roger de Pontigny, the author of the second having been styled "Anonymus Lambethensis," from the manuscript being preserved in the Lambeth Library. After these Lives follow the first and third of the five short Passions included in Dr. Giles's collection; the tract entitled "Summa Causæ inter Regem et Thomam;" and the "Causa inter Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum et Episcopum Londoniensem," which contains the arguments from Roman and ecclesiastical law on both sides of the question between Thomas of Canterbury and Bishop Gilbert Foliot as to the excommunication of the Bishop by the Primate. Some extracts from the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, which give a full account of the part which Becket, as the king's Chancellor, took in the contest between the Abbot of Battle and the Bishop of Chichester, are

also here inserted. We next have a composite life compiled from the writings of four authors—John, Bishop of Chartres; Alan, Abbot of Tewkesbury; William, Sub-Prior of Canterbury; and Master Herbert, of Bosham, which is commonly known as the "*Quadriologus*." True it is that Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, also wrote some portion of the end, but, as Canon Robertson remarks in justification of the title, "there are never more than four contributors to the story, as Alan's narrative ends before that of Benedict begins." The volume concludes with a "Passion" from a MS. at Subiaco, which does not, however, add much to our historical knowledge. It should be added that the learned Canon has succeeded in tracing the Montpellier MS. of William of Canterbury's "*Miracula S. Thomæ*," which is now in the library of the School of Medicine at Montpellier. In the collation of a portion of this MS. Canon Robertson gives *in extenso* a version of the miracle "*De Medico Ydropico*," the details of which wonderful cure are as strange as the remarkable vision of Becket's mother during her pregnancy, when, in the words of the chronicle, "*visum est ei quasi Tamesis fluvius, qui Londoniæ præter fluit, totus in ventrem suum per os influeret.*"

Works similar to the one now noticed, in which a variety of scattered historical material is brought together in such accessible form, make the Rolls series of publications of inestimable value to all historical inquirers, and we trust that it may be long ere the Master of the Rolls shall deem it expedient to discontinue the formation of this grand *corpus historicum*.

The Diocese of Killaloe, from the Reformation to the close of the 18th Century, by the Rev. P. DWYER (Hodges & Co., Dublin), is a learned and valuable contribution to the ecclesiastical annals of Ireland, and reflects equal credit on its author whether we regard him as a topographer or as an historian. To the see of Killaloe in the olden times were added three other sees, which rendered the united diocese co-extensive with the large and straggling county of Clare, and including a part also of Tipperary and King's Co. It was the scene of many stirring events in Church history, and witnessed a large part of the struggle of the Chieftains of Desmond. Accordingly it is full of curious anecdotes, which illustrate the manners of an age of chronic warfare, proving the Irish Establishment to have been in the 16th and 17th centuries an integral part of the "Church militant." The work is adorned with some beautiful photographs of portraits of distinguished bishops and other individuals, and also of several interesting ecclesiastical structures. It comprises a copious appendix of original documents, and a careful and elaborate index. It is much to be wished that antiquaries in the sister island would set to work on corresponding histories of other dioceses: for, in spite of the many waves of civil war which have passed over Ireland, her treasures in this direction would seem to be almost inexhaustible.

Vox Vulgi, a Poem in Censure of the Parliament of 1661, by G. WITHER (Parker & Co., Oxford and

London), forms the second of the new series of reprints from the treasures of the Bodleian Library. Though it scarcely got beyond its first draft, the poem was voted so scandalous by the dominant party that its author was committed to the Tower for a year and a half. Its suppression by the Royalists makes the poem the more valuable as a reprint now, when the restless spirit of its author can do neither harm nor good. The reprint is edited by the competent hands of the Rev. W. D. Macrae.

The Prehistoric Use of Iron and Steel. (Trübner.)

Mr. St. John V. Day, C.E., late honorary librarian of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, has published in an octavo volume the substance of three lectures which he delivered some time ago before that Society, in order to prove that the use of iron is at least as early as that of bronze or stone, and that, at all events, ethnologists are wrong in so constantly ascribing a comparatively recent date for its introduction. Mr. Day brings forward a great many illustrations of his position from the explorations which have been made during the past quarter of a century, both in Egypt, on the site of Troy, and in the neighbourhood of Nineveh and Babylon; and these seem to us sufficient to establish it. His object ultimately is to negative the favourite hypothesis of modern philosophers, that ancient nations all worked their way gradually from a low to a high state of refinement and civilisation. The author's style, however, is so very obscure that it is rather difficult in places to make out what he really *does* mean; and it is to be hoped that this defect will be removed in a new edition.

Miscellaneous Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Bishop Nicholson (C. Thurnam, Carlisle), is a reprint of the details of the primary visitation of Dr. William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1700–1718, from the learned bishop's own autograph notes. It follows exactly the words and quaint spelling of its author, and is edited by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. The work is interesting on account of the many quaint peeps which it gives us of customs prevalent among the clergy and laity of Queen Anne's reign, in the north of England—peeps which would have gladdened the heart of Macaulay. It shows, however, that the sacred fabrics and their contents were sadly and disgracefully neglected. In one parish, for instance, the clergyman does not reside at his vicarage, but at "an alehouse on the road to Brampton, kept by his wife or his daughter." In another parish, where the parson and his son were abroad, the Bishop could obtain an entry into the church only by "pushing back the lock with his finger," when he found the interior in a "nasty and scandalous condition" (p. 21). It appears from his account of another parish that the saints' bell was used to call the dissenters to church at the end of the Nicene Creed—a custom which, if it was ever extensively practised, is at all events not very generally known. The Bishop has also placed

on permanent record many interesting monumental inscriptions. The index at the end is exhaustive, introducing us to such "curiosa" as bequests for ale, church libraries, chained books in chancels, burials without coffin, pigeons building and breeding in churches, schools held in churches, disputes about pews, dues for cows, tithe pigs, ducks, geese, bees, and wool, church furniture and vestments, &c.

Christian Care of the Dead and the Dying, by W. H. Sewell, Vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), is a book of a religious as well as of an antiquarian character. As coming partly under the latter category we have pleasure in certifying that it shows in detail the good work performed by the Mediæval Guilds in respect of the interment of deceased brethren, and affords much information of a retrospective character, and much for which we might look in vain to any other small work, the book, we should perhaps add, is published under the auspices of the Guild of St. Alban.

The City Directory, 1880 (Collingridge and Co.) which has now reached its tenth year of publication, not only is most useful for the discovery of the present addresses of commercial men and traders, but contains a variety of information respecting the foundation and past history of the City Companies which will recommend it to the antiquarian reader.

The Etymology of Derbyshire Place-Names, by F. Davis (Bemrose, London and Derby), reprinted as a thin octavo volume from the journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, gives in the form of a glossary or dictionary the meanings of most of the names of the Derbyshire parishes, tracing them up to the Anglo-Saxon and other words from which they are compounded. Some of the derivations, of course, may be regarded as rather conjectural than 'proven'; but they form a most useful set of exercises to an Anglo-Saxon grammar. The use of such a glossary as applied to the nomenclature of a single county should be welcomed by every student of the past; for with only a little effort he could take it as a model and work out the derivation of the names of his own neighbourhood. It should not be forgotten that names are the most enduring part of any locality; for, as Mr. Davis reminds us, forests and marshes and woods and rivers and lakes disappear, even the ocean changes its boundaries, but the local names are "philological fossils" as stable as the rocks and as enduring. The plan of the book will perhaps be best gathered from an example. "STANLEY. (Doomsday Book Stanlei.) In the Anglo-Saxon, 'stæn,' 'stan,'—'stone,' and 'leag,' 'leah,' 'lea,' 'lag,' 'lah,' a meadow, field, land. "STANTON. (Doomsday Book Stantvn, Stantvne.) Anglo-Saxon 'Stæn'—as above—and 'tun'—a town: the stone town, or town by the stone. Note: Frequently a stone was erected as a boundary mark, or as a monument to record the deeds of those who had distinguished themselves in war; and as an element in a place-name stone has often the one or the other signification."

Elspeth, a drama (Marsh and Co., Fleet Street), will find favour in the eyes of our readers as embodying the main incidents of a tradition well-known in

the south of Scotland, in which James IV., and Queen Margaret, Sir Alan Lockhart, the Earl of Home, Adam Hot Hepburn, second Earl of Bothwell, and Alexander Stuart, the youthful Archbishop of St. Andrews, who fell at Flodden, sustain the principal characters.

The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome, by E. M. Berens (Blackie), forming a volume in Blackie's Comprehensive School Series, bring before the youthful reader the substance of all those poetic legends and tales, which as children we read in the dull pages of Lempriere. The author has treated a most interesting subject in a manner which will give pleasure to children of a larger growth, and especially to students of "folk-lore." The illustrations, in outline, are full of grace and spirit.

Ballyshannon, its History and Antiquities, by H. Allingham (Londonderry, J. Montgomery), is one of those many local works to which the antiquarian societies have given birth, and we are glad to see that Ireland is following our example. Ballyshannon is one of the towns in Ulster which has figured in history, both in "the days of the O'Donnells" and in the Tudor and Stuart era. Its neighbourhood too is full of interest, with round towers, ruined abbeys, and churches, and other scenes which cannot fail to interest the antiquary. The subject of the origin of many local names has been treated in Mr. Allingham's pages with great ability.

Old Times Revisited in Lynnington, Hants (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), by E. King, is the title of an interesting and well compiled topographical and historical work, giving an account of that ancient borough-town from the earliest times. Its author, being the mayor of the town, has had access to the most trustworthy sources of information, and he has used his opportunities most profitably. The little book is so pleasantly put together, and contains so much pleasant and chatty information respecting "old times," the borough charters, the parish registers, the plague, deaths and burials, elections, the "cucking stool," the poor laws, the market-place, the pillory, &c., that we only wish it were larger and longer. It is illustrated by some quaint sketches of old houses in the town and seats in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Walhampton and Pylewell. We may add that a chapter is devoted to the history of a single meadow close to the town, which has passed through various hands, and is mentioned in many legal and historical documents.

British Military and Naval Medals, &c., by J. Harris Gibson (E. Stanford), is a re-issue in an enlarged form of a description of the chief British war medals, first published by Mr. Gibson in 1866. He has added to the contents of his first edition the medals for Abyssinia, India, and New Zealand, each being accurately—we might almost say numismatically—described. The book strikes us as likely hereafter to prove valuable as a cotemporary work of reference.

The Guide to Monmouth (R. Waugh, Monmouth) is one of the very best local topographical guides that we have seen, and its illustrations are equal to its matter. It embraces many places of interest in the

neighbourhood, such as Tintern Abbey and Goodrich Castle.

Ancient Classics for English Readers. (20 vols. Blackwood.) We have great satisfaction in mentioning this series of summaries of the works of the great writers of ancient times, especially because it includes Mr. G. C. Swayne's excellent epitome of the life, travels, and researches of the very earliest antiquary, Herodotus.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 26. Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. Lawrence P. Gomme read a paper upon the Open-air-Courts of Hundreds and Manors. After a reference to courts in the open air, as usual among savage tribes, Mr. Gomme spoke of those which were known to have existed among the Hebrews, the Hindoos, the Icelanders, the Danes, and the Russians, and instanced the Tynwald Court in Man and the Eisteddfod in Wales as survivals of the same practice in these islands. Of Shiremoots held in the open air, there are no records extant, except local names, such as Shirehill, Shirewood, &c., which are evidences of obsolete practices. The Hundred Court partakes more of the character of a Manorial Court, and resembles in all points a Court Baron, except that it is held for the inhabitants of a whole Hundred. At Swanborough Clump, Wiltshire, such courts have been held within the memory of old men now living. In Warwickshire, the Court of Knightlow Hill was held on Knightlow Hill at sunrise on Martinmas-day, and the rent due to the lord was deposited in a hole on Knightlow Cross; and there are a few other examples in Norfolk and elsewhere. In the case of Manorial Courts, the practice was once general, but is now rare; and where the meeting is summoned and commences out of doors an adjournment is generally made to a neighbouring public-house for the transaction of business. Mr. Gomme referred to the customs of the Manor of Aston, in Oxfordshire, of which an account is given in *Archæologia*, xxxiii.; to the Lawless Court at Rochford, held at night, when neither lights nor ink are allowed; to a Court held near Basingstoke, in the Lawday Mead, when the lord of the manor is elected by the suitors; and to another at Warnham, near Bognor. There are also traces of a similar practice in the Channel Islands.—Mr. Ralph Nevill exhibited a square block of terra-cotta with a greenish glaze from Esher Place. It bore a buckle—the badge of the Pelhams—with the date 1534, and an inscription. The house was built by Bishop Waynflete, and was purchased from the See of Winchester by Queen Elizabeth. The date of its being pulled down is not known, but the gatehouse was bought by Mr. Pelham, brother to the Duke of Newcastle, in 1729, and additions were made to it in the same style of building.

March 11.—Mr. F. Ouvry, V.P., in the Chair. Two papers were read by Mr. William C. Lukis, the one being a report on the "Prehistoric Remains of Cornwall and Devon," and the other on the "Obelisks and Monoliths of Western Europe and of Egypt." The former paper was illustrated by a very extensive series of diagrams, explaining the structure of many hut-dwellings, cists, and sepulchral monuments of the south-western counties. In the second paper Mr. Lukis compared and contrasted the obelisks of the East with those of Brittany and Finisterre, and with the few smaller specimens still existing in Carnarvonshire and Yorkshire, claiming for the latter in most cases a monumental character. The reading of the two papers gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. W. C. Borlase, Admiral Spratt, General MacLagan, Mr. E. Freshfield, Mr. F. Ouvry, Mr. A. W. Franks, and other members took part, and in the course of which a strong feeling was expressed that the results of Mr. Lukis's explorations in Cornwall and Devon should be published as an extra volume by the Society. Lord Carnarvon also stated to the meeting his regret that the Bill of Sir John Lubbock for the preservation of ancient monuments had been lost, for the present at least, in the House of Peers, by being referred to a select committee.

March 18.—Two papers were read; one on "Miscellanea Sigillographica," by C. S. Perceval, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, and one by the Rev. B. Webb, M.A., on "An Altar Cloth from Alderley Church, Shropshire."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 19.—Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave a lecture on Goethe's "Farbenlehre."

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION—Mar. 3.—Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the Chair. Mr. E. Loftus Brock referred to the restoration of the wall paintings in the parlour of the Carpenters' Hall, which has lately been effected, and Mr. Way exhibited some fragments of glazed pottery, including a piece of Samian ware, found in the King's Arms Yard, Southwark. Dr. Woodhouse produced a 17th century handcuff, from St. Albans, in iron, and with a small serrated edging, which marked the date. Mr. George Adams exhibited a Flemish or Fulham earthenware mug, with the well-known blue pattern band around it, and the initials "G. R." probably referring to George I. Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., read some notes on a recent discovery of a Roman octagonal bath beneath the modern one in use at Bath, the refuse water of which is got rid of by a culvert of Roman work. A paper was then read by Mr. De Gray Birch, on "A Romano-British Interment at Fir Grove, Ilants," written by Dr. Stevens. The Paper gave rise to a short discussion (in which the chairman, Messrs. Brock, Brent, Cope, Wright, and others took part) as to the true age of such interments. The proceedings of the evening closed with a well illustrated Paper by Dr. Phéné, F.S.A., on "Pergamos, and its History from Ancient Times," referring to the Roman remains existing on its site, as well as to the evidences of serpent-worship abounding in Asia Minor and elsewhere.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 5.—A Paper read by Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, F.S.A.,

of Rugby, was devoted to an explanation of two monumental effigies, one of them of a very unusual type, in Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, and was accompanied by a series of photographs illustrative of the memorials themselves. He ascribed these monuments to members of the Fielding or De Ferrers families. Among the other objects exhibited were two figures in terra cotta, found in an urn, with iron nails, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds. These were exhibited and explained by Mr. E. M. Dewing. The Rev. R. Drummond Rawnsley also exhibited a bronze tip of a staff, socketted, from Egypt. Mr. R. B. Utting exhibited a small steel casket, of curious workmanship, of the 13th century.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 25.—W. Knighton, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair.—Mr. Robert N. Cust, in a Paper "On Late Excavations in Rome," gave an account of recent researches in that city, mainly due to the energy and zeal of the late Emperor Napoleon III., of Mr. J. H. Parker, of the present Italian Government. In the course of his survey Mr. Cust dealt especially with five particular portions of the area of Rome which have been the scene of successful explorations—viz.: (1) The Palatine Hill, the site of the house of Augustus and of the palaces of the later emperors; (2) the Forum; (3) the baths of Titus and the Colosseum; (4) the baths of Caracalla; (5) the banks of the Tiber within the city. The paper was illustrated by maps kindly sent for the purpose by Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. John Murray.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a three-farthing piece of Elizabeth, dated 1573, with the acorn mint-mark.—Canon Pownall exhibited an impression of a gold triens of the Merovingian period, with the legend DORKV (?) on the obverse and a cross patée on the reverse.—Mr. Henfrey sent for exhibition a drawing of an Anglo-Saxon sceatta found near Eastbourne.—Mr. R. Hoblyn exhibited specimens of the copper coinage of Sarawak, consisting of the cent, half-cent, and quarter-cent, 1863, of Sir J. Brooke, Rajah, also of the same denominations of 1870 and 1879 of C. J. Brooke, Rajah. Mr. Hoblyn likewise showed proofs in silver of the gun-metal crown of James II. and of the white-metal crown with the inscribed edge of the same monarch.—The Rev. Canon Greenwell read a Paper on some rare Greek coins in his own cabinet. Among them were a tetradrachm of the town of Eryx in Sicily, an octadrachm of Abdera, a tetradrachm of Amphipolis, and a remarkable Cyzicene stater bearing an undoubted portrait.—The Rev. Canon Pownall read a Paper "On Anglo-Saxon Coins struck at Stafford."

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Feb. 10.—Mr. H. C. Coote in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. J. Fenton "On Biographical Myths, illustrated from the Lives of Buddha and Mohammed." The myths surrounding the lives of great men have usually been passed over by historians as unworthy of attention. As a rule they are found to cluster round four periods of life: birth, early manhood, mature manhood, and death. In illustration it was shown how the stories of Buddha's birth, awakening, perfect enlightenment, and death ran parallel to the birth, purification,

ascent into heaven, and death of Mohammed, the motives being alike in each series, but the working out dependent upon the historic factors in each. The transformation which myths undergo was illustrated from the cleansing of Mohammed's heart and the birth of Yasada, which were shown to be popular stories moulded into accordance with historic fact.—Mr. Gomme read some "Notes on Primitive Marriage Customs," pointing out that the story of Catskin probably contained a survival of the form of bride-capture, and giving some further notices of old wedding customs.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 6.—Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the Chair.—Mr. R. Harrison read a Paper on Dr. Priestley and his relation to three proprietary libraries founded more than a century ago, and still flourishing. Priestley was a member of the Managing Committee of the Warrington Library in 1761, a year after its establishment; at Leeds, in 1768, he was the chief promoter of the library then founded and now prospering in Commercial Street; he went to reside in Birmingham in 1780, in time to nurse the infant library, founded the previous year, the books of which "were then kept in a smallish box," while the subscribers were "nineteen in number, and mostly Dissenters." A glimpse of Priestley's life as librarian to Lord Shelburne was given in the Paper.—Mr. J. Bailey, of Ratcliffe Library, criticised the three catalogues of scientific papers made severally by Mr. Scudder, Mr. Wheatley, and Messrs. White and Wilson, giving the palm to Mr. Wheatley.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—March 2.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair. Mr. George Bertin read some "Notes on the Assyrian Numerals;" after which Mr. T. G. Pinches read a Paper on "A Cuneiform Tablet relating to the Capture of Babylon by Cyrus, and the Events which preceded and led to it." This record was introduced as supplementary to the Babylonian cylinder, recently discovered by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and translated by Sir H. Rawlinson. It forms part of a collection purchased by the British Museum last year. In size it is about 5½ in. each way, and originally contained a couple of columns of writing on each side. The inscription, which is very fragmentary, gives a history, in annalistic form, of the reign of a king of Babylon whom Mr. Pinches is disposed to identify with Nabonidus, its last native ruler. The history of the four years from the seventh to the tenth of the series is chronicled in a more or less complete form, and that of the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, and seventeenth in a fragmentary state. In his first year, Nabonidus fought against a king whose name is imperfect, and, having brought the spoils of his country to Babylon, he turned against a chief named Khume. In the month Tebet of his second year there was a rising in Hamath, and in his third he went to the mountainous region Ammamanu, probably the classical Amanus range—to cut down trees. After this there is mention of the Phœnician Sea and of a numerous army. Crossing a gap to the latter half of the sixth year, we first meet Cyrus, who is called King of Ansan, and is fighting with Astyages, King of the Median capital Ecbatana. The army of Astyages, the text says,

revolted against him, and sent him to Cyrus, who then entered Ecbatana and spoiled it. The paragraph of the seventh year refers to Nabonidus, who was in Teva, supposed to have been a Babylonian Windsor, while the King's son—possibly the biblical Belshazzar—the great men, and the army were in Akkad, or Northern Babylonia. Nabonidus seems to have neglected religious rites and festivals: "The King did not go to Babylon, Nebo did not go to Babylon. Bel did not go forth." Peace-offerings, however, were made to some of the gods of Babylon and Borsippa. Of the "eighth year" the date alone is preserved. In the ninth year the King was still luxuriating in Teva, and the army still posted in Akkad. On the 5th of the month Nisan, the King's mother, "who was in the fortress and camp on the Euphrates beyond Sipar," died, and the Crown Prince and the army mourned for her three days. In this year Cyrus crossed the Tigris below Arbela, but the text is too mutilated to instruct us as to the occasion and details of the war. The record of the 10th year is also very fragmentary. From this year nothing of the text is preserved until the 17th and last year of Nabonidus, when the record, save at the beginning, becomes comparatively copious. Mention is made of a revolt of the people of the "Lower Sea," or Mediterranean, and this is evidently the beginning of the end. In vain the King begins to think now of his neglected gods and festivals. In the month Tammuz Cyrus is at Rutum, some distance to the south of Babylon. Already on his marching into Akkad its people had revolted against Nabonidus, and on the 14th of that month Sipar had been taken without fighting. Nabonidus fled, and was captured by Gobryas two days afterwards, when the latter entered Babylon unresisted. On the 3rd of Marchesvan Cyrus himself arrived there, proclaimed peace to the city, and appointed Gobryas and others governors over it. On the 11th of the month Nabonidus died in Akkad, whose people were allowed by Cyrus to mourn for him six days. Meanwhile the conqueror and his son Cambyzes conciliated their new subjects by honouring the Babylonian gods. Belshazzar is not named, and even if he be the anonymous son of the king, there is no record of his death on the day of Babylon's fall. Nor is there any hint of the city's having been entered by the dried-up bed of the Euphrates.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—Feb. 12.—Dr. Samuel Birch in the Chair. Mr. G. Bertin delivered a lecture on "The Art-Culture of the Ancient Assyrians." Notice was first taken of two different races—the people of Sumir and Akkad—the first of whom were the inventors of the cuneiform character and the first civilisers of Babylonia. From South Babylonia came the civilisation of the whole of Mesopotamia. The religion and the poetry of ancient Assyria were touched upon, illustrations being given of the latter; and it was remarked that all the poetry appeared to date from a period anterior to the rise of the Ninevite empire. After speaking of the social and political constitution of the country, the lecturer passed on to the architecture, and examined the Assyrian sculptures from an artistic point of view, comparing them with the drawings and sculptures of the ancient Egyptians. He ended

by pointing out our complete ignorance as to the mode of sepulture of the Assyrians, but expressed the opinion that they burnt their dead, and that this system was introduced by them into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece. Mr. Rassam, Mr. W. H. Rylands, Mr. J. Edmeston, and Mr. T. G. Pinches joined in the discussion that followed, and the Chairman added some interesting remarks. The Paper was illustrated by casts from cylinders and tablets and a number of diagrams and photographs from the bas-reliefs; also specimen reproductions of the ornaments from the gates of the Temple of Balawat.

NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—March 12.—The following papers were read:—(1.) On Kemp and the play of *Hamlet*—Tarleton and Yorick, by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson. (2.) On Shylock, by H. Beighton, Esq. (3.) Which is the finest passage in each division of Shakespeare's work? Hints towards an answer, by the Rev. W. M. Wynnell-Mayow.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair. Mr. J. G. Waller, V.P., read a Paper on the course of the Tybourne, from its source near Hampstead to the Thames. Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., contested the point as to the nomenclature of the "bourne," contending that the manor was named Tybourne, but not the brook, and the discussion was adjourned. Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., exhibited a curious fibula, enriched with polished stones set "*en cabochon*," supposed to have been found in the Thames at Eton. Mr. Waller exhibited a small silver circular brooch with an amatory inscription, and also a silver ecclesiastical ring found at Strood, Kent.

Feb. 9.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., in the Chair. The discussion on the "Tybourne" was resumed. Mr. Waller stating his reasons for calling it the "Tybourne" in contradistinction to the "Westbourne," as it divided the manors of Tiburn and Lillesdon, and was called so in the charter of King Edward. Mr. E. C. Robins, F.S.A., then read a paper on the "History and Antiquities of the Dyers' Company," and exhibited various antiquities, including the dress and livery of the company, and the magnificent costume worn by the "Swanherd'sman," the official himself appearing in it.

March 8.—A Paper was read by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, entitled "A Londoner's Trip to a Country Cousin's House in 1773;" and another on Recent Excavations at Temple Bar, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. Mr. Price stated that the old "Devil" Tavern, which stood next door to the "Marygold," was in 1787 purchased by Messrs. Child and Co., the bankers, and shortly afterwards demolished. The site of the old tavern was afterwards covered by a row of houses called Child's Place and by No. 2, Fleet Street. This sombre row of houses was pulled down in 1878 in order to make room for the extension of the bank, and at the same time the old buildings at the back of the "Marygold," once known as "The Sugar Loaf and Green Lettuce," were also demolished. During the process of the work some interesting relics have been discovered, among them being a bottle of wine, thickly encrusted, and also vestiges of an ancient building, probably of an ecclesiastical character, from which it would appear that

the Temple at one time extended westward to this spot. The building is said to have been demolished during the rebellion of Wat Tyler 400 years ago.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., F.S.A., has kindly consented to act as joint Hon. Sec. with Mr. George H. Birch, to divide the labours of the Secretariat.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Max-Müller laid before the members a copy, with translation and notes, of the hitherto unknown Sanskrit original of a Sūtra, translated into Chinese between 200 and 400 A.D., and containing a description of the Buddhist Paradise, which, with the northern Buddhists, took the place of Buddha's Nirvāna. The Sanskrit MS. had been sent to Professor Max-Müller from Japan.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—March 9.—Mr. A. Nutt read a paper—"Critical Notes on Celtic Folk-tales and Heldensage Tales." He criticised the existing schemes of *märchen* classification and established a new system. Mr. Nutt then classified Campbell's collection of West Highland tales, according to this new system, giving a detailed criticism of all the leading tales, and comparing them with allied tales in other collections. The Heldensage tales were dealt with in the same manner, and a comparison was made between Celtic and other European tales.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—At the January meeting of this Society, Dr. W. Frazer exhibited a letter of Lady Bellasys, written to her Dublin agent, which throws light on an interesting fact in English history. The letter is dated from Kensington, November 11, 1712, to Mr. Reding:—"My Lady Bellasys did hope that before this time she should have sent you an answer in full to your letter and instructions how to proceed against Sir John Rogerson. She and all the world must own he is an Original. My Lady saw Mr. Whichet before his going to Ireland, and she was to have seen him the next day by appointment, but her not being well prevented it, in order to have had my Lord Wharton and some other lords to her being alive and being the very Lady Bellasys to whom the Duke of York granted a rent charge of 2000 pound a year out of his private estate in Ireland. She supposes that the inclosed which she sends you will be Usefull and have the same effect, my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Berkeley being of her acquaintance at that time, and they both did her the favour to come to Kensington to her house; her Lady's Indisposition has turned to a fit of the Gout, upon which they wish her Joy, and her Lady's says you may do the same to Sir John Rogerson, and tell him from her that her Physician gives her great hope she may live 20 or 30 years longer. Her Lady's would have you wait upon Mr. Whichet, and if he thinks it of consequence to have it attested by any more her Lady's can with very Little trouble send him a scrawl as long as from here to Chearin Cross: after you have waited on Mr. Whichet you will be able to Inform her in what manner he thinks it proper to proceed in her Concerns and her Lady's leaves it to him and to you to pitch upon the proper person of them you have named to employ. If the exchange continue low and that you have any money in your hands her Lady's

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desires you will send it over. Signed—Bellasys. To Mr. Dand Reding. To be left at the Post House in Ireland." It will be remembered that this was the Lady Bellasys whom Burnet tells us "gained so much on the Duke of York that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her." The King heard of this engagement, and "sent for the Duke and told him it was too much; that he had played the fool once; that was not to be done a second time and at such an age. The Lady was also so threatened that she gave up the promise, but kept an attested copy of it, as she herself told me." (Bishop Burnet in "History of His Own Times.") As a reward Lady Bellasys received a peerage for life, and from the above letter it would seem clear that she also received a handsome pecuniary reward. It would also seem as if, despite the ill-favour of her father-in-law, whom Burnet tells us reported her engagement with the Duke to the King, she was received into great favour at the Court of King James, for in the correspondence of the Princess Anne of Denmark (July 24, 1688) we find, in answer to one of the queries of the Princess of Orange, it mentioned "that among the women that were present at the birth of the Prince of Wales (June 10, 1688) were Lady Peterborough, Lady Bellasys, Lady Arran, &c., &c., &c., &c., all these stood as near as they could," Lady Bellasys assisting the midwife. There were some in those times who probably, if they had known all, or even as much as Bishop Burnet did, would have said that she might safely have been trusted in by the King. The time of Lady Bellasys's birth seems uncertain. She was left a widow in 1667, when her husband, Henry Bellasys, was killed in a duel with a Groom of the Chamber to Charles II., and she seems in part to have verified the prophecy of her medical man, as Dr. Frazer quoted from a letter of Dean Swift to Mrs. Dingley referring to her death late in the reign of Queen Anne. The Sir John Rogerson referred to in the letter was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1693, and his name is still kept in memory in that city from one of the quays being called after him. While the old lady seems to have been pretty successful in getting her pension from Ireland, it may be doubted if her at one time Royal lover was equally so during his sojourn at St. Germain's.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Feb. 4th.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, V.P., in the Chair.—In the absence, through illness, of Mr. C. Moore, the Rev. H. H. Winwood read a paper on "The Hedgemoor Landslip," and afterwards made a communication on a sinking for coal near Ebber rocks.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Society, a paper on Architectural Metal Work was read by Mr. G. W. Tonks. BISHOP AUCKLAND NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—March 3rd.—Mr. John Wylde in the Chair.—Mr. M. Richley delivered a lecture on the "Manners and Customs of the Olden Times," in which he noticed a few of the most popular customs, ceremonies, and superstitions of bygone days.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Annual meeting, Feb. 13th.—Mr. T. T. Empsall, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. Cudworth, Hon. Sec., read the report, which gave a *résumé* of the Society's operations during the year, which had

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comprised the reading of nine papers, the arranging of seven excursions, and the holding of twenty-four meetings by the Council. The report referred to the Council's endeavour to prevent the destruction of Haworth Church, so intimately associated with the family of Brontë; and the proposal to commence a publication in connection with the Association. The President had obtained a copy of the early registers of Bradford Parish Church, a duplicate of which it is proposed to secure for the use of the members.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Winter meeting at Bristol, Jan. 27th.—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Parry delivered an address on "The Place and Value of Fine Art in Archæology."—Alderman F. F. Fox read a paper on the "Bristol Merchant Tailors' Guild," and exhibited the ornamented banners of that Guild.—Mr. W. George read a paper on the "Date of the First Authentic Plan of Bristol" (1568).—Sir John Maclean read a paper on the "Earthworks at Symond's Yat, English Bicknor," illustrated with plans.—Mr. J. F. Nicholl's paper on "Lead Mining in the Neighbourhood of Bristol, with especial reference to Pen Park Hole," was followed by Mr. S. H. Swayne's description of the recent find, in the great well of Bristol Castle, of fragments of pottery, animal remains, &c.—Dr. Beddoe made some remarks on five skulls recently disinterred, in digging on the site of St. Leonard's Church, Bristol, pulled down in 1770. He said they indicated that at the time those to whom they belonged lived, the population of Bristol was not so much mixed with the West Country blood as it had since become.—During the evening, several views of old Gloucester, lent by Mr. F. W. Waller, were shown by the means of the oxy-hydrogen lantern, and described by Mr. J. Taylor.—The third volume of this Society's Transactions, edited by Sir J. Maclean, F.S.A., has been lately issued. We are glad to see that the members number just 500.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Hughes, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. W. Cordeaux exhibited three British coins lately found near Caistor, Lincolnshire. The first was of base silver and of the Channel Island type; the second of bronze, and struck by the Brigantes; the third was of the "horseman" type of Constantius, and a barbarian copy of the Roman coin.—In the absence of Dr. W. R. Grove, Mr. Lewis exhibited and commented on a small bronze figure of Mercury—supposed to be of Gallic or of Romano-British workmanship—which was found near Conington.—The Chairman and Mr. Jenkinson presented a preliminary report on some recent explorations at Great Chesterford, and exhibited specimens of antiquities discovered there.

March 1.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Witt exhibited and presented to the Society two upper mill-stones of a conglomerate belonging to the Lower Tertiary found at Lakenheath, and known as "Hertfordshire Pudding-stone;" also a pair of horns of *bos primigenius* from Swaffham Prior.—Mr. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, U.S., presented nine barbed arrow-heads, found in Pennsylvania.—Dr. Raven presented two "third brass" coins found in 1879 at Batlow: (1) Tetricus, rev. VIRTUS AVG, (2) Victorinus, rev. illegible.—A paper by Mr.

Walker was read on twelve specimens of South American pottery, which he exhibited; they were from the tombs of the Incas, and from the history of the country could be approximately dated at from 1450 to 1520 A.D.—Mr. Lewis exhibited also a groat of the so-called Perkin Warbeck, struck by his aunt the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy in 1494.—Professor Hughes and Mr. Jenkinson communicated the results of their investigations carried on with the permission of the Master during excavations recently made for the foundations of new buildings in the garden of Trinity Hall.—Mr. Cordeaux exhibited a bronze spear-head found at Walton-on-Thames, and three coins which had been found at Caistor, Lincolnshire, one of Saxon workmanship, and a copy of the issue of Constantius, known generally as "the horseman type."—Mr. Wortham exhibited a manuscript extract from the churchwarden's book of the parish of Bassingbourne, of the early part of the 16th century.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 19th.—Mr. W. Aldis Wright, V.-P., in the Chair.—The report of the Special Committee appointed last term was adopted and ordered to be circulated.—The Rev. Dr. Hayman read a paper on "The Plots of Sundry Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides."—Mr. Verrall read a paper on "The Date of Tisias." He said that his paper was supplementary to another recently read to the Society, where it was shown, *inter alia*, that Pindar, Ol. ii. 83 foll., contains an allusion to a work, apparently upon etymology, by the rhetorician Korax, published not later than 475 B.C.—Mr. Postgate also read a paper on "The Genuineness of Tibullus iv. 13."

CHETHAM SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.—March 3.—Mr. James Crossley, President, in the Chair.—From the 37th annual report, which was read, it appears that the first two issues for the current year, and the 108th and 109th in the series of the publications of the Chetham Society, are parts 10 and 11, which form the concluding volumes of "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, or a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry," by the late Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., prepared for publication by the President of the Chetham Society.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—A *Midsummer Night's Dream* was critically considered. Reports were presented from the following departments:—Sources and History, by Mr. John Williams; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.; Early Dramatic Representations, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Medicine and Surgery, by Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S.; Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker, B.A.; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; and Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's Time-Analysis of the Play, and Mr. F. J. Furnivall's Paper "On Puck's 'swifter than the Moon's sphere' (2. i. 7), and Shakspeare's Astronomy" (read before the New Shakspeare Society on Nov. 8th, 1878, and Nov. 14th, 1879, respectively) were brought before the Society.

CYMMRODORION SOCIETY, HAVERFORDWEST.—Feb. 20th.—Dr. Isambard Owen in the Chair.—Professor Rudler gave a lecture on "Pre-historic Society

in Wales." He said that bronze Celts and chisel-shaped implements were cast in this country, for moulds used for the purpose had been found in Wales. Antiquaries believed that in his progress from savagery to civilisation, man passed through three stages of culture, represented by the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages. The men who lived in Wales during the later stone-using age, generally buried their dead in long, not round, barrows, or used stone chambers and caverns. The men buried in Denbighshire chambers were described by the lecturer; and attention was called to the curious flat-shinned peculiarity which they and other pre-historic races possessed. These men probably reared the dolmens and megalithic monuments.—Professor Rudler spoke strongly in favour of Sir J. Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill, and hoped Wales would be more largely represented in its schedule. Attention was directed to the Swiss pile dwellings. A similar structure was discovered by Mr. Dumbleton, in Breconshire, some years ago. The caves were also noticed, and the lecturer explained that while some contained remains of the later stone age, others yielded relics of an earlier period. The stone was, indeed, divided into palæolithic and neolithic epochs. The earliest races of man in Wales, yet found, belonged to the latter period. The country was at that period inhabited by a short race with long skulls, ignorant of metals, and who built long barrows. These might probably be identified with the Silurian ancestors represented at the present day by short, swarthy, oval-faced Welshmen. These were probably invaded by taller short-skulled folk, who had bronze implements, who generally burnt their dead, and built round barrows, who probably survive in the taller light-complexioned element found in Wales. Before history commenced, probably the fusion between those two races had occurred; but the earlier race was still dominant in the west, while in the south-east of the country the folk from the continent obtained a footing. Such probably was the distribution of races in this island when the light of history shone forth.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 29th.—The Hon. W. M. Jervis in the Chair.—Annual Report read and adopted. After the election of officers and the nomination of several new members, Mr. W. St. John Hope read an account of the work done by the Society at Dale Abbey. The work of carefully laying bare and examining the ruins and foundations of the Abbey was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Hope, and has resulted in important discoveries. The site of the Abbey, in which the excavations were completed last year, had been handed over to Earl Stanhope, who, it was stated, intends to preserve it as opened out, and to erect a building to serve as a museum.—A long discussion then took place with reference to certain alterations lately made at South Wingfield Church.

DUMFRIESHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 6th. Mr. J. Gibson Starke read the second and concluding portion of his "Notes on the Stone Age," the subjects dealt with being "Jade," and "The Fauna of the Stone Age."—Mr. Dudgeon, of Cargen, and Mr. Maxwell, of Terregles, exhibited some specimens of jade, among which was an urn taken from the Summer

Palace of Pekin.—A paper on "The Carices or Sedges of the Stewartry," by Mr. McAndrew, of New Galloway, was read by the Secretary; and a discussion afterwards took place with reference to the proposed museum at Dumfries.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIESHIRE, AND GALLOWAY LITERARY SOCIETY.—March 1.—Mr. A. E. McConnan in the Chair.—The Rev. Professor Lindsay, M.A., D.D., Hon. President, delivered a lecture on "Old Scotch Student Life in 1360, 1460, 1560." After the lecture, it was agreed that Mr. Rogerson and Mr. Stevenson should represent the Society at the Social Meeting of the Sister Society in Edinburgh.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—Feb. 16.—Dr. Fraser, President, delivered an address on "Clubs," giving historical particulars of the most famous of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, both literary and political, with biographical sketches of their most prominent members.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.—The Rev. Canon Hume in the Chair.—A paper, entitled "Some Obsolete Peculiarities of the Law," was read by Mr. W. Beamont, who commenced by giving a description of a high sheriff's procession several centuries ago, and the trial of a man for greater larceny; he also noticed the trial by combat, the ancient law of appeal, and gave a brief account of the case of "Scrope and Grosvenor."

MANCHESTER ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, Jan. 26.—Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., in the Chair.—Mr. J. H. Nodal, Hon. Secretary, read the report, which stated that the publications for the past year were four—a volume of Reprinted Glossaries, edited by Professor Skeat; a Supplement to the Cumberland Glossary, previously issued by the Society; the first volume of a proposed series of Specimens of English Dialects, containing the two famous Devonshire Dialogues, the Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, and the scarce Westmorland Tract, William de Worlat's Bran New Wark; and part two of the Dictionary of English Plant Names, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., of the British Museum, and Mr. Robert Holland, of Kuncorn, Cheshire.—The financial statement showed that the year began with a balance of 16*l.* 10*s.*, which had now increased to 72*l.*; that the subscriptions received amounted to 257*l.*, and that the total expenditure was 213*l.*—The report was adopted.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' ARCHÆOLOGISTS FIELD CLUB.—March 2.—The following Papers were read: On the Superficial Deposits (Clays, &c.) in the Neighbourhood of Coventry; on a Supposed Downthrow of the Permian Strata, between the Bore Holes at Spon End, Coventry; and on the Lowest Layer of Keuper Sandstone (Waterstones), by Mr. W. Andrews; Origin and Use of Mineral and Fossil Phosphates as a Manure, by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., Vice-President, and Secretary; and on the Municipal Regalia, Seals, and Coinage of Coventry, by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. The latter Paper was illustrated by a series of engravings, photographs, impressions of seals, and a collection of coins and medals.—M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., was re-elected President; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Vice-President and Secretary; and Mr. Fretton, Archæological Secretary; and arrange-

ments were made for four excursions to be held during the year.

WINCHESTER AND HAMPSHIRE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 17.—The Rev. E. Firmstone, President, in the Chair.—Dr. B. N. Earle delivered a lecture on the “The Antiquities recently found in Winchester.” A large number of the objects discovered were exhibited; they comprised “ring” money, horse-shoes, nails, and tools; bronze articles, coins, locks and keys; vases, &c.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A MILD WINTER.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* May 1801, the following quotation from “The Life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood,” appears:—“The mildness of the season in the winter of 1681 appears by our Author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in consequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewise in blossom at the above period.”

HER MAJESTY'S STATE CROWN.—The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria, which Her Majesty wears at the opening of Parliament, was made in 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and it is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 ozs. 5 dwt. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by His Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns;

the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended 4 large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and 106 smaller brilliants.—*Silversmiths' Trade Journal*.

“THE STUDY OF THE PAST.”—To gossip about old places, and to exhibit a lively interest in an old date cut in stone and let into a solid wall of fine red brick, many will deem to be a craze; but those who have once caught the true flavour of antiquity, and learned what it is to extract its essence of humanity from the heart of an old stone, can very well afford to laugh in turn at those who take it for an axiom that the dying present is infinitely of more value than “the dead past.” As the dead are “the greater number,” they ought, in a Parliamentary country, to govern the thoughts of men, if not the country; for the latter function the difficulty would be to collect the votes. However, absurd as the proposition may seem at first sight, the dead to a very considerable extent do practically govern the earth. The living generation has, in youth, been shaped by the dead one. It is true that the visible links are now below the earth, and lie out of the sun; but one glance inward reveals a web and network of ties, bringing the past into such close union with the present that they are as absolutely one as if the dead were still alive and breathing. Love set deep in the soul refuses to admit that death's full shadow quenches it. Intellect finds that the spirit of the great still rules the thoughts of living men. Libraries, which the Egyptians considered to be a phramacopœia for diseases of the mind, are no less the chartularies of the treasure left us by the wise dead, whose silent oracles are yet instinct with life.—*C. A. Ward in the “Builder.”*

A BARONETCY EATEN BY RATS OR MICE.—The late Sir John Bowring, though born in a middle station of life, was not the first member of his family who wore a “handle” to his name. At all events, in a curious collection of *Miscellanies, Historical and Philological*, which was published in 1703, is a narrative addressed to King Charles II. and to his Queen, Catherine of Braganza, from “the humblest of his most prostrately-devoted vassals, Sir John Bowring, Knt., who” (he adds) “presents this manuscript of many most occult concerns and secret transactions relating to your glorious father, England's Royal proto-martyr.” The printed volume consists of 94 pages 8vo, and reports a succession of conversations between the King and the worthy knight, “when in attendance upon him in Carisbrook Castle. On one occasion it appears that he supplied his royal master with a purse of 200*l*, a proceeding which afterwards brought him into great danger. Sir John Bowring says in another part of his interesting narrative, “His

Majesty was pleased to sign for me a warrant for a baronetcy for myself, which, with other papers of his Majesty, was afterwards eaten by rats or mice, being hidden too far behind a wainscot when my father's house came to be searched by Parliamentary officers." It was probably one of the objects of the knight's address to Charles II. to obtain the confirmation to himself of the baronetcy granted to his father; but, whether from distrust of the knight's statement, or from that habitual carelessness, neglect, and ingratitude which seemed to have characterised the "merry" monarch's relations towards those who had rendered services to himself or father in the hour of adversity and humiliation, no record of baronetcy is found as yet to exist in the Heralds' College. Still, as the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Bowring, of Bowingsleigh, Sir John inherited a good name, and to that name he added lustre by a most active and useful life; and he may very safely be added to the lists of Englishmen who are *de civitate bene meriti*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.--Antiquaries will read with a smile the following amusing sketch of the proceedings of an Archæological Summer Congress, which we take from the Epilogue to the Westminster Play of Christmas last! The speakers are Callias and Charmides.

"CALL. Reliquias veneror! Gens Antiquaria summo

Nos apud, antiquum est quicquid, honore colunt.
CHARM. An tu "*Archæologista*" audis?

CALL. Longo intervallo

Propositum nostrum discrepat et ratio!

Indocti doctique en! miscellanea turba,

Auctumno festos jam referente dies,

Prædictum in vicum soliti concurrere! Primò

Collaudant sese; gloriatur opus.

Jentaclo raptim sumpto, rhedisque paratis,

Ecce! hilarem pergunt carpere ritè diem.

Invitant circum docto loca digna notatu;

"Castra," "Pavimentum," seu "Mediæva"
Domus.

Anxia præcipuè at Templis data cura sacratis,

Quoque anno fuerint condita, consulitur.

Tandem (præscriptæ hic finis chartæque, viæque!)

Hospitio fessos excipit Amphitryon.

Hic estur, bibiturque; adsunt joca, blanditiæque!

Deinde redux lætus quisque cubile petit.

Felix iste labor levis et conjuncta voluptas!

Cuinam explorandi non modus iste placet?

If they are never made the subject of more ill-natured pleasantry than this, Antiquaries in general will have no need to complain.

ON A LANCASHIRE USE OF THE WORD BRASS.—Mr. John Davies contributes the following interesting "note" on the above subject to the *Bury Times*:—"The use of the word (brass) as a term for money is interesting, because it points to an ante-Roman period when this metal was used for coin. It is well known that the British princes coined money in various metals at least three centuries before the Roman invasion. The word is undoubtedly Celtic. It is not found in any Teutonic language, but in Irish and Gaelic it appears as *prais*, in *Manx* as *prash*, in the Welsh form is *pres*, and the Old Cornish *prest* or *brest*. It is connected by Pictet

with the Sans, *bhras*, to shine, to glitter; and the Irish, *breasbrase*, pure, clean, handsome; but originally bright, shining. This relationship is confirmed by the Zend *berezya*, copper, which is connected with *berezat*, splendour, from *berez*, Sans, *bhras*, or *bhraij*. (See Pictet, "*Les Origines Indo-Européennes*," i. 175.) The word is not connected with the Latin *as*. The latter is the direct representative of the Sans, *ayas*, which meant primarily metal in general, and was used in later Sanskrit as a term for iron; but at an earlier stage of the language for copper or brass. Grimm connects the Gothic *eisarn*, iron (German, *eisen*), with the Goth *aïs* or *aiz*, copper, brass, money; and argues from this fact that copper or bronze must have been used in Germany before iron. We have no evidence of such a priority of use in this country from any corresponding change of the meaning of words. Both copper or brass and iron were used here for various purposes, and had the proper names, at an early age—certainly long before Cæsar invaded the land. It may prevent some useless labour on the part of some of your correspondents to say that the study of Sanskrit, and the discovery of the laws which govern the changes in letters and words, have raised philology of late years to the rank of a science. Any neglect of these laws, any attempt to discover the formation or the meaning of words by the old process of ingenious guessing, can only lead to error. Such attempts are a mere waste of time, and belong to a past age."

OLD MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Act of 1852 the dishes or measures for lead-ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is stated to contain about 14.047 imperial pints. It is of rectangular form, and bears an inscription setting forth (*inter alia*) that "This Dishe was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of the Reign of Kyng henry the VIII., and that it is to Remyne in the Moot Hall at Wyksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchantes or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same."

AN OLD BRITISH PASTIME.—Mr. C. R. Low, in *Golden Hours*, Part I., writes:—"Many rude varieties of quintains were employed in England in the thirteenth and two following centuries. The quintain was frequently nothing better than a stake fixed into the ground, with a flat piece of board made fast to the upper part of it, as a substitute for a shield; and such as could not procure horses contented themselves with running on foot at the quintain. Youthful aspirants to chivalric fame sometimes manufactured a wooden horse on four wheels; one boy sat on the horse and two others drew him along towards the quintain, at which he struck with a pole, or any other implement which he could persuade himself bore a resemblance to a lance. Dr. Plott, in his "*History of Oxfordshire*," describes the quintain of the peasantry as used in his time: "They first set a post perpendicularly into the ground, and then placed a slender piece of timber on top of it, on

a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. I saw this at Deddington, in this county. Against this board they strike with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes knocks them off their horses; the great design of this sport being to try the agility both of horse and man, and to break the board. It is now only in request at marriages, and set up in the way for young men to ride at as they carry home the bride, he that breaks the board being counted the best man. Stowe speaks of the prevalence of the same pastime at a spot at which a modern Londoner would be little disposed to expect it. This exercise of running at the quintain was practised in London as well in the summer as in the winter, but especially at the feast of Christmas. I have seen a quintain set up on Cornhill, by Leadenhall, where the attendants of the Lords of merry disports have run and made great pastimes, for he that hit not the board end of the quintain was laughed to scorn, and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faster, had a sound blow upon his neck with a bag full of sand hanging on the other end."

WEATHER LORE OF THE MONTH.—It was commonly said that "Wherever the wind lies on Ash Wednesday, it will continue in that quarter during all Lent." A wet March has been regarded as a bad omen, for, says the proverb—

A wet March makes a sad harvest.

Whereas—

A dry and cold March never begs its bread.

According to an old superstition, the weather at the end of March is always the exact opposite of that at the beginning, hence the familiar saying, "March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," which is sometimes transposed to suit the season. The Scotch form is, "March comes in with an adder's head, but goes out with a peacock's tail." Old St. Matthew's Day, the 8th of this month, is supposed to influence the weather. "St. Matthew breaks the ice; if he finds none, he will make it." The last three days of March are called the "Borrowing Days," said to have been a loan from April to March. There are various versions of this story. In North Ireland, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour* (1876, p. 158), it is said that March had a spite against an old woman, and wished to kill her cow; failing to do so in his own month, he borrowed three days of April to enable him to complete the task, but whether he succeeded does not appear. In Scotland, the story varies by supposing he had a grudge against three pigs, instead of a cow. In this case the result of all his attacks on them was that "the little pigs came hirpling hame." Sir Walter Scott, in a note to his "Heart of Midlothian," says, the three last days of March (old style) are called the borrowing days, for, as they are remarked to be unusually stormy, it is feigned that March had borrowed them from April to extend the sphere of his rougher sway. In an ancient Romish calendar quoted by Brand (*Popular Antiquities*, 1849, vol. ii. p. 41), there is an obscure allusion to the borrowing days. It is to the following effect:—

"A rustic fable concerning the nature of the month; the rustic names of six days which shall follow in April, or may be the last of March." Aubrey tells us that the vulgar in the West of England "do call the month of March, *Lide*," and quotes an old rhyme:—

Eat leeks in Lide, and Ramsins (garlic) in May,
And all the year after Physitians may play.

In the West of England "a bushel of March dust" is sometimes said "to be worth a King's ransom."—*English Folk Lore.*

Antiquarian News.

The Southwell bishopric fund now amounts to 25,000*l.*, about one-fourth of the sum actually needed.

An exhibition of the works of Rowlandson, the caricaturist, will be held shortly in Liverpool.

Mr. George Saintsbury is delivering a course of four lectures on "Dryden and his Period," at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street.

Mrs. Frances Alexander, who died at South Shields, on the 16th February, is stated to have reached her 104th year.

Lord Byron's writing-desk, with several autograph inscriptions and his lordship's name inside, was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby for 70*l.*

An exhibition of the works of the City of London Society of Artists was opened on March 1 in the hall of the Skinner's Company, Dowgate Hill.

Bangor Cathedral, having been carefully restored according to the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, will be re-opened in May.

Owing to the meeting of the new Parliament, the opening of the India Museum will be postponed till the middle of May.

La Livre announces the discovery in the Trèves Library of a French poem entitled "Sainte-Nonna et son Fils Saint-Devj," composed by Richard Cœur-de-Lion during his captivity in Tyrol.

Applications for membership and all other communications intended for the Lithuanian Society, should be addressed to Dr. M. Voelkel, the Secretary, Tilsit.

During the forthcoming months of April, May, June, and July, Sir J. Soane's Museum will be open to the public on four days instead of three days a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A proposal to open the Nottingham Castle Museum on Sundays has been discussed in the Nottingham Town Council and defeated by a majority of eight votes.

The Pope has promised to lend some of the Vatican tapestries, of great value and artistic merit, to the Exhibition of Objects of Antiquity, about to be held at Brussels in June.

The congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, appointed to be held this year at Lincoln, will com-

mence on Tuesday, July 27th, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese.

St. David's Day, March 1st, was celebrated at Eton College, in accordance with long-established custom, the aquatic season being opened with the usual procession of boats to Surly Hall.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed 200*l.*, and the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians 100 guineas, to the fund for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Mr. C. Smith, J.P., late Mayor of Reading, Vice-President of the Berkshire Archæological and Architectural Society, read at a recent meeting of the Society a paper on "Bells, their History and Uses."

Mr. Holman Hunt has promised the Society of Arts a paper on the "Materials Used by Artists in the Present Day as compared with those Employed by the Old Masters."

A sale of more than 200 rare and curious old books lately took place at Messrs. Sotheby's. Among them were the "Ship of Fools," "The Dance of Death," "Reynard the Fox," and Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral."

Upwards of a thousand original documents, some dating back to the thirteenth century, have been discovered at Wells, Somerset. Many of the seals are in a good state of preservation. They were found in an old oaken press in the almshouses.

The Continental pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard were sold by Messrs. Christie on the 31st of January. The catalogue comprised about 160 lots, among which were many works by the leading artists of the French, Spanish, and Italian schools.

A stained-glass window, consisting of two lights, has lately been placed in All Saints' Church, Pinner, Middlesex. The inscription states that it was erected by the congregation to "Commemorate the Restoration of this their Parish Church, A.D. 1880."

A stained-glass window has lately been placed in Hereford Cathedral by the friends and former pupils of the Rev. Samuel Clark, Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, and formerly Principal of the Training College, Battersea.

In the course of pulling down Barton Old Hall, Cheshire, a workman lately discovered a number of coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., &c.; some very scarce specimens of mint marks were in the find.

Mr. William M. Ramsay, M.A., has been appointed to the Travelling Studentship in Archæology, under the Society for Hellenic Studies. The appointment is one of 300*l.* a year for three years, and his destination is Asia Minor, where he will be engaged in exploration of the sites and ruins of ancient cities.

An interesting discovery has lately been made at the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. It having been stated that there was a crypt under this ancient building, at the request of the Mayor it was opened, and in the vault was found a chalk coffin, containing human remains, and apparently many hundred years old.

Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., is editing for the Record Society the first volume of the Registers of the Parish of Prestbury, Cheshire. This volume begins in 1572, and ends in 1632, and its contents will be found of great value as illustrative of the local and family history of that part of the county.

Mr. Ruskin's Museum at Sheffield has become so crowded with art treasures, and the number of students visiting it from Sheffield and elsewhere has so increased, that a public subscription has been started to defray the cost of adding a wing to the building. The subscription has been opened by working men.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose poem "The Light of Asia," illustrative of the ancient faiths of the East, has passed through two editions here, and eight in America, has received a curious letter from the King of Siam, together with the Order of the White Elephant.

M. G. Hanotaux is to publish for the Camden Society a very curious memoir of Mme. de Motteville, written with a view to Bossuet's funeral oration on Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Bossuet has evidently made use of this memoir, and has taken several passages from it almost *verbatim*.

An Antiquarian Society has been established at Batley, Yorkshire. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. Yates, and Mr. W. H. Hick, by whom the meeting was called together, made a statement showing that the parish is very rich in antiquarian relics.

Some interesting archæological discoveries have recently been made at the Church of Leodegar, in Wyberton, Lincolnshire, during the work of clearing preparatory to the restoration of the fabric, which is about to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A.

The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a memoir by Nau, the Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing in substance the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts which have been the subject of so much controversy.

The Trustees of the British Museum have decided to adopt permanently the Siemens system of lighting by electricity, which has been in temporary use in the Reading Room for some months. The increased number of hours during which readers may avail themselves of the privileges of the Museum Library is a boon which is widely appreciated.

Among the lectures to be delivered at the Royal Institution after Easter are three on "The Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists," by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, and also five by Professor Morley, on "The Dramatists before Shakspeare, from the Origin of the English Drama to the year of the Death of Marlowe (1593)."

A new edition of the "Eikon Basilike" is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, reprinted from the edition of 1648, with a facsimile of the frontispiece found only in Dugard's copies, giving the explanation of the emblem. Mr. Edward Scott introduces this edition

with an extended preface, bringing fresh evidence in favour of the royal authorship of the work.

At Coates' auction room, Toronto, the masonic diploma of Souter Johnnie (Burns' friend in "Tam O'Shanter") was lately sold to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of the *Evening Telegram*, for 178 dols. In the corner of the diploma is fastened a lock of "Highland Mary's" hair. The certificate bears the seal of St. James' Lodge, Ayr, Scotland, Oct. 6th, 1790.

A Dutch Burgomaster has enriched the archives of Holland with the original order from the States General to the Dutch Commander van Ghent, "to sail up the river of Rochester, thence with all speed to the Bay of Chatham, in order to execute and effectuate the attack, fight, taking, burning, or ruining of the warships of the King of Great Britain."

We have already mentioned (see p. 87) that the *Lincoln Gazette* has lately commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." It may be added that the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, the *High Peak News*, and other journals have set apart columns for that particular subject, which must prove of great interest and value to archaeologists and antiquaries.

Lord Selborne and Mr. F. J. Bramwell, Chairmen respectively of the Council and Executive Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute, have addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, as President of the Commissioners for the 1851 Exhibition, proposing to build and maintain a college for advanced technical education, at South Kensington.

The President, has made an appeal for contributions of books for the Armenian Library and Reading Room, which was established at Smyrna in 1869, and has now in it 2000 volumes. The Armenians are applying themselves more than formerly to the study of English, and wish to increase the number of their English books.

The Chronological Notes of the Order of St. Benedict, mentioned in our last (p. 134), extend from the time of Queen Mary to the death of James II. They were compiled in 1709 by Bennet Welden, a monk of St. Edmund's, Paris, and frequent allusions to the MSS. are made by Dodd, Tierney, Oliver, and other writers.

A manuscript Psalter has just been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which archaeological experts assign to the second half of the eighth century. It presents all the characteristics of the later Merovingian and early Carolingian period, and is presumed to have been originally the property of some monastery on the left bank of the Rhine.

An album of photographic facsimiles of manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas, recently discovered by a Benedictine at Subiaco, some wholly in the handwriting of the author, known as the "Angelic Doctor," others copiously annotated by him, and many of them treatises hitherto unpublished, has been prepared by the Benedictine Monks for presentation to the Pope.

The actors of Italy have conceived the plan of

founding an hospital for aged members of their profession. The house chosen for this purpose is the Royal Castle of San Michele in Bosco, near Bologna, once an old monastery, and inhabited by Pius IX. when in that city. They propose that in this mansion old actors and their families shall reside, and that their children shall here receive gratuitous instruction.

A Dr. Borne, a gentleman of French extraction, but long resident in Switzerland, has left his property to the Lausanne University under peculiar conditions. The revenue is to accumulate for 100 years, then to be devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of the Doctor's MS. work, "Maxims and Aphorisms," a copy of which is to be supplied to every library in the world.

Some hitherto unpublished letters and documents connected with Oliver Cromwell's movements in Ireland, together with an original contemporary narrative of his proceedings there, will appear in the course of the present month in the second volume of the "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652," edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.

The "Folk Lore of Shakespeare," by the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., author of "British Popular Customs" and "English Folk Lore," is the title of a new work which Messrs. Griffith and Farran announce. It will treat of the following subjects among others:—The life of man, the human body, charms and spells, divination and auguries, days and seasons, weather lore, birds and animals, witches, fairies, ghosts and spirits, dreams and superstitions.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. Rivett-Carnac exhibited some copper coins of the Sunga dynasty, the first of whose kings, Pushpa-Mitra, reigned 178 B.C. Some of the names of the coins have been deciphered by Mr. Carley, of the Archaeological Survey, and are said to be new to Indian history. For example, Bhudra Ghosa, Phaguni Mitra, Surya Mitra, &c. Papers on the subject and engravings of the coins will be published.

From the last annual report of the Royal Literary Fund it appears that in 1879 2470*l.* had been disbursed, and a balance of 944*l.* carried forward. Of the grants made 46*l.* had been given to authors classed under the heading "History and Biography;" 305*l.* to devotees of science and art; and 85*l.* to poets; and a like sum to writers on Biblical subjects. There were 36 recipients of the bounty of the Fund, of whom 26 were men and 10 women.

Efforts are being commenced in the direction of spelling reform by several German publications, including the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has dropped the *s* in the termination *niss*, the *h* in such words as *Theil*, *Rath*, *Noth*, *Muth*, and their compounds, the *h* in the terminal *thum*, the unnecessary *a* in *Waare*, and so on. The above-mentioned syllables now appear in the chief German papers spelt thus:—*Teil*, *Rat*, *Not*, *Mut*, *Tum*, *Ware*.

A Museum of Wesleyan Methodist Antiquities has been established at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street. Besides a variety of portraits of Wesleyan celebrities, the museum contains a large

collection of letters and documents belonging to the Methodism of the past, together with sundry relics gathered from all parts of the mission field. The latest addition is a numerous collection of tools and other articles from the Yoruba country.

The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, for many years the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the historian of the colony and State of Rhode Island, and the defender of its history and literature, has died at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Arnold was an author of eminence in New England, and his works are well known to many on this side of the Atlantic. He was especially an authority in all matters relating to the progress of religious liberty in his native State.

The German newspaper, *Der Hamburger Correspondent*, which is one of the most old-established, has just entered upon its 156th year of life. In commemoration of this event the management have been and still are issuing from time to time interesting matter from their archives in the shape of reprints and facsimiles. One of these latter reproduces the manifesto issued by Frederick the Great on taking possession of Silesia, a document of interest to an historian as well as a philosopher.

The ancient sun-dial of the clock at Hampton Court Palace, mentioned in our last Number (see page 136), shows now not only the hours of the day and night, but also the day of the month, the motion of the sun and moon, the age of the moon, its phases and quarters. Mr. Wood, in his "Curiosities of Clocks and Watches," mentions a payment made in 1575 to one George Gaver for painting the dial of this clock, and it had been repaired occasionally since that date.

A sale of pictures, ancient and modern, belonging to Mr. James Fenton, of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, took place the last week in February, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Among the works disposed of were "Mercury and Argus," by Rubens; "An Engagement between the Dutch and English Fleets," by Van de Velde; "Portrait of the Artist at the Age of Sixty," by Rembrandt; and "Helena Forman and her Two Children as the Infant Christ and St. John," by Rubens.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are about to publish an interesting work on Chelsea and its Chronicles, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, author of "The Life of the Rev. W. Harness." It is to be called "The Village of Palaces." It will contain many particulars, hitherto unknown, relating to this interesting suburb, with biographical notices of its residents. Mr. L'Estrange has taken great pains in identifying the sites of many historical buildings which once adorned Chelsea.

Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, antiquarian publisher, of Edinburgh, will shortly issue a curious and interesting work, entitled "Edinburgh in the Olden Time." It comprises facsimiles of a collection of forty-six original drawings in China ink of some of the most remarkable streets, public buildings, and other remains of antiquity within that city between the years 1796 and 1828. It will form a handsome folio volume, and will be a companion to Drummond's

"Old Edinburgh." The impression will be limited to 300 copies.

Among the new books announced this month, which are interesting to antiquaries, are the following, published by Mr. Elliot Stock:—*EARLY REPRINTS FOR ENGLISH READERS*, No. 1. John Gerson, by Rev. E. H. Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral; A Reprint of the *LEGENDA SANCTORUM* of BISHOP GRANDISON, with a *facsimile* page from the original in colours. It is proposed to issue to subscribers a limited number of copies of this latter work on alternate months.

The Great Hall of Cardiff Castle is being decorated in fresco in a style befitting that ancient and historic fortress. The last subject painted is the marriage of Robert, created Earl of Gloucester by Henry I., with Mabel, daughter and heiress of Fitz-Hamon, late Lord of Gloucester. The ceremony is represented as taking place at the church door. The fresco is designed by Mr. H. W. Lonsdale. It will occupy the end of the hall opposite the Minstrels' Gallery. The restoration of the hall has been entrusted by Lord Bute to Mr. W. Burges, architect.

Not many churches in England are possessed of libraries of old books, but there are a few exceptions to the rule. The most notable one near London is that of Langley Church, between Slough and Uxbridge. Another library is in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, the vicar of which parish has lately sold one valuable book out of the library for 150*l.* in order to purchase a stained-glass window. The churchwardens had repeatedly cautioned the vicar not to dispose of the books, and it seems that the act is illegal unless done under a "faculty."

The chancel of Poltimore Church, Devon, has just been carefully restored, at the cost of the Rev. Francis Sterry, the rector. During the work the two ancient "squints" or "hagioscopes"—oblique openings through the walls of the chancel arch into the transepts, originally intended for the purpose of enabling persons in the more remote portions of the church not in a line with the altar to see the Elevation of the Host—have been re-opened. The oaken rood screen, also, has been stripped of its coats of paint, and thoroughly restored.

The effects of the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone were sold at Lower Sydenham, on the 19th February. Among the principal lots were a fine proof engraving, "The Maid and the Magpie," after Sir E. Landseer, which fetched 10*l.*; *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 9*l.* 15*s.*; "The Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers," 12*l.*; portrait of the late J. B. Buckstone, by Maclise, 20 guineas; "Sheep," by T. S. Cooper, R.A., presented by the artist to Mr. Buckstone, 68 guineas; a water-colour drawing, scene from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Kenny Meadows, 12*l.*

The ninth volume of the Indian Archaeological Survey Reports, just issued, covers nearly the whole of the Western half of the Central Provinces. Mr. Alexander Cunningham, the compiler of this volume, tells us that at an early date the Northern tract was subject to two petty chiefs, or simple Maharajahs,

who were tributary to the powerful Gupta Kings, in whose era they date all their inscriptions. The occurrence of these dates has given him an opportunity of discussing the probable starting-point of the Gupta era, which he fixes as approximating to the year 194 A.D.

Mr. James Coleman, bookseller, of Tottenham, has just published a small tract containing upwards of 220 copies of original marriage registers of St. Mary's, Whitlesea, Cambridgeshire. The registers extend from 1662 to 1672, and the copies are taken from the original book, which is now in Mr. Coleman's possession. In a recent catalogue Mr. Coleman says: "If the parish authorities will confer together and send me their joint request that I should restore the portion of the old register to its original custodians, I will give it to them with much pleasure for the good of the public in future."

With reference to the Bodleian Library, a correspondent writes from Oxford: "The University has passed a most ridiculous statute about the Bodleian Library. No one is to be allowed to copy a manuscript without the permission of the Librarian, and after he has copied it he is not to be allowed to publish his collations without the permission of the Librarian. This restriction does not even exist at the Vatican. All libraries become more and more liberal. But the Bodleian, which for 300 years has been a model of liberality and generosity, is suddenly placed below the Vatican Library in illiberality."

Among the pictures in the second exhibition of the French Water-Colour Society now open, are two by Heilbuth, entitled "Dans les Fouilles" and "Le Repos," which may be of interest to antiquaries. In the former a *savant* is explaining to a lady tourist and her attendants his researches on the site of an Italian town. The archaeologist looks thoroughly in earnest; his excavators, standing in the trench, do not seem sorry for a pretext for a pause; the lady with her eye-glass listens attentively to the explanation, while her servants stare at the landscape with an indifferent or mocking air. More humour and philosophy could not be put into a picture. "Le Repos" is equally excellent.

The ancient church of Moreton Valence, Gloucestershire, has been reopened after repair and rearrangement. Ancient foundations of hewn stone have been found west of the church. The place was moated round, and is supposed to have been the site of the mansion of the Valences. The church is chiefly Norman. The figures carved on the gurgoyles of the tower are unusually massive and grotesque, and there are also gurgoyles carved with bears' heads, a paw being placed on each side of the head. The old north porch, of wood and stone, is a most interesting feature. In it, and over the doorway into the church, is a semicircular Norman arch, within which is a carved representation of St. George and the Dragon.

Whilst making preparations for the enlargement of St. Margaret's Church, Durham, the workmen discovered in the north wall a door which had long been blocked up, and which formerly was called the priest's doorway. In the same wall a very early Norman window was also found. On removing the lime and

plaster from the buttresses supporting the chancel arch, it was found that successive layers of the former had been placed upon the original colouring, which on examination was found to be covered with fresco painting of a date prior to the time of Bishop Pudsey (A.D. 1153). The subjects depicted cannot now be ascertained with accuracy. The church dates from before 1140, and many traces of the early church are still visible, notwithstanding the alterations of modern times.

One of the greatest art sales that the world has ever known commenced on the 15th March at Florence, at Prince Demidoff's celebrated palace of San Donato. In the various galleries every school of painting is represented—many schools by *chefs d'œuvre*, many more by very remarkable works. Besides pictures by the first masters, the sale comprises sundry articles of household furniture, vases, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, candelabra, sculpture, ecclesiastical art needlework, a very costly assemblage of ancient art work in the precious metals, old Japanese and Chinese porcelain, vases, and wood carvings. This sale, which will extend through April and May, is likely to prove as interesting to the art and literary world as did the famous sale of Horace Walpole's effects at Strawberry Hill.

A meeting has been held in the Town Hall of St. Albans, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider Sir Edmund Beckett's offer to continue the restoration of the cathedral. The Bishop, the Rector and Churchwardens, and all the present Committee are anxious for a faculty to be granted; but it is still opposed by one parishioner, Archdeacon Grant, who has only just acquired a qualification. Lord Cowper and Mr. Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, also oppose; but as they are non-parishioners, their *locus standi* is disputed. Lord Verulam, the Chairman of the Committee, wrote expressing his hope that the faculty would be granted. Several resolutions were passed in favour of the faculty, and the Mayor was deputed to communicate the same to the Chancellor of the diocese.

Two small collections of pictures were sold on the 17th February by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods; the one belonging to the late Mr. M. Posno, consisting of about 50 pictures, mostly by modern painters of the Dutch, Belgian, and German schools; the other to the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, in which, out of 114 lots, about half were by old masters. Among the former were "Consolation," by H. Bource; "A Fisherman's Family on the Look Out," by T. Ladée; "On the Sands," by Madrazo; "Rejected," by Marcus Stone; and "A Calm," by A. Waldrop. Among the latter, the more important pictures comprised "Rest in the Hayfield," by Bate-man; "A View in the Highlands," by T. Creswick; "The Gleaner's Return," by W. Shayer; "Venice," by Clarkson Stanfield; "The Mask," by F. Boucher; and "A Forest Scene," by J. Van Kessel.

Three volumes of Professor Max-Müller's Sacred Books of the East will be published in April, viz.:—Vol. iv., "The Vendidad," translated by James Darmesteter; Vol. v., "The Bundahis, Bahman Yast, and Shâyast-la-Shâyast," translated by E. W. West;

Vol. vii., "The Institutes of Vishnu," translated by Professor J. Jolly. The following volumes are also in the press, viz. :—Vol. vi., "The Qur'ân," Part 1, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. viii., "The Bhagavadgītā," with other extracts from the Mahābhārata, translated by Kashinath Trimbak Telang; Vol. ix., "The Qur'ân," Part 2, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. x., "The Suttanipāṭa," &c., translated by Professor Fausbøll; Vol. xi., "The Mahāparinibbāna Sutta, the Teviga Sutta, the Mahāsudassana Sutta, the Dhammakakkappavattana Sutta," translated by T. W. Rhys Davids.

The *Academy* says that it has always been asserted that Capell, in 1760, was the first man to attribute the play of *Edward the Third* to Shakspeare; but nearly a hundred years earlier Mr. Furnivall finds in "An exact and perfect catalogue of all *Plays* that are printed," at the end of T(homas) G(off)'s *Careless Shepherdess*, 1656, the entry—

Edward 2 }
Edward 3 } Shakspeare.
Edward 4 }

And although the attribution of Marlowe's *Edward II.* and Heywood's *Edward IV.* to Shakspeare robs of all value the assignment of *Edward III.* to him, yet the fact that Goff preceded Capell in so assigning it should be known. Neither Goff nor Kirkman, the better cataloguer who soon followed him, attributes *Arden of Feversham* to Shakspeare.

Lord Talbot de Malahide writes to the editor of the *Times* :—"In one of your leading articles you allude to the preservation of the Tour de St. Jacques, in the Place de Châtelet. I will tell you how this came to pass. Meeting M. Didron, the celebrated antiquary, some years ago, he told me the following story :—"There has been a mania for destroying the old towers of Paris. Among the rest the Tour de St. Jacques had been condemned. I was determined to make an effort in its favour. The decision rested with the Municipalité, and as I was intimate with M. Arago, an influential member of that body, I addressed him as follows :—"I know that you have been for some time anxious to light Paris by a central sun; now is your time, you cannot have a better place to fix the light than the Tour de St. Jacques, so pray try and save it." He promised to do so, and, although the church was levelled to the ground, the tower still remains intact."

Dr. Taylor and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, have lately opened an ancient British burial-place at Clifton Hall Farm, for the purpose of taking measurements. On trying the ground on the north side of the fence with a gavelock, they came on the cover of a cist which contained two urns; they lay on their sides, with their mouths looking N.E., each containing about a handful of fine black soil. The remains of the skeleton were found, but in a fragmentary state. The axis of the cist consisted of four stones set on edge, and a cover. The dimensions of the floor of the cist were—length, 3 feet 3 inches; breadth, 18 inches; and the depth was 18 inches. At the top the breadth was only 14 inches, one of the side stones having slightly fallen inwards. The floor of the cist was the natural surface of the ground. A

search was made amongst the *débris* within and about these graves, but no pottery nor implements were found. These cists lay pretty much in the same line, but the head of the one separated about three feet from the foot of the other.

The Very Rev. Charles W. Russell, D.D., President of Maynooth College, who died at his residence in Dublin on the 26th Feb., aged 68, was a native of the county of Down, and for some years occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the college of which he became President in 1857. Dr. Russell was thought to have been marked out for the Archbishopric of Dublin, and for the Cardinalate. He was well known as an antiquary and as an active member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts from the time of its establishment. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," and editor of some Calendars and State Papers in the series of the Master of the Rolls. Previous to undertaking the Calendars, Dr. Russell had been engaged, with Mr. Prendergast, under Lord Romilly, in selecting official documents for transcription from the Carte manuscripts at Oxford. Dr. Russell was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh* and other reviews, and also to the British Association in the Department of Geography and Ethnology; and he also held office as governor or trustee of several of the public institutions in Dublin.

Haileybury College possesses an Antiquarian Society which was founded in 1874. It comprises some of the masters and twenty of the upper boys. There are several corresponding members, including Professor Paley, Rev. Canon Knowles, of St. Bees, Rev. T. Norwood, Rev. Dr. Raven, who have taken a kind interest in the Society and contributed papers. Meetings are held fortnightly, when papers are read on various antiquarian subjects. During the present term, papers are promised by A. W. Blomfield, Esq., on "The History of a Village Church;" by Rev. W. Wigram, on "Bells;" by A. V. Jones, Esq., on "The Music of Shakspeare's Songs;" by L. S. Milford, Esq., on "Pompeii;" by the Rev. F. B. Butler, on the "Churches in the City of London." Many papers have been written by members of the school. During the summer, "pilgrimages" are arranged to places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as St. Albans, Waltham Abbey, Cheshunt. The Society is gradually forming a museum, and its collection of coins contains specimens of most of the English reigns. The Society possesses a very large collection of rubbings from monumental brasses, including all the most important specimens in England. There is an annual exhibition of the Society's property, assisted by the loans of members and their friends.

With reference to the suggestion for placing upon the walls of Carnarvon Castle a stone tablet, inscribed with the names and dates of birth, &c., of the several Princes of Wales who have up to the present time enjoyed that title (see *ante*, p. 91), a correspondent of the *Oswestry Advertiser* writes :—"May I ask what this writer means by 'the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation when they accepted the first Prince of Wales? Is there any one possessing a knowledge of Welsh history who has a doubt that Wales was as much conquered by

Edward I. as the French were at the Battle of Waterloo? But I shall be expected to give my authorities. I will. In the early Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office in London, there are allusions to what took place when the King held the Principality of Wales—*tempore Regis*. In the same repository is a letter from Edward of Carnarvon to Walter Reynald, stating that the King had, in the 29th year of his reign, granted to the Prince the land of Wales. But, beyond all this, the enrolment of the Letters Patent, conferring upon young Edward the Principality of Wales, is in the Public Record Office. They give him the whole of Wales, excepting that part which had been granted to the Queen in jointure, and the reversion of that also. Edward of Carnarvon was then in his 17th year."

Messrs. Rowland Matthews and Co. recently sold at their auction gallery in the Euston Road the art treasures in the well-known Tempest Collection, which was bequeathed to the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, Carlisle Place, Westminster, by the late Mr. Walter Tempest. The lots included fine specimens of old French and English furniture, Italian cabinets, panels painted by Angelica Kaufmann, old Chelsea, Worcester, Dresden, and Oriental china, Sèvres porcelain, and several fine specimens of paintings by the great masters of the Italian, Venetian, Gothic, Flemish, French, and English schools. Among them we may particularise Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Inchbald, which fetched 80 guineas; the Life of Christ, by Albert Dürer, 150 guineas; Tynemouth, by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., 95*l.*; the Holy Family, by Parmegiano, 75 guineas; Canterbury Meadows, by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., 460*l.*; Interior of a Stable, by J. F. Herring, 220*l.* Among other important works submitted for sale may be mentioned A Night Scene on the Scheldt, by Van de Velde; St. Agnes, by Guido; The Entombment, by Ludovico Carracci; Marriage of St. Catherine, by Paul Veronese; Interior of an Inn, by Teniers; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Salvator Rosa; an Altar Piece representing the Holy Family, by Perugino; and the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Rubens. The entire lots, 320 in number realised a little over 4,000*l.*

The Roman Court of Appeal has lately pronounced its decision in the case of Her Majesty Donna Maria Cristina de Bourbon, Empress of Brazil, and Donna Isabella, Countess d'Eu, Princess Imperial of Brazil, and the Count d'Eu, plaintiffs, against the Marchese Ferraioli, defendant. The subject of dispute is a property of the Bourbon family at Isola Farnese, near the ancient Veii, which the Ferraioli held in lease as from the Empress of Brazil. On this land was a charge, which by recent laws the tenant can claim to redeem, and thus acquire a right to the ground. The proprietors consented, but with the reservation that they could make excavations or claim any statues or antiques found on the property. This reservation was important; for several valuable discoveries have been made in the neighbourhood, amongst others the twenty-four Ionic columns now forming the portico of the Palace in the Piazza Colonna, formerly the Post Office; and the Ferraioli refused to admit its validity. In the meanwhile a bust of Antinous was turned up

by a plough on the property, and the proprietors claimed it, while the Ferraioli refused to give it up. The Bourbons brought an action against their tenants for the delivery of the bust, and the Ferraioli cited their landlords to fulfil the contract without conditions. The judgment pronounced was substantially in favour of the Bourbons; it being decided that the right of excavation constituted a value above the annual charge on the land, and that the bust was the property of the landlords, under the agreement.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the National Gallery states that during the year 1879, eighteen pictures were purchased. They were:—"Portrait of a Cardinal," by a painter of the Italian school, 16th century; "A Battle-piece," by a painter of the Ferrarese school; "Bust Portrait of a Young Man," by a painter of the old Dutch or Flemish school; "View on the River Wye," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "A Cornfield, with Figures" (a sketch), by J. Constable, R.A.; "View on Barnes Common," by J. Constable, R.A.; "A Quarry with Pheasants," by George Morland; "The Parson's Daughter" (a portrait), by George Romney; "From the Myth of Narcissus," by Thomas Stothard, R.A.; "Cupids Preparing for the Chase," by T. Stothard, R.A.; "A Rocky River Scene," by Richard Wilson, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (a sketch in monochrome for the picture in the National Gallery), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "The Death of the Earl of Chatham" (another sketch in monochrome for the picture above mentioned), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; "Portrait" (said to be the poet Gay), by a painter of the English school, 18th century; "A Convivial Party," by Dirk Hals; "Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and St. Jerome," by Pietro Perugino; a triptych, viz., "The Virgin and Child Enthroned, Our Lord bearing His Cross, and The Agony in the Garden," by Ambrogio Borgognone; and "St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Bari," by Benvenuto da Siena (formerly the side panels of a triptych). By the death, unmarried, of the late Mr. F. W. Clarke, the personal estate of his father (who died in 1856), estimated at 24,000*l.*, accrues to the Trustees of the National Gallery.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows respecting the tomb of Lady Alicia Lisle:—"Being in the New Forest a few days since, I paid a visit to the little churchyard of Ellingham, near Ringwood, with a view to get a sight of the tomb of the unfortunate Lady Alicia Lisle, who was executed by the order of the terrible Judge Jeffreys for having concealed in her house at Moyle's Court two of those who had been concerned in the late rebellion. Her story is well known, and most pathetically described in the pages of Macaulay. She was buried in Ellingham in 1688. Searching over the well-filled graveyard, I at last came upon her resting-place. I was somewhat astonished to find that there was nothing about it to indicate to an ordinary observer that such an interesting and historical relic existed; no mark, not even a railing to preserve it from injury. And the inscription, which must originally have been well executed, is with difficulty made out; in fact, the word Lisle is scarcely legible. Those of your readers who take interest in these matters will probably agree with me that this state of things should not be." As an ad-

dendum to the above, Mr. Frederick Fane, of Moyles Court, as churchwarden of Ellingham, writes : "Until four or five years ago her (Lady Alicia Lisle's) place of burial was covered by a plain altar tomb of brick, with a stone top, upon which is a plain inscription giving date of death. The brickwork being much decayed was replaced with stone and the whole put in good order by the care of a gentleman, head of an ancient Catholic family claiming kinship with the Lisles. The inscription was not re-cut, but when Mr. Smith saw it perhaps the sun was strongly out, as with a cloudy sky, the lettering is particularly legible."

The new series of excavations in Olympia seems likely to reward the German Commission, though the work has been much interrupted by rain. Among other objects discovered are numerous fragments hitherto missing in the metope reliefs, a deeply-carved stone representing a lion, the first specimen of the kind hitherto found ; further, a head of the younger Faustina, which fits a torso unearthed some time ago. Among the foundations of the Temple of Hera have been dug up a large number of very votive offerings in bronze and terra-cotta. On the western side of the Altis a gateway leading to the north has been brought to light, and numerous remains of buildings have been laid bare near the Byzantine church. Hitherto scarcely any traces have been discovered of the great altar of Zeus, which formed the central point in the ancient ceremonies at Olympia. Remains of the sacrificial ashes and some votive offerings connected with them had, indeed, been found, but the altar itself was missing, and it was concluded that it had been destroyed by fanatics. Contrary to expectation, however, the round stone foundations of the great sacrificial altar have at length been brought to light. As the tomb of Pelops, with its vestibule, has also been found, we are now able to lay down the ground plan of Olympia, with mathematical certainty. Another discovery of great importance recently made is an inscription, a *rhetra* or table of laws in the Elic dialect. With respect to the work of the German Commissioners, it is announced with regret that, owing to instructions from Berlin, half the labourers employed in the work have been dismissed, and the labours of the German commission will be soon brought to a close. The latest official communications from Olympia describe the latest discoveries there as follows :—To the south-west of the Metroon were found the foundations of the great altar of Zeus, forming an ellipse of 44 mètres in circumference. In addition, there have been found a head of Augustus, a bronze plate with an Elic inscription, and an important fragment belonging to the Nike of Paionios.

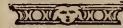
Correspondence.

BOOK-PLATES.

I take leave to point out to you one of the most curious and elaborate I have ever met with, and which I think would probably have been noticed by one or other of the contributors of your two interesting

papers (pp. 75 and 117) in THE ANTIQUARY, had they known it.

It is the book-plate of the famous grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman, keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, whose life was published in 1794 by the well-known antiquary, George Chalmers. A copy of the plate will be found on the last page of the volume, and of course may be seen at once in the British Museum. G. E.



BRASS COIN.

A friend of the writer turned up in a garden a few months ago a brass coin or weight (?), about the size of sixpence, and three times as thick, having the following imprint :—"COINED BEFORE 1772." Obverse, "5dw. * 6gs." Has this some relation to the weight of coin ?

W. M. E.

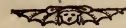


GENEALOGY OF NICHOLSON, NICOLSON, MACNICOL, OR MACNEACHDAILL.

Can any reader of THE ANTIQUARY oblige me with information respecting the Nicolsons of Skye ? I have for many years been collecting Nicholson genealogies and folk lore, and claim descent from the chief of the clan, thus :—Eoin, chief of the clan ; Nicail, whose brother Alexander was next chief ; Andreas, whose cousin Donald was next chief ; Nicail, the outlaw, time of James I. England, VI. Scotland ; Donald, whose cousin Donald, the chief, had 23 children ; William, slain at Sedgemoor, son-in-law of Donald the chief ; John, of Portree, commonly called the Sailor ; William, of Malborough, Devon, cousin to Flora McDonald ; Joseph, of Kingsbridge, Devon, kin to Dr. Walcot (*Peter Pindar*) ; William, of Plymouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne ; William, of Coleford, Gloucestershire ; William, your correspondent. The Nicholsons suffered largely through espousing the cause of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745.

W. NICHOLSON.

Roath, near Cardiff.



HERALDIC.

At an old house in Bedfordshire, where I was on a visit a few months ago, I met with some large old china plates, with a coat of arms painted on them, as follows :—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a bend of the same between six torteaux ; 2nd and 3rd azure, a lion rampant, argent ; over all, an escutcheon of pretence, the same as the 2nd and 3rd quarters. For a crest there is a cardinal's hat, with its tassels ; on the dexter side of it a mitre, on the sinister a crosier. I think the coat of arms must be foreign, as we have, in the 1st and 4th quarters, *metal upon metal*. The friend to whom they belong could not tell me anything at all about the plates in question, or how they had come into the possession of the family. There was no maker's mark on them that I could see, and I have no suggestion to offer with regard to them but that the set must have been made to order for some

private person, holding the rank of cardinal in the Roman Church. If you can throw any more light on the subject, will you kindly do so, and oblige,

MONTAGU WEBSTER.

Hill Vicarage, Sutton-Coldfield.

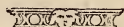


USE OF LIME IN BUILDINGS.

Will any correspondent of THE ANTIQUARY kindly inform me when lime began to be used as a cement in building (1) anywhere, (2) specially in Britain? The question was suggested in the course of an investigation into the antiquity, &c., of the Irish Round Towers, which all appear to be built with the cement of lime and sand, and the thought naturally suggested itself—What is the origin and history of such a style of masonry? The Brochs and Cyclopean buildings on the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland are all apparently uncemented.

Drumlithie, N.B.

JAMES GAMMACK.



THE BOOK OF ST. ALBAN'S.

(See ante p. 28.)

The following may interest your readers. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1801, writes in regard to the above:—

"The great scarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is spoken of in Vol. lxx. p. 437. I have a book intitled 'The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Alban's,' containing three most exact and excellent Bookes; the first of hawking, the second of all the proper terms of hunting, and the last of armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the yere from the incarnation of Christ, 1486, and now reduced into a better method by G.M. Printed for Humfrey Lowndes, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard, 1595."

W. E. M.



THE SLUR-BOW.

Can you, or any of your learned correspondents, inform me what was the ancient "slur-bow." This weapon is occasionally mentioned in old lists and inventories of arms, and it was evidently neither the long-bow nor the ordinary cross-bow, as it is named in connection with both of these. Mr. J. Hewitt, in his well-known work on "Ancient Armour," does not attempt any explanation of the term. Sir Samuel Meyrick opines that the "slur-bow" was the barrelled cross-bow—that is, a cross-bow having a barrel upon the stock, slit open at the sides to allow for the play of the string; but this, I think, cannot be correct, as the barrelled cross-bow is a comparatively modern article, not traceable further back than the time of Charles I., or thereabouts; and it was, besides, a mere toy, used principally by ladies and young persons for shooting small birds in gardens—whereas the slur-bow was much more ancient, and was evidently a weapon of war.

B. R.

MILTON'S "PARADISE REGAINED."

I would be obliged if any one could give me an idea of the value of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Regained" and other Poems, published by Jonson in 1765, with plates by F. Hayman, and a frontispiece by Miller. The title-page—"Paradise Regained; a Poem in Four Books; to which is added Samson Agonistes, and poems upon several occasions, with a Tractate of Education. The author, John Milton: London. Printed for J. and R. Jonson, L. Hawes and Co. and others, 1765." I can find no mention of this in Lowndes. Is it so rare that he was unaware of it? or is it so common that he thought it unnecessary to mention it?

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.



SALTING THE CHILD AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

In a curious little work printed in 1641, called "A Light to Grammar and other Arts and Sciences," by Hezekiah Woodward, who appears to have been a friend of Samuel Hartlib, to whom John Milton addressed his Tractate of Education, I note, at page 123 of the second part, the following mention of an ancient custom, which may interest your readers:—

"There was an old ceremonie in use amongst us, I will not compare it with the new, but I will say it was as *harmlesse*, as that we call most harmlesse. The ceremony was, *To salt the child at the church doore.*"

JOHN WILSON.

12, King William Street,
Charing Cross.



UNIQUE BRASS COIN OF ALLECTUS.

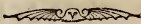
I think it may interest some of your readers if I describe a third brass coin of Allectus now in my possession, of a type which I have reason to believe is unique.

Obverse—Head of Allectus to right, crowned, shoulders draped. IMP.C.ALLECTVS.P.F.AVG. Reverse—Abundance standing ABVNDANT.AVG. In the field S.P. In the exergue C. The coin bears traces of having been tinned or plated.

The type is new both to the British Museum authorities and to Mr. John Evans. I shall be delighted to show the coin to any lover of Roman brass, and shall not be disappointed if I learn through the pages of THE ANTIQUARY that mine is not the only one of this type.

C. A. DE COSSON.

Pyrcroft House, Chertsey.



FOLK-MEDICINE.

As some readers of THE ANTIQUARY are aware, I am engaged at present in preparing my papers on this subject for the Folk-Lore Society. Thanks to the courtesy of many correspondents of *Notes and Queries* and others, I have received welcome communications; but there are still branches

of my subject—such as Colour (on which Number 3 of *THE ANTIQUARY* contains a paper), concerning which I should be glad to receive additional notes. May I add *bis dat qui cito dat*, for I wish my MS. to be in Mr. Gomme's hands before the end of the year?

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

1, Alfred Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.



A PUNNING EPITAPH.

Below is a copy of a quaint punning epitaph in Fareham Church, Hants, which, it seems to me, is worthy of record in print:—

AN EPITAPH
Vpon the TRVLY WORTHY EMMANVEL
BAD ESQUIRE
READER KNOWST THOV WHO LYES HERE
I'LE TELL THEE WHEN I HAVE I FEARE
THOVLT SCARCE BELEEVE MEE TIS GOOD BAD
NOE CONTRADICTION NEITHER I HAVE HAD
THE TRIALL OF THIS TRVTH AND ON THIS STONE
ENGRAVE THIS WISH NOW HEE IS GONE
SOE GOOD A BAD DOTH THIS SAME GRAVE CONTAIN
WOULD ALL LIKE BAD WERE THAT WITH VS REMAINE
HEE DECEASED AVGVST
THE xviii 1632

The above epitaph appears on a flat tombstone under the communion table.

YOUNG MITCHELL.

Fareham, Hants.



The Antiquary's Repertory.

- Osgoderosse, Wapentake of*, Subsidy Roll, 2 Rich.
II. The "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," 1880, p. 1.
Knaresborough Castle. By Geo. T. Clark, *ib.*, p. 98.
Swine in Holderness, Priory of, Ancient Charters of. By Sir Geo. Duckett, Bart., *ib.*, p. 113.
The Ancient British Coins of Sussex. By Ernest H. Willett, F.S.A. Sussex Archæol. Collections, vol. 30.
The Arundel Chancel Case. The Duke of Norfolk v. Arbuthnot. By the Editor, *ib.*, p. 31.
St. Mary's Church, Barcombe. By Miss F. H. Dodson, *ib.*, p. 52.
Bignor, The Roman Mosaic Pavements at. By the Rev. T. Debary, M.A., *ib.*, p. 63.
Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By the Rev. W. Stephens, *ib.*, p. 90.
Early Sussex Armory. By W. S. Ellis, *ib.*, p. 137.



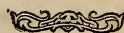
Answers to Correspondents.

R. F. M.—The *Illustrated News* is right in its statement (Feb. 21, 1880) respecting Sir Walter Raleigh. There is in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, a mural table recording the fact of Raleigh's burial there (see "Old and New London," vol. iii.,

p. 569). For particulars about Sir Walter's head after decapitation, see Brayley's "History of Surrey," new edit., vol. i., p. 294, published by Virtue & Co.

H. A. Y.—(1) The best book on Antique Silver is Mr. W. J. Cripp's "Old English Plate" (Murray, 1878). (2) Mr. Lambert, of Messrs. Lambert and Rawlins, Coventry Street, values his Apostle Spoons at 1000*l.* Sets fetch fancy prices; but they are seldom perfect (13).

W. A. B.—It is *not* intended to "complete" *THE ANTIQUARY* in any number of parts, our editorial hope being that it may flourish for a century, like the *Gentleman's Magazine*.



Books Received.

Notes on Turner's Liber Studiorum. By John Pye and J. L. Roget. (Van Voorst.)—Higher Life in Art. By Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. (David Bogue.)—Ethnology. By J. T. Painter, jun. (Baillière & Co.)—Reign of Queen Anne (3 vols.). By J. H. Burton, D.C.L. (Blackwoods.)—Plautus, Captivi. By E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)—Wither's Vox Vulgi. Edited by Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A. (Parker & Co.)—Our Schools and Colleges. By Captain F. S. de Carteret-Bisson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Materials for History of Archbishop Thomas Becket. Vol. IV. Edited for the Record Office by Rev. J. C. Robertson. (Longmans.)—Croniques, &c., par Waurin. Edited for the Record Office by William Hardy, F.S.A. (Longmans.)—Nile Gleanings. By H. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana. (Murray.)—Merchants' Handbook. By W. A. Browne. (E. Stanford.)—Old Times at Lymington Revisited. By E. King. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The Diocese of Killaloe. By Rev. Canon Dwyer. (Dublin: Hodges & Co.)—Great Berkeley Law Suit. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. Last Hours of Count Solms. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. (Golding and Lawrence.)—Gilpin Memoirs. Edited by W. Jackson, F.S.A. (Quaritch.)—Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. By Prof. C. Piazzi Smith. (Isbister.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. II. The Etcher (Part ix.). (Williams and Norgate.)—Elementary Lessons in Gaelic. By L. Maclean. (Inverness: J. Noble.)—Memorials of Cambridge (Nos. ii., iii.). By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Ernest Law. (Quaritch.)—Churches of Yorkshire, No. 4. (Elliot Stock.)—Northern Folk-lore on Wells and Water. By A. Fraser.—Extracts from Old Church Records of Rothbury.—On the Name of Silver Street. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (Taunton: W. Cheston.)—British Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. By J. Harris Gibson. (E. Stanford.)—Waugh's Guide to Monmouth. (Monmouth: R. Waugh.)—Early Reprints for English Readers. By H. E. Reynolds, M.A. (Elliot Stock.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. (Burns and Oates.)—On Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding of Yorkshire. By the Rev. E. M. Cole, M.A. (York: J. Sampson.)—Irish Pedigrees. By John O'Hart. (Whittaker & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.

Enclose 1d. Stamp for each Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

NOTE.—All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Westwood's New Bibliotheca Piscatoria (38).

Milton's Poems, Latin and English, 1645. 2 vols. (39).

Visitations of Nottingham, 1614. Edited by Geo. W. Marshall. Stonehouse's History of the Isle of Axholme (40).

17th Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount-street, Manchester.

Walpole's Letters. Vols. 4, 5, 6 (Bentley's Collective Edition, 1840) (41).

Old Dutch Tiles (Blue). Scriptural Subjects in Circles. Harry Hems, Exeter.

Hull, Seventeenth Century Tokens. Apply—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Vol. XII. of Hasted's History of Kent. Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

Vol. IV. Lamartine's Monarchy, blue cloth, octavo, 1851.—Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, 1809, 1825, 1835.—Family Library. Vols. II. and III. British India.—Vol. II. Venetian History.—Vol. I. Shakspeare (9 vol. ed., Whittingham). 32mo., 1803.—Graphic. Nos. for Graphic Exchange.—W. J. Lapworth, Stafford.

FOR SALE.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by the Alpine Club. Tinted plates, newly bound, *scarce*, 1859, 9s. 6d.; Richardson's Life and Letters. By Mrs. Barbauld. Coloured folding plates, very rare; six vols.; splendid copy, 1804, 50s. (34).

Letters of a Turkish Spy. Eight vols., complete; calf; *scarce and curious*, 1707, 10s. 6d. (33).

Coins. Duplicates for disposal, sale, or exchange. Class 1—Greek and Roman. Class 2—Great Britain. Class 3—Foreign. Priced catalogue on application. State class. "Collector," 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Duplicate Coins for sale. Silver and copper. Early British, Saxon, Williams, Henries, Richards, John, Edwards, Mary, Elizabeth, Jameses, Charleses, Commonwealth, Anne, Georges, Victoria. Many very fine and rare. W. J. Faulkner, Leek, Staffordshire.

Cyprus Antiquities. Specimens of Pottery 3000 years old. "K," 22, Oakhurst Grove, East Dulwich. Cosmologia Sacra. Folio, 1701, 6s.; The Primitive Origination of Mankind. Sir Matthew Hale. Folio

1678, 7s. 6d.; Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece (fourth century, B.C.). Maps, plans, views and coins. 4to, 7s. Carriage paid; free list. Gray, 4, Scott Street, Bradford, Yorks.

To book illustrators. Nearly 1000 Portraits for Sale or Exchange. Giving up collecting. Approval (42).

Macaulay's England. 5 vol. edition, vol. 4 only. Suitable for binding (43).

Gentleman's Magazine, 1806, Part I., 1809, Part I. Half-calf, clean, and perfect. 6s. (44).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

Hogarth's Industrious and Idle Apprentice, published in 1747 (45).

Manning's Sermons, four vols., bound. Newman on Romanism and Popular Protestantism, cloth. Newman on Development of Christian Doctrine. All clean. Q. C. Wildman, Eynesbury, S. Neots.

Matthew Henry on the Bible. 5 folio vols., 1761, 30s.—Cunningham's Biographical History of England (clean uncut), with fine steel engravings. 35s.—Maitland's History of London. Two large folio vols. with plates, 1756. 30s.—Homiliarius Doctorum, Basileæ, Per Nic. Keslen (see above, p. 144), 1493. 5l. 5s.—Large folio of Old French Engravings, bound in Russia. Gilt edges, 1677. 5l. 5s.—Black letter Homilies, 1640. 1l. 1s.—Warburton's Edition of Pope. 9 vols. Calf, with plates, 1751. 12s. 6d.—Taps' Black Letter Arithmetic, 1658. 10s. 6d.—Abraham Cowley's Poems, 1684. 23s.—Plutarch Problemata. Original binding, 1477. 25s.—Pope's Bull, 1681. 7s. 6d.—Ciceronis Epistolæ, 1526. 5s. 6d.—Florius, 1660. 4s. Address—F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe Park Place, Plymouth.

A collection of valuable works upon Gothic Architecture, embracing last and best editions of Rickman, Bloxam, Parker's Glossary, Paley's Manual of Mouldings, Domestic Architecture of Fourteenth Century (Charles Dickens's copy), &c. (29).

Nash's Mansions, Windsor Castle, and Architecture of Middle Ages, 6 vols. (original copy), 18 guineas.—Cuitt's Wanderings amongst the Ruins. 73 etchings. 4l. 10s. (pub. 12l.).—Antiquarian Itinerary. 7 vols., purple morocco. 2l. 2s.—Douglas's Nenia Britannica, Russia. 5l. 5s.—Horsley's Britannia Romana, fine copy, Russia. 12l.—Gesta Rhomanorum, folio, 1493. 5l. 5s.—Tanner's Notitia Monastica, best edition. 6l. 6s.—Baines's Lancaster, 4 vols. 7l. 7s.—Hogarth, 1822. 10l.—Bunbury, 22 plates to Shakspeare. 50s.—Percy's Reliques, first and only uncastrated edition. 2l. 2s.—Thackeray (edition de Luxe). 35l.—Ruskin's Stones of Venice, first edition. 16l. 16s.—Ruskin's Academy Notes (complete). 3l. 3s.—Beckford's Vathek, first edition. 27s. 6d.—Pickering's Virgil. 27s. 6d.—Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads, first edition. 4l. 4s. (46).

Tennyson, first editions of Poems, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1872. What offers for the lot? a list sent. C. J. Caswell, Horncastle.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Various English Silver Coins, also Rubbings of Monumental Brasses, exchange for others. Frederick Stanley, Margate.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1880.

Jade.

THE history of this mineral is as curious as its geographical distribution is eccentric. Hitherto, in spite of antiquarian research, its past history is a decided mystery; and, after the most patient inquiry, it is generally agreed that little is known of its antecedents. Indeed, it was not until last December, when some Swiss dredgers discovered accidentally a jade scraper or "strigil" in the bed of the Rhone, that educated persons in general were even aware that such a thing as jade existed at all—its history having been chiefly limited to such opposite corners of the world as China and Peru. When, however, it was asserted that jade in its natural state had never been found in Europe, a dense thicket of problems was at once started as to how this isolated scraper made its way among the Alps, and for what use it was originally employed. Before alluding to the chief theories suggested by Professor Max Müller and other learned philologists to account for its presence in such an unexpected quarter, we would briefly give an outline of what is known about the mineral jade itself.

Its antiquity, then, is undeniable; for "in the most ancient among most ancient books" it is mentioned as one of the articles of tribute bestowed on Chinese Sovereigns. "Throughout the thousands of years of human history," says a writer in the *Times* (Jan. 15th), "until the discovery of New Zealand, the only known worked mines of pure jade were on the river Kara-Kash, in the Kuen Luen mountains. Over that region China was suzerain, and thus the Chinese source of jade can be traced." It was not only valued, too, by the Chinese as an ornament, but used by them,

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as also by the Aztecs of Peru, for making axes and arrow-heads. Its name, "jade," which, it may be noted, is of Spanish origin, seems to have some reference to the reputation that it once possessed as a supposed cure for diseases in the side, the first discoverers of America having called it *pietra de yjada* (the Latin, *ilia*). For a similar reason it was afterwards known as "nephrite" (*lapis nephritiens*). The Indians set much value on jade, and the Mogul Emperors of Delhi prized it so highly that they had it cut, jewelled, and enamelled, and even sent for Italian artists from Venice and Genoa to work it into those beautiful and exquisite shapes which have been so universally admired. Although the ancients esteemed it most precious, yet they do not appear to have had a distinct name for it; sometimes apparently confounding it with jasper. It is curious, however, that though in days gone by Europe has also possessed this much-coveted treasure, yet there is as much doubt whence it came as of the scraper discovered in the River Rhone. It is, indeed, true that many conjectures have been deduced to explain the history of its travels; but these are only theories frequently based on scanty, if not insufficient evidence. The antiquarian in drawing his conclusions is not satisfied with any theory, however plausible, unless supported by a certain amount of facts. Laying aside, then, the original destination of the European jade, we must for the present be content to acknowledge its presence here and there in our midst. Thus, Dr. Schliemann came across it in the ruins of his Ilium. It has, now and then, been found among the ornaments of Roman ladies; and manufactured implements of this material are frequently met with in the lake dwellings of Switzerland.

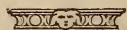
In confronting, in the next place, the much disputed problem as to the history of the jade scraper dredged up from the bed of the Rhone, various solutions have been urged. The argument put forward by Professor Max Müller deserves special attention, from the deep learning and careful research of that eminent philologist. He suggests that it may be a relic of our Aryan forefathers, when they left the primitive home of the Aryan race amid the plateaux of Central Asia. This proposition is, at first sight,

somewhat startling, but in Professor Max Müller's opinion, reasonable. He states his reasons for arriving at this conclusion somewhat in the form of a syllogism, which may be briefly summed up as thus:—A manufactured article of great antiquity belonging to the stone age of geological research is dredged up from the bottom of a European river. As the mineral of which it is composed has never been found anywhere in Europe, it must necessarily, therefore, have been brought by some non-European owners. The question is, By whom? A further inquiry also may be suggested, What was its value, and in what way was it used? In short, the further one investigates the matter the more entangled does the explorer become in the many difficulties connected with this intricate problem. Now, as it is a known fact that the mineral jade is a product of Asia, it is argued that in the mists of pre-historic antiquity it was brought over by our Aryan forefathers. It is asked, Where else could it have come from? Although, indeed, jade is found in America and Polynesia, yet these are excluded by the assumption that this jade scraper must have lain beneath the Rhone for ages before either was known to, or had any communication with Europe. In order to strengthen the evidence for this conclusion philologists have introduced what are called linguistic phenomena—those traces of the migrations of the Aryan race westward from their home in Central Asia, as seen "in the Aryan languages of Europe, so strangely akin to each other, and to the classical dialects of India and Persia, the ancient Sanskrit and Zend." Thus, in this surmise the very foundations of history are uncovered; and we are introduced to a relic of the earliest primitive culture. It is not surprising, therefore, that this solution to the difficulty has been disputed as a speculation too theoretical for positive credence, and only based on philological inferences wanting in tangible confirmation. It must, in truth, be admitted that it is no slight strain on the faith even of a credible mind to believe that in this jade scraper we are confronted with a material relic of the great pre-historic Aryan race. The difficulty, moreover, is enhanced when we consider that if the Aryans brought

it, why there should exist no survival of any Aryan name for it.

It has, again, been argued with much plausibility, why, in tracing the history of this jade scraper, should we go back to such a distant period as the migrations of the Aryan family? Is there no other way for explaining its discovery? May not, for instance, some traveller in his journeyings have brought it, in much later times, from some locality where jade might be found? Indeed, this proposal is by no means improbable, especially when we recollect how this stone was supposed to possess certain specific virtues for which it was highly prized. Hence, as a writer in the *Guardian* (Feb. 4th) has remarked, some Spanish mariner, or a Jesuit missionary from China, may easily have carried it on account of its supposed medicinal properties. As a matter of fact, curiosities of various kinds are continually being discovered in out-of-the-way places; and oftentimes their position can only be accounted for on the principle that they have been accidentally dropped or forgotten by travellers. Such an assumption in the case of the jade scraper seems reasonable, and one in accordance with what is happening more or less every day. The question, however, is undoubtedly one of great interest, and reminds us of the Indian money cowrie,* which Mr. W. C. Borlase discovered in a British barrow in the neighbourhood of the Land's End.

T. F. THISELTON DYER.



Notes on some Northern Minsters.

(Concluded from page 153.)

BOLTON PRIORY.



AS Guisborough has almost wholly disappeared, I proceed to give an account of Bolton, belonging to the same order of Canons, which can be compared with the excellent plan made by John J. T. Mickethwaite, F.S.A., for the new edition of Whitaker's "Craven." The ground-plan of the building is of considerable interest, as it presents several features peculiar in themselves, and adding to the complication of the several parts. There was no south nave aisle as at Hexham, Brinkburn, Lanercost, Kirk-

* See the *Guardian*, Feb. 4, 1880.

* See above, pp. 30, 31.

ham, and Cambuskenneth. The west front, which has an aureole in the gable, originally exhibited an elevation of extreme grandeur, and the door (as in the polychrome masonry of Worcester and Bristol), formed of coloured bands of stone, partly red and orange, is of the order of pure Early English, with five nook shafts and rows of the violet ornament, and on the apex of the lower arch a large carved boss. Above it are three pedimental canopies, two with little arches flanking a central aureole; and over all rise three superb lancets, supported by clustered shafts, banded at mid-height, and ringed below the capitals. The wall on either hand is arcaded in two places with two blind lights under a quatrefoil in each bay, with two bands of violets and a smaller arcade above it, and floriated trefoils in the spandrils of three arches, with violet bands at the sides of the shafts. In front of this beautiful arrangement a late Perpendicular tower has been erected, as high as the gable, with its eastern arch just clearing the older work, and having in its western side a window of five lights, with a transom of open work and a canopy, resembling the front of Chester Cathedral. There is the following inscription carved on the cornice:—

"In the yere of our Lorde MCXX., B Ƨ [Moon], begaun thes fondaceon, on quos soule God have marce. Amen." The original Early English front of the aisle remains, with nook shafts set in an arcade of three arches, rising on clustered pillars, with the violet ornament in bands. The side arches are acutely pointed; the spandrils contain trefoils with trefoiled points and violet bands. Above it is a similar arcade of smaller dimensions. The west door has plain mouldings, with four cinquefoiled panes on either side. The spandrils contain shields within quatrefoils, one containing the Clifford arms and the other a cross fleury. Above it is paneling in two tiers, with blank shields and three canopied niches. The buttresses have a flowing volute pattern, arranged in two ornamental bands. On the sets-off are three dogs of the chase, and a forester with a staff.

The north side shows four broad lancets connected by a string course, studded with violets in the clerestory, which has a corbel table, with grotesque gurgoyles under a battlement, relieved at intervals by the bases of

angled pinnacles. The aisle windows are of three lights, with flamboyant tracery. In the west bay there is a door, with plain mouldings and a label returned to the string course under the window-sills; over it is an arch crocketed below a straight-sided pediment.

The interior of the nave shows a main alley, with pairs of two light windows, transomed with quatrefoils in the head, and on the south side, set between vaulting shafts, which come down to the sills, and having a passage in front of them. On the north side, the aisle, which has three Decorated windows of three lights, is divided off by an arcade of four arches, resting on octagonal pillars. The clerestory of Pointed windows in each bay is deeply splayed, and the vaulting shafts are continued down and die away at the junction of the arches of the base arcade in the spandrils. This portion of the church has been, within the last seven years, beautifully restored, with a ritual choir, stalls, and long chancel screen, tessellated pavement, and open seats. The east wall has been filled with two Perpendicular windows, but it would have been far better to have roofed in the choir and transept. Is it too late to hope that this restoration may yet take effect? Two processional doors open towards the cloister on the south, and on the north-west is the usual burial door. Close to the south-east foundations are visible in the grass. On the east side was probably the dormitory, of which some fragments remain, with traces of a gong running eastward. On the west may be seen clear indications of a cellarage, in two bays, and upper range of buildings, probably the cellarer's hall.

The transept had an eastern aisle, and on the south side an arch (still remaining), opened into an additional chapel or sacristy, on the south side. The aisle communicated with the crossing by doorways, still existing, on either side clustered, respond in the south wall has been preserved. The choir is aisleless, and the sanctuary has remains of the seats for priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, having a basement with a trefoiled ornament; and a pedimented canopy with pinnacles on the side, above the grave of some person of note, in the north wall. The sanctuary step, and the two steps of the high altar-place, are also discernible. On the south side

is a doorway, leading into a chantry chapel, constructed between the buttresses of the third bay from the transept, and eastward of it is a monumental arch, with an ornament of saltires trefoiled, and flamboyant work upon the jambs, rising above the fragments of a high tomb. An arcading of ten interlacing Norman arches on either side, with a Decorated band above it, consisting of a flowing line doubly trefoiled, extends from this spot up to the altar platform, to mark the extent of the presbytery. A second arcading, of similar character, with a higher elevation, gives the length of the choir; the nine arches on either side formed the backs of the stalls. The east window, 24 feet wide, and set below an aureole in the gable, has its label returned at right angles to meet the string course at the springing of the side windows, which once contained flamboyant tracery. The character of it may be learned from the exquisite south-west window of the choir, which was partly filled with masonry, as the sacristy stood southward of it, constructed between the buttresses of the second bay from the transept. Below it, and under a corresponding window (now vacant), is a round-headed door, which opened into the transept aisle.

The west wall of the south arm, flanked by a crocketed pinnacle, retains portions of the tracery of its three-light windows. A beautiful door with a head of open trefoil-work, and a label resting on corbels, opens into the cloister garth. There were two altars in each wing. The north arm retains its central octagonal pillar, supporting two arches which open into the aisle, where an ablution drain with a square aperture, and without the usual rounded bowl, marks the site of one of the altars. The clerestory has three eastern windows, of three lights, with as many quatrefoils forming the tracery. Those in the west wall held flamboyant tracery. Below the north-west window is a very late Pointed doorway, which once led into the nave aisle. The crossing is formed by four clustered pillars; the western arch, of segmental form, is now walled up and buttressed to part off the parish church upon the site of the ancient rood-loft. There was probably a central tower, as three bells are mentioned as belonging to it at the Dissolution.

In the chapter-house the arrangement resembled that of Thornton; in the first bay are the bases of three shafts of the arcading and a bench table, with quatrefoils on its front; there were five stalls in each sever, giving accommodation for thirty-five Canons. The western portal of the vestibule, which is 12 feet in length, has outer nook shafts of red sandstone, and inner shafts of stone; and the passage itself was lined with a bench table, probably used in inclement weather by readers, as the garth had no covered galleries to form a cloister, the alleys having simply a pentice roof. The house contained a Prior and fourteen Canons at the Suppression, January 29, 1540.

S. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

One of the tombstones at Jorvaulx commemorates Quakewell, Canon of S. Leonard's, York. This last building to which I shall draw attention is one of a class somewhat rare, even when in a state comparatively complete as S. Leonard's, York; a hospital alas! in ruins. It has, besides, an intrinsic interest in its history. It owed its foundation, primarily, under the dedication of S. Peter, to the existence of a body of benevolent Culdees in the Minster, during the tenth century, who were endowed by King Athelstan. Later on King Stephen built a home on this site for a community of Hospitallers, with chaplain, brethren and sisters. It retains many ancient features; a chapel and part of the large hall (which had aisles as usual) in communication with each other, and raised on an undercroft; and also the large sub-structure of another building, which formed a gloomy passage. The cloister where each chaplain had his seat and desk has disappeared. The right of appointment to the Mastership is cited by one of our best Canonists, John de Athon, as a leading case on the subject of secular and religious houses; kings claimed it, and the Archbishop quarrelled with the Chapter over this small piece of preferment, which of right belonged to the inmates only.

A hopeful precedent was set when the remains of S. Martin Newark, at Dover, were lately converted into school buildings; the day may yet come when Fountains and the superb remnant of Rievaulx may be

roofed again, Buildwas and Kirkstall be ceiled anew, restored to some religious and practical use, instead of standing idle, exposed to the weather, mischance, and abuse.

I venture therefore to hope that THE ANTIQUARY will take a vigorous stand and practical line in discountenancing the pro-



S. LEONARD'S
HOSPITAL.

fanation of sacred spots, and urging upon proprietors, occupants, and societies, the duty of reclaiming them from rude, thoughtless injury and unseemly pastime. The condition of Haughmond, Netley, Easby, Coverham, Neath, Reading, Athelstan, Basingwerk, Finchale, [and Valle Crucis in part] is deplorable in the extreme; but what has been done at Fountains, Cleeve, Tintern, Beaulieu, Lilleshall, Jorvaulx, Guisborough, Wenlock, could be done in them. Many, such as Buildwas, Lewes, Bindon, and Kirkstall, might be better kept. There was a talk of exhuming Byland and Newminster; some intermittent excavations have occurred in a few abbeys in Lincolnshire, that long-neglected county, which promises a history of its own; whilst Muchelney has been laid open by its owner, Mr. Long, and Dale Abbey by a local society. But there are places which still require an active and immediate attention. I might fill a page with mere names—Beauchief, S. Rhadegund's, Dore, Hales-Owen, Rievaulx, Hayles—and year by year the soil grows in depth, the walls become more unsound, ignorant mischief does its worst, and bit by bit precious fragments disappear, when the loss is irretrievable. There is no resuscitation of a building once laid in dust and ashes.

The general Society, with its "Ladies' day," its overcharged programme, its hurried excursions, interrupted by pleasant play of knife and fork, merry-making and speech-making, can at best only stir the surface of the county which it traverses, perhaps, not for the first time, in its Annual Congress. It must be the work of independent individuals and local societies, represented by energetic individuals, to accomplish what is required, to diffuse a knowledge of the value of these remains far and wide. THE ANTIQUARY, I trust, will enlarge their

number, and promote the consummation most desirable of what is due to the memory of pious forefathers, and necessary to the tradition of masterpieces of national art—conservation by the farmer—exhumation by the squire—and preservation from the British tourist and "pleasure-seeker."



Letter from Lord Holland

TO G. A. SELWYN.



THE following letter from the first Lord Holland to George A. Selwyn, the wit and M.P., is taken from the original in the collection of the Editor:—

Naples, March 17th, 1767.

DEAR SELWYN,—I am just stepping into my chaise for Rome, where Lady Mary & Stephen* have been this week, and Lady Holland and Charles† went yesterday. Charles is much mortify'd at never hearing from my Lord Carlisle‡ or you. I might say I was mortify'd at your neglect of me, but I won't. I won't flatter you so much. I have long look'd upon you to be like no other man in the world, and I am just going out of it, so what does it signify? As soon as I read in the news of Ld. Carlisle's arrival in England, the Ode in Horace, beginning *Lydia dic per omnes*, came into my head. I send you my imitation of it, which this post carries to Lady Sarah. Pray show it Mr. Walpole,§ and with Ld. Carlisle's leave to any body. *Indeed*, I won't expect compliments. But I am not ashamed of it, for consider it is wrote by a sick old woman, near her grand dimacterick, for such indeed is your faithfull

and forgotten friend,

HOLLAND.

To George Selwyn, Esq.,
In Chesterfield Street, London.
Inghilterra, via Mantua.

* Stephen, Lord Holland's elder son and successor. He had married in the previous year Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first Earl of Upper Ossory.

† His Lordship's younger son, afterwards the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

‡ Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle, K.G. He died in 1825.

§ Horace Walpole.

IMITATION OF AN ODE IN HORACE.

Commencing "*Lydia dic per omnes, &c.*"
Addressed to Lady Sarah Bunbury.*

1.

Sally, Sally, don't deny,
But for God's sake tell me why,
You have flirted so to spoil,
That once lively youth, Carlisle?
He us'd to mount while it was dark,
Now he lyes in bed till noon;
And you not meeting in the park,
Thinks that he got up too soon.

2.

Manly exercise and sport,
Hunting and the tennis court,
And riding school no more divert.
New-Market do's, for there you flirt.
But why does he no longer dream
Of yellow Tyber and its shore;
Of his friend Charles's fav'rite scheme,
Or waking, thinks no more?

3.

Why do's he dislike an inn,
Hate post-chaises, and begin
To think 'twill be enough to know,
The way from Almack's to Soho?
Achilles thus kept out of sight
For a long time; but this dear boy
(If, Sally, you and I guess right)
Will never get to Troy.



The Russell Monuments at Chenies.

THE little village church of Chenies, or Chenies, between Rickmansworth and Chesham, has been for three centuries the burial-place of the ducal house of Russell, into whose hands the manor and estate of Chenies came by the marriage, in 1515, of John, first Earl of Bedford, of the Russell family, with Anne, daughter of Guy Sapcote, Esq., whose mother had been the heiress of the ancient Chenies. The north aisle of the chancel, originally built as a Chantry Chapel for the Chenies, is raised off by a substantial screen from the rest of the church; and there the Russells lie,

* This lady was a daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond. She married Sir Thomas C. Bunbury, Bart., M.P., but the marriage was dissolved in 1776.

in lonely grandeur, generation after generation, their monuments serving as a chapter at once in history and in heraldry. The chapel is carefully preserved under lock and key; and no visitors are allowed to enter it, except in the company of the *custos sacelli*, an elderly widow, who resides in a wing of the Manor House hard by, and who tends these memorials of the past with loving and reverent hands. In Lipscomb's "History of Buckinghamshire" will be found a list of the monuments down to his time, about sixty years ago; the inscriptions also are mostly given in detail, verbatim, in his pages. But the description there given is confined to dry facts; and we are fortunately enabled, through the kindness of the Duke of Bedford, and by the aid of a MS. critique on the monuments, compiled by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., to supply that deficiency.

On entering the chapel, the visitor must be struck by its space, and fine proportions, set off by the absence of seats and pews, and cannot fail to admire the pointed roof, with its open wood beams, and the remnants of helmets, banners, and other insignia which adorn the upper portion of its walls. Under one of the northern windows he will also note a very curious recumbent figure of a lady, carved in stone, belonging to the 14th century, with a knight by her side, who has lost his lower extremities, but whose surcoat with its heraldic bearings, three martlets, shows that if he was, as is generally supposed, one of the Chenies, he must have lived and died previous to the battle of Bosworth Field, when the arms of that house were changed.

But we will pass from the poetic era of the Middle Ages to the prosaic times of the Tudors and Stuarts, and confine our attention to the Russells. The oldest and finest of the Russell memorials is an altar tomb, under the east window, occupying a central position between two others. It is made of beautifully veined marble, and commemorates John, first Earl of Bedford. Above lie the Earl and his Countess, both carved in a yellowish white marble, or alabaster, streaked with red; and the sides of the tomb are enriched with armorial shields and inscriptions on black tablets, the panels and bosses being adorned with rich agates, which escaped the

fury of Puritan hands through all the vicissitudes of the later Reformation and the Rebellion. The effigies here are not painted. The Earl, who lies on the northern side, is clad in armour from head to foot, except his hands, which have no gauntlets, and his head rests on the side of his helmet, which is richly carved. His flowing locks and long beard give him an appearance almost patriarchal, and his head is encircled by a marble coronet. Mr. Scharf observes :—

A difference between the two eyes, as seen in the painted portraits of this nobleman, has been carefully noted by the sculptor. The right eye, with its heavily drooping lid, is entirely closed ; the other is quite open, but without any indication of the eyeball, so frequently shown in sculptures of this period. The countenance perfectly accords with the portrait on panel at Woburn Abbey, No. 7 of the catalogue. He wears the mantle of the Order of the Garter, and the Collar of the same Order, of knots and roses, on a small scale, but the pendant ornament, the "George," has been broken away. On his right shoulder is a circular knot with a large strip hanging down from it, as seen in the portraits of Lord Burghley. There are no rings on his fingers. A large sword lies by his side, and is elaborately decorated, and finished with great care.

Mr. Scharf remarks that in a chalk drawing in the Royal Collection at Windsor, Holbein's study for a portrait at Woburn of this Earl, the artist has turned the face nearly in profile towards the left, so as to show the perfect eye. The drawing, he adds, is inscribed "J. Russell, Lord Privy Seal, with one eye." The inscription, on the north side of the base, is given in "Lipscomb," so it need not be repeated here ; but it may be worth noting that the lady is called in it Elizabeth, instead of Anne—a strange mistake, and such as one would think, if made, would have been speedily rectified. Mr. Scharf continues :—

The effigy of the lady displays a peculiar costume. She wears long flowing hair, parted in the middle over a low forehead, and hanging down on each side beneath her shoulders. It should rather be observed that the features are very large in proportion to the size of the face, giving not only a powerful, but somewhat of a leonine character to the countenance. Her longest garment, reaching to the feet, is marked with ermine spots ; over this is a plain dress, and above that again, reaching to the knees, a tunic, or dalmatica, peculiarly cut, and also of ermine, without any cincture. Over her shoulders is a large mantle, with a wide ermine cape, and the folds of this mantle are arranged with great care, and sculptured in an unusually artistic manner. Her hands, like those of

her husband's, are joined in prayer ; a jewelled coronet encircles her head, and a small, narrow frill, or plaited bordering to the neck of her dress, fits close to the cheek. Her head rests on two cushions, elaborately patterned, as may be seen in the effigy of the Countess of Lennox, in Westminster Abbey. A crouching stag, "gorged," with an Earl's coronet, and with a chain twisted round its body, lies at her feet.

Next to this monument on the south is one which commemorates Francis, the second Earl, and his first wife, Margaret St. John. It is much inferior to that which is described above, though viewed apart from it doubtless it would be regarded as a fine specimen of monumental skill. It also is an altar or table tomb ; the earl and his countess rest on the top, carved in marble, and the black slab which rises behind their heads shows an elaborately sculptured coat of arms encircled by the emblems of the Order of the Garter. The inscription on the reverse of this slab is printed by Lipscomb, and is also to be found in Collins's "Peerage." Of this tomb Mr. Scharf writes :—

This countenance is full of character and expressive of great power, but it has none of the indications of an aged person. The face is very fat ; the hair is painted a dark yellowish grey ; his chin is round and smooth, with a tuft attached to the lower lip, and a full growth of hair from the lower part of the chin which unites with his long moustaches to form a dark beard. The sculptor has added some singular sharp marks or indentations below the lower lid and at the corners of the eye, as if to mark furrowings of the skin. The eyeballs are supplied merely by dark paint. The countenance agrees exactly with a portrait at Woburn Abbey (No. 29 of the catalogue), excepting that the monumental effigy represents a younger person. The Woburn picture is engraved by Houbraken in Birch's "Heads," Plate 19. He is represented in plate-armour, having trunks visible beneath his hip-plates, of black striped with gold diagonal lines and lavender-coloured stripes vertically over them. The armour is painted white, with gold lines on it. He wears a plain, white, square-cut, open collar, as in the picture at Woburn already referred to. His coronet is gilded. The figures are showily and crudely coloured with opaque paint. His scarlet mantle is lined with ermine, and fastened with long gilt cords and tassels, over which falls the collar of the Garter, composed of knots and roses, from which the pendant George has been broken away. The hands are bare, and joined in prayer, and entirely destitute of rings. He wears very small ruffled cuffs at the wrists. As in the previous effigy no gauntlets are visible. At his feet is the family crest, a white goat standing on a black and white turban. The elaborately-carved and showily-painted shields on the sides of the base are those of their children, and mark the family alliances. On the north side are those of the sons

impaling the arms of Morison, Coke, and Forster; those on the south are of the daughters impaling Warwick, Bouchier, and Clifford.

The effigy of Margaret St. John, Countess of Bedford, first wife of the second Earl, is habited in a red mantle, which is folded over her knees, and she wears a black cap under her coronet. The ruff round her neck is of plain white, arranged in many folds, and fitting close to the face. The ears are not seen. Beneath her head is a plain white pillow, with a gilt tassell. At her feet stands a gilded hawk, "gorged," with an earl's coronet, and having bells fastened round his legs. The wings are "displayed." The bust of the Countess here represented, Mr. Scharf states, is the more interesting as no other representation of her is known.

Northward of the above-mentioned monuments is another to the memory of Earl Francis's eldest daughter, Anne, Countess of Warwick, who died in 1604. It is carved in alabaster, and crudely painted in gaudy colours, like those above described. The lady wears a head-dress after the style of Mary, Queen of Scots, and also a ruff. Her dress is square and trimmed with gold lace in zigzag points across the neck and at the cuffs of her sleeves. The stomacher comes to a point in front with square pieces bordering the lower edge. The red mantle is folded across her knees. Her very small feet are covered with black shoes and gilt soles. She wears also a gold coronet over her black head-dress. Her ruffs are very large, and her ermined cape is fastened in front by a gold brooch with a pyramidal centre. Her face is full, and painted with dark eyebrows.

Mr. Scharf observes of this effigy that the countenance accords with the three portraits of this lady at Woburn Abbey (Nos. 41, 42, and 43 of the catalogue), and that the upper part of it greatly resembles the miniature mis-called Mary, Queen of Scots, which formerly belonged to Dr. Mead, but which is now in the Royal Library at Windsor.

The next monument in point of time is different in its construction from the above three, and it stands in the centre of the chapel. It consists of one slab of dark polished marble resting on four columns of white marble, and it supports no recumbent effigy; it bears an inscription to the effect that it was erected

by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, to her cousin, "the worthy and virtuous maiden ladye, Frances Bouchier, daughter of William, Earl of Bath, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, who died in 1612, aged 25." There is an interest in the person who erected this tomb; for, in this very church, a few years afterwards, the widowed Countess of Dorset was married to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; and she it is who wrote the haughty letter which is on record to a nobleman in the north who asked her vote and interest on behalf of a candidate for the representation of a northern borough:—"Sir, I have been bullied by an usurper and insulted by a court; your man shan't stand.—Yours, ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY."

The next monument in point of date has more architectural pretensions than any of the rest. It is a square altar or table tomb resting against the south wall of the chapel, and bearing two painted effigies of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and of his wife, Catharine Brydges, or Bruges, daughter and heiress of Giles, Lord Chandos. The male figure wears plate armour, painted white, a scarlet mantle lined with ermine, and an ermine collar, a ruff of many folds deep fitting closely to his face. On his fingers are neither rings nor gauntlets. He wears black trunk hose, and his earl's coronet is made of metal and gilt. The pillow underneath his head is plain white.

Mr. Scharf remarks that, in contrast to the magnificence of the tomb, the hands of this figure are poorly sculptured. Under the double arch of this monument, on the wall are two black tablets commemorating Frances and Elizabeth, daughters of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh; the former being represented as a little girl, resting her hand upon a bird, and the other as an infant in swaddling clothes under a coverlet. They are both quaintly and somewhat gaudily coloured. The lady wears a falling lace band similar to that of her husband, and gold lace cuffs to the sleeves of her black dress, and gold lace again at the square cut top. Her mantle, of scarlet, is lined with ermine, and crossed over her knees. Her feet are remarkably small. The gold cords of her mantle are tied in a large knot

on the front of her body. At her feet is an heraldic panther. Mr. Scharf remarks that "the execution of this monument, especially with regard to folds of the drapery, is of a very inferior quality, being merely mechanical and without knowledge of the rudimentary principles of pliability."

The monument of Frances Clinton, Lady Chandos, which stands against the north wall, is far finer than the above in point of execution. It represents a lady wearing a large radiating and falling ruff, with a peculiar cap, and her hair gathered in rolls, reclining on her left elbow, which is supported by a tasselled cushion. Her right hand rests on her hip; and her shoulders are covered by a large scarf or shawl.

Mr. Scharf writes :—

The monuments thus far described have a special value, as exemplifying the state of portrait sculpture employed by families of high rank to commemorate their most illustrious members. At various times grave doubts have been raised as to the degree of reliability which can be attached to them as representations of deceased persons. That portraiture, however, was actually aimed at there can be but little doubt. The figures of the first Earl and Countess of Bedford in this chapel are very inferior to most contemporary monuments as specimens of sculpture. The pure, soft-toned, and red-veined alabaster gives a great effect of richness to the figures, and the faces were undoubtedly wrought from Nature. The execution of the folds of the drapery and the details of the sword, armour, and other ornaments show an unusual amount of care and elaboration. These figures are entirely free from colour, and they possess a simplicity and a dignity to which, with the exception of Lady Chandos, none of the others can lay claim.

About the painted figures there is a remarkable peculiarity, which is that none of them represent the deceased as he or she must have appeared in the decline of life. The second Earl, for instance, is very much younger than we see in his grey-haired portraits at Woburn Abbey, whilst the fourth Earl may have been done from Nature, and as he then looked; but it must have been executed when he was a comparatively young man. In examining this youthful face it is interesting to bear in mind the thoughtful and haggard countenance of the grey-worn statesman as painted by Van Dyck in his magnificent full-length portrait (No. 97) at Woburn Abbey. The countenance of his wife, Catharine Bruges, with her gold lace peeping out from under her coronet and shading her forehead, is quite consistent with the older and more demure face which was painted by Cornelius Jonson in the full length also at Woburn.

The name of the sculptor of these monuments is not preserved. But we know from one of the inscriptions that the monuments of the second and fourth Earls, and that of the

Countess of Warwick, were erected at the same time and under the direction of Francis, Lord Russell, and at the cost of his mother, Dame Elizabeth Russell, his own monument being put up by him in his lifetime, to keep him mindful, as he tells us, of his own "mortality."

The largest, and in one sense the most striking, of all the monuments, however, is that which covers the whole western end of the chapel, from roof to floor, commemorative of William, first Duke of Bedford, and his Duchess, Anne, daughter of Carr, Earl of Somerset. It displays, however, a sad want of ecclesiastical propriety, and, indeed, an entire absence of devotional feeling. The Duke and Duchess are both seated, the former with his feet crossed awkwardly, and wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter. His wife is looking the contrary way, starting back, with an indescribable look of horror and grief rather than of resignation, from some object which is supposed to be in sight to both herself and her husband. She is veiled, and her garments are flowing in the classic style of drapery. Both lord and lady rest their arms on a cushion between them, which supports the plumed hat of a Knight of the Garter; and this, like the capital of a column, is made ingeniously to support a large medallion portrait of their unfortunate son, the noble and excellent William, Lord Russell, so unjustly and cruelly executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The marble monument is arched above; and on either side are smaller mural medallions commemorative of the rest of their children, eight in number. The profiles on either side are made to face each other. Both father and mother, however, start and turn away from the central object of grief, as if they had just had a conjugal quarrel.

It has been suggested, writes Mr. Scharf, that this lady represents not Lord William Russell's mother, but his wife, the Lady Rachel Russell; but the general appearance of the sculpture seems to reject this theory. There is nothing to show whether the monument was erected in the Duke's lifetime, much less whether it was after or before he was raised to the foremost grade of the peerage. Unfortunately, we are also left to guess at the name of the sculptor of this "ponderous and pretentious work of art." Rysbrack, whose

style it much resembles, did not arrive in this country till 1720, twenty years after the Duke's death. Mr. Scharf thinks that it might possibly be ascribed to Gabriel Cibber, who was "carver to the King's closet," and was much employed by the nobility in the reign of William III. He executed many of the sculptures at Chatsworth, and most of those for the old Royal Exchange, and also the well-known statues of Melancholy and Raving Madness which used to stand over the gates of Bethlehem Hospital. Mr. Scharf suggests, however, that the monument may have been designed by Bushnell (to whom we owe the statues once on Temple Bar), or by Grinling Gibbons, or, finally, by Francis Bird, many of whose monuments with allegorical figures are to be seen in Westminster Abbey.

In strong contrast to this heavy and un-Christian design is a large monument to the second Duke, a mass of sculpture with an inscription, but without portraiture. It represents two kneeling figures, a youth and a maiden, with a mass of clouds streaming down between them. Above in the centre is the sacred emblem, a triangle surrounded by rays of light. Above are angels with palm branches; and there is a side inscription, which tells us that it was erected by Jos. Wilton, from the designs of (Sir) William Chambers.

Mr. Scharf writes :—

The last three monuments are all in white marble, a material which has a less pleasing effect than the red-veined marble of the sculptures representing the first Earl and Countess. The colouring of the effigies of the second and fourth Earls, and of the Countess of Warwick, is gaudy and opaque, and a very unsuccessful imitation of reality. It may well suffice to deter any future attempts at introducing colour into architectural sculpture. But in the best ages of Greek and Roman art polychromy was successfully practised, and undoubtedly, in the hands of skilled artists, supplied what was admitted to be a completion and a supplemental finish to sculpture already of the most perfect execution. Where the opaque colour has been chipped off from these effigies I observe that the material is of the same rich red-veined marble as in the oldest monument. This is especially observable in the naked boys standing with shields at the four corners of the slab supporting the figure of the Countess of Warwick. They are in themselves extremely well modelled.

It is remarkable that as yet not a single mural or other monument has been erected at Chenies to any of the last five Dukes of

Bedford. In fact, since the death of the third Duke there is not a stone or slab to tell that they once lived, or that they repose here. Even the Ambassador at Versailles and the leader of the agricultural interest in the days of George III. are unrecorded here. Neither is there as yet any monument to Earl Russell, who was consigned to the vault below in 1878. Perhaps the feeling of the Russell family is expressed in the motto on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb in St. Paul's, *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice*."

One of the latest examples is a simple mural tablet, a bas-relief in white marble, near the north-east corner, commemorative of Georgina, Duchess of Bedford, a daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, who died at Nice in 1853, and erected by her ten children. It is from the design of the younger Westmacott. The face, seen in profile, is that of a lady wearing a ducal coronet, but bowing her head in adoration and submission, and with her hands clasped as if in prayer. The countenance is most sweet and unaffected. Another equally simple mural monument, with a plain lily below, marks the resting-place of the first wife of Earl Russell; and another records the names of Lord and Lady G. W. Russell, the father and mother of the present Duke.

It is a little strange that all the recumbent and most of the mural effigies in this chapel look towards the west instead of to the east, contrary to the custom of the laity of the Christian Church in every age and clime. Is it a sign of the hereditary dislike which the Russells have always felt towards a dominant ecclesiastical system, a tacit refusal to bow to its unwritten laws? or is it merely the result of accident?

Be this, however, as it may, one thing is stranger still, and that is that these magnificent monuments should have survived through the changes and troubles of three centuries to all intents and purposes whole and uninjured, that they should have lost none of their exquisite chiselling, and hardly anything of the fine colouring with which they were adorned by those who set them up. This circumstance is probably to be attributed partly to their remote situation, far from any high road or large town, and partly to the fact that they mark the tombs of men who, as a family, were eminently *bene meriti de*

republicâ, whose sympathies were throughout with the popular cause, and who, therefore, were spared by the Puritan mob in times of great popular excitement. E. W.



Church Restoration with Experiences and Suggestions.

PART II.



HAVE now glanced at the condition of several of our churches, and at some of the most common mistakes. I will now set forth what I believe to be the true principle of restoration, "REPAIR ONLY." These two words contain the one golden rule, attention to which would have saved many a priceless building. In addition, the economy of such a rule must commend itself to all. In the average of cases, although money is forthcoming, yet many a hard-worked clergyman can testify to the labour he has spent in getting it. It is therefore of imperative necessity that none of these efforts should be wasted, apart from the question of injury or otherwise to the building.

I shall be asked by way of remonstrance, "But must not churches be rebuilt?" Doubtless they must; and in addition I am willing to admit, antiquary as I am, that everything must be held subservient to the sacred end which is their object—although it is but seldom, if ever, that the antiquity of a church interferes with its usefulness. The time will arrive when rebuilding must come, but repair will frequently defer it for many a year. When rebuilding is necessary, as it must be in some cases, it is gratifying to think how cheaply it may be done, and how little injurious it is to the fabric, if the work is rebuilt without structural alteration. Let the stones and timber be numbered, and replaced with as little redressing as possible. With care, as all such work imperatively demands, all the features of interest are preserved, and decay is arrested. It is scarcely possible for a church to require to be wholly rebuilt, or for it to be impossible to treat some part of it in the way advised. When such is the case, it is a good plan to leave the old building to decay and to build a new one. I did so near Hastings

some time since. The church was dedicated to St. Helen, in an inconvenient part of the parish; and it required but little pleading on my part for the Rector to consent to this course. All the recent parts were removed for use elsewhere, and the ancient portion, past repair, is left on its time-honoured site, an object of imitation I hope in other instances.

While it is easy thus to set forth what I feel is a right theory on paper, it is the actual work itself that causes fully half of our anxiety for the result, even when the best plan in the world has been laid down.

The clergymen, the paymasters, the architect, and the builder, all exert their own influence, and unless all perform their several works in harmony, some injury to the fabric arises. The clergyman may wish for alteration for theological reasons. Should it be the removal of a screen, he may even object to its being replaced at the west-end of the church, or to the careful retention of a piscina or the like. Or, on the other hand, he may direct, as is so often the case, the removal of old oak (post-Reformation) fittings, the old Jacobean pulpit, or the Lord's table of quaint carved work.

Clergymen are often possessed with the wholly unnecessary desire to make all parts of a church harmonise in style. To such a degree have I found this to be the case, that I am inclined, when it is observable in a church, to trace the mistake to the clergyman and not to the architect. The clergy are also too much devoted to uniformity in the appearance of the building in other ways as well.

A small church was once under my care, and this desire on the part of the incumbent was fortunately diverted into another channel, except in one particular. There was a single niche on one side of the east window, none on the other. It was curious in this respect, and of interest in the history of the fabric. Fancy my concern on one of my visits to find that, in my absence, the clergyman had ordered an exact but unmeaning counterpart of it to be set up on the other side! I hope this record of the shock which he caused to my feelings will induce him, when he reads these lines, to order the thorough abolition of the copy.

The Paymasters (for they are generally many) may each wish to assert his own individuality, and to leave his stamp upon the work. I knew of one, an industrious tradesman in a certain village, whose sense of archæological fitness was not keen, who objected to the sweeping away of his own wretched pew to make way for the general introduction of the old-pattern low seats. His objection stopped the work; but at last the happy thought occurred to the clergyman to leave his pew as it was, and to lower all the rest. The incongruity of this arrangement very soon led to the tradesman's assent being obtained. How often, alas! has some one subscriber wanted a new font when the old one was better, a "smartening up" of the old pillars, a removal of some old monument or another or some other work, upon the performance of which depended his subscription and good will.

A very dilapidated-looking church was once placed under my care. It was cemented all over, and no trace of antiquity except the outline was apparent. To my delight, the walls proved to be built entirely of Roman fragments, and were readily thrown open to view, as was a grand old brick tower. This was accomplished at small cost, and was a matter of much pleasure to me. The flat ceiling proved to hide an early open timber one, which was easily thrown open also. I deeply regret having done so in this case; for a few months after one of the subscribers took exception to the tie-beams, and they are, I believe, all cut out, the walls proving strong enough to support the roof.

While many a church is doubtless the worse for too small an expenditure, there are many that have suffered by its being too lavish. The temptation to renew or to rebuild has been too great, and the clergy have not been contented with mere repairs.

As to the architect, the complaints against my brethren have been many and deep. Yet for how few even of architectural sins are they really responsible, were the history of the work known, would be readily acknowledged. As it is, the odium of all mistakes and shortcomings—whether his own or not—is laid at the architect's door.

An architect who feels no interest in an old church should never touch it. He will

not find it very profitable work at the best of times, and he would be better elsewhere. Certainly the labour of measuring, the attention to all minute detail, the frequent journeyings to the scene of operations, and the almost certainty that some monetary remission will be required of him if he has any feeling of compassion for the poor clergymen render it imperative that but few churches should ever be undertaken by any one architect in a single year. I fear that the blame thrown upon us is more merited by want of attention to details than by any other cause.

I was recently taken over an interesting old church. It had been restored by one of our best church architects, and was fairly well done. I looked for a tympanum over a remarkable Norman door known by engravings. It was gone. My informant complained that only one visit was made by the architect during all the work, and he spoke of this loss as the result. He seemed not willing to take, however, any blame to himself: and I think he ought to have reported the mistake; for all must work in concert.

It may very well be doubted if other mistakes than those of detail are not often occasioned by too ready a compliance with the directions of others. These may be laid to the architect only when he fails to possess the amount of tact absolutely necessary to reconcile conflicting opinions and tempers. It may be doubted if any other class of men as architects possess generally so much feeling of reverence, not only for God's Holy Temple, but for antiquity; and a future age will point with satisfaction to much of their work, which will endure long after their names are forgotten.

Indeed, this hope is perhaps an architect's most solid reward. Thanks are not grudgingly given, it is true, by his immediate clients, but remuneration does not follow this work at the rate that it follows others; and constant attention—which means loss of time—is an absolute necessity. Yet with all this, to the credit of architects it is to be said that, as a rule, this class of work is more eagerly sought after than any other.

The builder's task is practically to make the work as remunerative as possible; and although there are many very brilliant examples of contractors who have shown

a real interest in their work, and have entered into its spirit, yet this statement ought to be accepted fairly as the builder's position. Church work demands to be done well, and should be well paid for to insure excellence. The system of having a church restored by competition ought not to be adopted unless the work is absolutely straightforward. All parts of the work that appear to be likely to require alteration as the works proceed should be omitted, and done by day work. The builders chosen to compete should be known men, and invited to compete privately. The lowest would therefore be as satisfactory as the highest. He should be charged to take care of all old stonework found during the works, to cover over all monuments, and all other objects likely to suffer injury. The documents furnished to him should be of great clearness, such as the most unlearned country workman could understand.

These conditions being fulfilled, the work will be found to progress pleasantly. When a large amount of work is undertaken at a "cutting" price, human nature will show itself; and who can be surprised if tombs or sedilia, old carvings or stonework are asserted to be, when taken down, as "too much broken for re-use?" I once had a church rebuilt under these unfortunate conditions. The tower was in good condition, and is so still. The builder, being in difficulties, urged the clergyman to pull it down and rebuild it, offering to "do the job" for the cost at a twelve-months' promissory note, which would have been after all of but small use to him in his large liabilities. What has a clergyman to do with bills? He had the good sense to consult his architect, and the arrangement was not carried out. Had it been otherwise, the tower might have been demolished in order to build part of the church, and never rebuilt, for a month or two after the builder was an unfortunate bankrupt.

These matters are adduced in illustration of the importance of clergymen, paymasters, architects, builders, each in their several spheres working in harmony for the general good, and working on true principles. With this the result will be a gratification and a pleasure to all concerned. Without it, the work will suffer proportionately.

The columns of *THE ANTIQUARY*, opened

to the consideration of this subject, may occasion very good results, and in many quarters.

I have already alluded to the establishment of a new Society, whose object is the protection of ancient buildings. Such an association is much needed; and hand in hand with the Archæological Societies which have been working for years (and which have created and spread so much of the existing interest in such matters) it may do good service. But let its work be practical. If so, all antiquaries must heartily wish it all prosperity and success.

E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A.



"Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes."

STRANGMAN'S VERSION.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.



THE version of Jenyns' heraldic collection now printed is either the original copy of the transcript certified by Glover and his father-in-law (Flower) made by Mr. Strangman, and in his handwriting, or else a copy taken from that copy at a later date. The character of the handwriting inclines me to believe that it is Strangman's own work. His note, written under the heralds' certificate on the first page, says that Jenyns' book had the arms in trick, with letters to signify the colours. In this statement he was probably mistaken, from the fact of not having seen the original manuscript, but only the transcript made by order of "Norroy" and Glover. In this, trickings of what *was supposed to be* the meaning of the French blazon set down in the "Booke" were doubtless introduced; but the differences which exist between the various tricked versions, and the manifest ignorance in some of them as to the correct blazon, clearly indicate the absence of an unimpeachable original whence authority for such trickings was drawn. These trickings were therefore probably of Glover's own time. The version next in importance to that here given is one (Brit. Mus. Additional MSS., No. 12,224) beautifully tricked by the same hand that executed the elaborate trick-

ings of the "Camden" and "Segar" Rolls of Arms in Harleian MS., No. 6137. This person evidently intended to include all the French blazon, having prepared every page with four rows of four shields each. In the early pages the names of the four bearers, with the blazon of their respective coats, are written over each row, and these correspond all but exactly with the like names and blazon in Mr. Strangman's transcript. The remaining pages have names, but the blazon has never been filled in; and these omissions have rendered this version of little service to restore those parts of Mr. Strangman's copy injured by fire at the Cottonian Library. I have, therefore, had to resort to that in the handwriting of Nicholas Charles "Lancaster," contained in the Harleian MS., No. 6589. Charles gives the French blazon only, but with occasional illustrative trickings in the margins (not always correct), and he frequently substitutes readings of his own, both in blazon and proper names, besides altering the succession of the entries. Hence his copy cannot be held equal in authority to the others as to exactness. From "Jenyns' Roll of Arms" (which follows "Jenyns' Ordinary," and forms the second part of the collection) he has omitted altogether a group of coats inserted by another person elsewhere in the volume. The matter supplied from Charles's version is placed within brackets.

There are still other versions, of which an adequate idea is supplied by the notes at foot,* but none are worthy of very serious consideration.

* British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 872—"A true Coppie (*taken out*) of the auncient Booke of Arms written by Thomas Jennings, and by him delivered into the Office (*of Arms, viz., Herald's College*); truly examined by Norroy, King of Armes, and Glover, alias Somerset, and by them allowed. Together with other additions thereunto, since made by Robert Greneshurst, Gent., A.D. 1625." The Arms of Greenhurst, of course, figure in the collection, though they are otherwise, I believe, unrecorded. Greneshurst is an old Sussex family name, and this person was an assistant at the Visitation of that county in 1623. Much of the above title is incorrect. In the first place, it is no true copy at all, but a miserable jumble of the blazon, presumably, of some of the coats in Jenyns' Book, together with the blazon of other additional coats; no indication being given as to which is which, and the Christian names are omitted throughout. In the second place, there is

The first portion of Jenyns' book, according to Mr. Strangman's version, which is contained in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius E ix., consists of an Ordinary of Arms numbering upwards of twelve hundred coats, and beginning on pencil folio 237. This is followed on pencil folio 251, by a Roll of Miscellaneous Arms of the time of (? Edward III. and) Richard II., which I now print; reserving for some future period the publication of the Ordinary, as, owing to its length, it is beyond the scope of our Magazine.

apparently not the slightest reason for supposing that Jenyns had anything to do with the *writing* of the Book—it being merely stated by "Norroy" and Glover that the original was formerly the *property* of Thomas Jenyns, gent. Lastly, it is certain that the original was not delivered into the College, because it is distinctly stated in the certificate of the correctness of Glover's copy that the Book was at the time in *his possession*. This manuscript of Greneshurst's is not worth the trouble of referring to.

Brit. Mus., Harleian MSS., No. 1577—"Exemplar verissimum vetusti cujusdam Libri chartacei Armorum olim spectantis Thome Jenyns, Generoso; cum pluribus additionibus." That portion of the title preceding the semicolon was evidently taken word for word from the certificate to Glover's copy. Owing to the manuscript having been rebound since Wanley's time, some of this title has been cut away. It is so printed, however, in his account of this MS. in the Harleian Catalogue. Elsewhere in the Catalogue, under No. 793, he refers to it as follows:—"Notes touching the History of the several Townes and Villages, or Hamletts, within the Hundred of Hangwest in the North Riding [of Yorkshire]: written, as it seems, by one Mr. Jennyns, who was (as I have been informed) an industrious person, and composed an Ordinary of Arms, yet extant in the Library belonging to the College of Arms, where it bears his name, and is looked upon as a book of good use and authority. Another copie of the same is now here inscribed No. 1577." I cannot say whether Mr. Wanley's informants were worthy of credit or not. Searching inquiry has elicited no signs of Glover's transcript of Jenyns' Book being *now* in the College of Arms; and I have always looked upon this Jenyns as having been a Kent man, since a Thomas Jenyns, gent., occurs in the Feet of Fines for that county *temp.* Elizabeth, at the very epoch when Glover flourished; the herald being also a native of Kent.—*Vide index to Pedes Finium*, vol. vi., fo. 97, and vol. xi., fo. 150, at the Public Record Office. By the kindness of Stephen Tucker, Esq., "Rouge Croix," who gave me free access to the manuscripts at the College, I am enabled to give below some account of, perhaps, the only copy now in the possession of the heralds, namely:—"College of Arms, Vincent's Collections, vol. 155. "Jenyns' Ordinary," in trick, commences on the first folio with the title: "*Exemplar verissimum vetusti cuiusdam libri chartacei Armorum olim spectantis Thome Jenyns generoso*, beginning, *le Roy*

On a fly leaf (pencil folio 236) both Ordinary and Roll are preceded by the following certificate and Strangman's note upon it. The termination of every line being mutilated the text is given line by line just as it stands in the MS.

- (1) "Hic sequitur transcriptum, siue exemplar verissimum, vetus[ti cuiusdam*]
- (2) libri chartacei Armorum olim spectanti(s) Thomæ Jenyns generoso[†]
- (3) nobilissimi herois Henrici Comitis Huntingdoniæ, nunc penes, Rob[ertum Glover]
- (4) alias Somersett Haroaldum ad arma, ex dono et largitione predict . . .
- (5) reseruati. Hunc autem transcriptum; fideliter cum originali co[n] . . .
- (6) sine cujusquam literæ vel rerum inde expressarum omissione, adulter[at]ione]
- (7) vel comutacione, testantur non solum idem Somersett Harroaldus . . .
- (8) manu propria eundem scripsit, atque Armorum omnium in eo[for-]
- (9) mulas expressit; sed etiam Willelmus fflower, Armiger, aliter dictu[s]
- (10) Norroy, Principalis Harroaldus et Rex Armorum partium Regni borialium
- (11) qui quando facta erat cum originali predicto collatio, oculata fide . . .
- (12) aderat, indagator vigilantissimus. In cuius rei testimonium no[s]
- (13) Norroy Rex, et Somersett Harroaldus Armorum, hic et in . . .
- (14) hujus exemplaris, manibus propriis nomina nostra subscrips[imus]
- (15) pridie Idus ffebruarii anno Christi seruatoris 1578, [et]

despaygne; le Roy dermeny; le Roy de Cypre, &c." "Jenyns' Roll," also in trick, occurs on fo. 26, and terminates on folio 33B, where is written: "Heare ends all the old booke, whearof this afore shewed, to this place, is the copy." The only mentions of Jenyns' book subsequent to the time of Strangman that I have met with, are a marginal note to Scarlett's Cheshire Collections (Brit. Mus., Additional MSS., No. 4965, pencil fo. 53B), where the coat of "Roter" is said to be "*Ex libro Jenynnges penes Radulphum Brook Heroaldum;*" and the following memorandum in the Additional MS. (Brit. Mus.) No. 23,232, fol. 2B, under "MS. in Qu. College, Oxon."—"A large collection by R^a. Brook, Rouge Croix of Arms; ther call[ed] Jennings Book."

* Supplied from Vincent's Collections, vol. clv., in the College of Arms.

† Perhaps one might read here "qui fuit quondam."

- (16) regni Serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ annus vicesimus (*sic*) pr[imus]
- (17) par moy Wyllam fflower, alias Norroy, Roy d'armes.
- (18) R. Glouer, Somersett.
- (19) Written verbatim out of M^r. Thomas Jenyns' Boake by his c . . .
- (20) Jeames Strangman, gent. Begon the xiiijth of December, 15 . . .
- (21) Noate y^t M^r. Jenyns' boake hath all drawn in scotchons & tricked wth [letters]
- (22) depicted to signefey the cullers and mettalles. Bot for the French b[azon]
- (23) wrightten onto the scotchons, here is noe thing omitted."*

"Jenyns' Roll of Arms."

1. Le Conte de Leicestre—Partye d'argent et de goulz enden[tée].
2. Le Conte de Kent—Masculé de verré et de goulz.
3. Le Conte de Hontingdon—Palé d'or et de goulz, ove vne bend [sable†].
4. Leoffrik Cont de Chestre devaunt le Conquest—de sable, a vne egle displaée d'or.
5. Hugh Louf, le primer Cont de Chest^r, en la Conquest, port d'azure, vne test de lou d'argent rasée.
6. Richard Louf, le second Cont de Chestree, son fitz, port [de goulz], a teste de lou d'argent rasé, croisé d'or.
7. Randolf Meschines, le tiers Conte de Chestree, port d'or, a vne leon rampant de goulz.
8. Randolf Gernons, le quart' Cont de Chestree, son fitz,—de goulz, a leon rampant d'argent.
9. Le Cont de Winchestree—de goulz, oue sept losenges d'or pércees].
10. Peirs de Gaveston, Cont de Cornewaille, port d'azure, a [trois] egleceux d'argent, beke et peez de goulz.

* The intent of this note is evidently to intimate that although a tricking, in addition to the description in writing, was given of every coat in the transcript certified by Flower and Glover, still, Mr. Strangman did not think it necessary to include the trickings in his copy, and therefore merely preserved the Norman-French blazon.

† This supplied from the additional MS. No. 12,224, because the coat is not included in Charles's version.

11. Rogeir Bigot, Cont de Norff, port Party d'or et de veirt, a vne leon rampant de goules.
12. William ffors, Conte de Albemarle et S^r de Coupland, port d'argent, a vne cheif de goules.
13. Le Cont de Hertford port Quartrelé de goules et d'argent, a vne bordure engralée de sa[bles].
14. Mons. Gilbert de Gaunt, de Swaldale, port barré d'[or et d'azure] de vj., a vne bend de goules.
15. Mons. Robert Stuttuville—Burelée de goules et d'a[rgent].
16. Mons. Robert ffossard—d'or, a vne bend de sablee.
17. Le Sire de Mawley port le mesmes et Bigod.*
18. Mons. William St. Omer—d'azure, a vne fees de goules, et viij. billetz d'or sur le fees.
19. Mons. Geffrye Neuille, Admirall du Conqueror, port d'[or, a] une neif de sablee. Nota si Raby quere. Le Cont du Westmer[land] port a contra escue, et le sautour d'argent, tant solet† le (*sic*) p[our] l'office].
20. William Mauduyt port d'argent, a deux barres de gou[les].
21. S^r William Martyn port le mesmes.
22. Thomas Corbet, de Caux,—d'or, a deux corbeaux de s[ables].
23. Theobald de Valoignes port sys peus oundz d'or et de gou[lz] d'or trois oundes de goules.†
24. Robert fitz Elys, de Newton,—d'argent, a vne daunce d'azur [en le chiffe].
25. Geoffray Pigot, de Melborby,—de sable, a trois picois d'argent.
26. Rauf fitz Steven, de Thornetonrust,—d'azur, a iij. martelz‡ d'[or].
27. Mathew de Thorneton, Steward,—de goules, a trois martelz [d'argent].
28. John Ingram port d'ermyne, a vne fees de goules, et trois escallops d'argent en le fees.
29. John Wassand—d'argent, a vne fees et deux cresantz de goul . . . *
30. Edward Charles, de Clyff,—d'ermyne, a cheife de [goules], et cinq losengz d'ermyne en le cheif.
31. Otes Graunson port Palé d'azure et d'argent, a vne bend de goules, et trois escallopz d'or en la bend.
32. Mons. Theobald Buteleir, Cont d'Ormond,—d'or, a cheif d'azure enden[tée de siz].
33. Mons. John Haward—Goulz, a vne bend et vj. crosseletz fiches d'argent.
34. Robert Barceworth—d'argent, a vne saulter de sable, et labell de goules.
35. Adam de Eueringham—de goules, a vne leon ramp. veirée d'argent et d'a[zure].
36. Henry de Staunton—d'argent, a vne bend battelé de sablee.
37. Thomas Gausil—d'argent, a vne bend de sablee, et iij. trayfoilz d'or en la bende.
38. John de Cokerington—d'ar., a vne cheueron et iij. cockz de goulz, pees et jambz d'azure.
39. Mons. John Myniot—de goulz, a trois heaumes d'argent, crestes d'or.
40. Mons. Geffray Genuyle—d'azure, oue iij. brayes d'or, le cheif d'ermyne, a vne leon ramp. de goules au cheif.
41. Mons. Rogeir de Lancastree—d'argent, a deux barrz et j. quartree de goules, et vne leopard pass. d'or en le quart^r.
42. ffouke de Boun—de sable, a trois cresantz d'or.
43. John Balun—Endenté de goulz d'argent et de goules (*sic*).
44. Nicholas Gilliot, de Merkington,—d'argent, a vne cheif de sable endenté embeleif. Il port bende† endentée de sablee et d'argent.
45. William Huntingfeld—d'or, a vne fees de goules, et iij. torteux d'argent en le fees.
46. Marmaduke Twenge—d'argent, a vne feez de goules, a trois papejais vert.
47. Rauf de Gorges—Sausegé d'argent et d'azure.
48. Walteir Huntercombe—d'ermyne, a deux gemelz de goules.

* Charles adds "quarterée" after "Bigod."

† Query, intended for "seulement;" the whole of the passage is obscure.

‡ This by way of correction? The entry stands precisely the same in Charles's copy.

§ Charles renders this here, and in the next entry, incorrectly, martlets, instead of martels (*i.e.*, hammers.)

* The crescents are tricked "in chief" in the Additional MS. 12,224 version; Charles does not give this coat.
† Read "per bende."

49. John Fitz Marmaduk—de goules, vne fees d'argent, a iij. papingais d'argent, beke et [pees d'or].
50. John Clyffe, del Wolde,—d'argent, a iij. papejaies de vert.
51. [Marmaduke Twen]g, [de]**corn*gehe(?)*,—d'argent, a vne fe[es] de goules, et iij. pope]jaies uert en le champ, oue iij. escallopz d'argent e(n) l(e) fees.



Celtic Superstitions in Scotland and Ireland.

ADDISON, in an early number of the *Spectator*, gives an amusing account of some of the superstitions prevalent in his day, and of the disagreeable results that happened to himself in consequence. How that on one occasion at dinner his hostess looked upon him with great suspicion for spilling the salt in her direction. No wonder indeed, since the battle of Almanza and the downfall of a pigeon-house had followed a similar mishap on the part of the servant some time before. How he had to lay his knife and fork parallel, instead of crosswise, lest he should thereby portend a catastrophe no doubt much more terrible than a battle. A portent of steel could mean nothing else than a general war if a grain of salt foretold a battle. He tells us, moreover, that the same good lady would not suffer her little son to begin to write a new hand on Childermas-day. Being in a certain company, an old woman remarked, to the consternation of the assembly, that there were thirteen in the room. Some arose and were about to leave, when a friend of his announced, with ingenious casuistry, the interesting fact that in reality there were fourteen present, and that, instead of portending that one should die within the year, it was plain that one should be born. Addison remarks, "Had not my friend found this expedient to break the omen, I question not but half the women in the company would have fallen sick that very night."

We consoled ourselves until lately with

* Additional MS. 12,224 says "de Corneburgh."

the thought that all these things had now passed away; that the reign of superstition was ended, "destroyed," says Carlyle, "by the French Revolution." Conceive our astonishment when we read in the public papers a statement made by the Registrar-General in Scotland, that in Scotland there are more marriages celebrated on the last day of the year than in all the rest of the year, and yet that when the last day of the year happens to be Saturday no one gets married on it. And apparently in explanation of this most inexplicable statement, he avers that no man commences a new work on Saturday, lest he should not live to finish it. Now the Registrar-General is presumably the gravest man in Scotland, from his having death and the great changes of life always before him; and he is *ex officio* the driest and most practical man in the kingdom, from his dealing solely in statistics. It is therefore impossible that this could be a joke, much less a joke on all the Scots. Facts are stubborn things. What then must statistics be? The fact then is, as the statistics show, that there is much superstition or the relics of it in the land of cakes long after the middle of the nineteenth century. We almost imagined that we were spirited back to the ninth century, or earlier, to the old Celtic times, when a king could not do one thing on Monday, another thing on Tuesday, and when there were cross or unlucky days marked and avoided in every month.

It used to be a common thing for sailors to refuse to go to sea on a Friday. We hear nothing of this in these steamboat days. Steam has made every day alike. Steam has been a great changer, and in the matter of popular superstitions it has proved the great Reformer. Wherever steamboats and steam-engines appear, superstitions disappear, ghosts, fairies, witches, are speedily forgotten. Who ever heard of a ghost in a railway station, or of a bewitched cattle-truck, or of a haunted saloon-carriage? The thing is impossible. The most expert seer could not find a ghost in a first-class waiting-room—could not even imagine such a thing. Ghosts like very different quarters: old houses, wainscoted rooms, secret passages, and scanty visitors.

These superstitions are now rapidly pass-

ing away, after having a long sway in these lands. Some of them are very old. It may not be uninteresting for us to give some of the earliest—those of the Celts; and, since we know little of the Celts of Britain, we will deal with those of the Celts of Ireland.

Some of the most curious are those respecting the kings. There were a certain number of unlucky things that each king was prohibited from doing. These were called *geasa*. They are enumerated in the old Celtic books. For instance, the King of Ireland was not to allow the sun to rise upon him on his bed in Tara. He was prohibited from alighting from his horse on a Wednesday in Magh Breagh (Bregia), or from crossing Magh Cuillin after sundown. He was not allowed to set out on an expedition against North Teffia on a Tuesday, or to go in a ship upon the water the Monday after Bealltaine (May-day), or to leave the track of his army at a certain place on the Tuesday after Samtrain (Allhallows). The King of Leinster was not suffered to travel the road to Dublin on a Monday; and it was considered extremely unlucky for him to ride across Magh Maistean (Mullaghmast). The King of Munster was prohibited from enjoying a feast at Killarney from one Monday to another. No doubt some king had suffered from a week's carouse at the Lakes. The King of Connaught was not to wear a speckled garment, nor to ride a speckled horse at a certain place, on account of ill-luck; and the King of Ulster was shut out of a large district in his dominions during the month of March, from a similar consideration. These were *geasa* that applied only to the kings. There were, however, a great many days in the year which were looked upon as cross or unlucky days by every one. O'Curry has given a list of these which may prove interesting to some inquirers into these matters. Some of the numbers are illegible:—

January, 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 19; February, 10, 18; March, 2, 19; April, 5, 7; May, 7, 8, 15; June, 4, 15; July, 10, 20; August, 19, 20; September, 6, 7; October, (?); November, 5, 19; December, 7, 8 (?). These were the unlucky days in the Celtic calendar. O'Curry was enabled by them to find out the month of a certain expedition which was said to have turned out disastrously on

account of the day on which it was undertaken.

There was in old times a very curious notion that a properly qualified poet had power to kill by means of his verses. It was considered the best guarantee of his poetic powers if his satire had this effect. He had also power to cause blemishes on the persons of his enemies by the same occult process. Strange as it may appear, this was the general belief for many centuries all over Celtic Ireland; and, if we mistake not, traces of it may be found in Ireland to the present day.

In the Brehon Laws some of the practices of the pagan poets are mentioned. There was a certain incantation performed thus: "The poet placed his staff upon the person's body, or upon his head, and found out his name, and the name of his father and mother, and discovered everything that was proposed to him in a minute or two. But St. Patrick abolished these three things among the poets when they believed, as they were profane rites. For the Teinm Laeghdha and Imus Forosna could not be performed by them without offering to idol gods." In a note a description of the Imus Forosna is given: "The poet discovers through it whatever he likes or desires to reveal. This is the way in which it is done: the poet chews a bit of the flesh of a red pig, or of a dog or cat, and he conveys it afterwards to the flag (stone) behind the door, and pronounces an incantation on it, and offers it to his idol gods, and he then invokes his idols; and if he obtains not his desire on the day following, he pronounces invocations over both his palms, and invokes again unto him his idol gods, in order that his sleep may not be interrupted; and he lays his two palms on his two cheeks and falls asleep; and he is watched, in order that no one may interrupt or disturb him, until everything about which he is engaged is revealed to him. St. Patrick abolished this and the Teinm Laeghdha, and he adjudged that whoever would practise them should have neither heaven nor earth, because it was renouncing baptism."

There was also a belief in the efficacy of charms, a belief which has not yet been forgotten. In the Brehon Laws mention is made

of a fine for killing a dog by giving it a charmed morsel to test the charm, and see if it has virtue. In the same laws there is a fine for breaking bones from a churchyard; and no wonder, for the comment on the passage says that this was done to get the marrow out of them for sorcerers.

Another curious belief was that a person might be made insane by throwing at him a wisp saturated with a charm. It was also generally believed that in a good king's reign the harvests would be plentiful, much fruit would be on the trees, and a bountiful supply of fish in the rivers.

With regard to the *brehons*, or judges, some curious notions prevailed in Ireland. It was believed that when they passed false judgments blotches appeared on their faces. This is affirmed with regard to several of them in the "Comment on the Brehon Laws." This reminds one of the answer of a celebrated Scotch judge of the good old drinking times, as related by Dean Ramsay in his "Reminiscences." When asked one morning, at his club, about a suspicious mark on his nose, he replied, "Gentlemen, I have a most extraordinary circumstance to relate to you, that happened to me last night. When going home from this club the pavement at one place up street, strange as it may seem, rose up and struck me in the face." There was a celebrated Irish judge, named Morann, possessed of a singular collar which had the property of extending down upon him and forming an elegant and appropriate ornament when he gave judgment rightly, but which, when he erred, and judged hastily or wrongly, tightened about his neck almost to strangulation. One judge is said never to have given a false judgment because he always slept a night before deciding a cause—a very proper course, which might be followed with advantage in our own time.

As to augury amongst the Celts, Dr. Todd says that the different methods of it are summed up in the following lines of St. Columbkille:—

Our fate depends not on sneezing,
Nor on a bird perched on a twig,
Nor on the root of a knotted tree,
Nor on the noise of clapping hands.
Better is He in whom we trust,
The Father, the One, and the Son.

Autograph Prayer of Charles 1.



THE announcement of the discovery, in the Record Office, of a prayer wholly in the handwriting of Charles I., which, in a slightly altered form, appears amongst the prayers of the Eikon Basilikè, has excited a vast amount of interest in many parts of England, not only amongst literary men, but others, who were only partially acquainted with the controversy as to the authorship of that book which has raged for nearly two centuries and a half. Amongst the latter class a most exaggerated notion prevailed as to the extent of the new discovery, and one covetous old gentleman, a thorough believer in the martyrdom of the King, has written to me asking whether, as the whole of the MS. of the Eikon has now been discovered, I would negotiate for him the purchase of a few leaves. No announcement warranted any such notion being entertained. There need be no mystery about the matter, because the existence of this prayer has been positively known to scholars for eighteen years; it is the identity of the MS. with a prayer in the Eikon which has come now as a pleasant surprise to all. The first reference to the prayer appears in the Calendar of State Papers for 1862, in which the late Mr. John Bruce summarised the Domestic Correspondence for the years 1631-1633. On page 279, a reference to the prayer is made in these words:—

February. 91. A form of prayer suitable for daily use, and by certain alterations, applicable to either the morning or the evening. It is in the handwriting of the King; perhaps a copy made by him from some known form. It is partly derived from the Book of Common Prayer, and partly from the Sacred Scriptures. [One page. It is indorsed by the King, "A Prayer," and, by another hand, "Lent Preachers, 1631," as if it had been written upon the blank half-sheet of a list of Lent preachers at Court. One page.]

The doubt thrown upon the originality of the composition has no doubt kept all literary searchers from any further examination of the document. Another curious fact about the MS. is, that Mr. Bruce printed the full text in the Preface of this particular Calendar, and in examining the Calendar it entirely

escaped my attention, so that when I wanted a copy, I applied for, and was allowed to copy, and also trace a portion of the original. The fact, however, is singular, that the Prayer was easily accessible to all searchers, and yet its identity had not hitherto been discovered. Before referring to Mr. Bruce's remarks in the Preface, an examination of the two prayers will assist readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* in forming an important opinion upon the question of identity.

The MS. Prayer.

Good Lord, I thanke
for keeping mee this day
I humble beseeche Thee night.
to keepe mee this night
from all dangers or mis-
chances that may happen
to my Boddie, and all euell
thoughts which may assault
or hurt my Sowel for Jesus
Christ His sake; and
looke upon mee Thy un-
worthie seruaut, who heere
prostrates him selfe at Thy
Throne of grace, but looke
upon mee, O Father,
through the merites and
mediation of Jesus Christ,
Thy beloued Sone, in
whom Thou art onlie well
pleased; for of my selfe I
am not worthie to stand in
Thy presence, or to speake
with my uncleane lips to
Thee, most holly and
eternall God; for Thou
knowest that in Sinn I was
conceaved and borne, and
that euer since I have liued
in Iniquetie, so that I haue
broken all Thy holly com-
mandements by sinfull
motions, euell words, and
wicked workes, omitting
manie dewties I ought to
doe, and committing many
vices, which Thou hast
forbiden vnder paine of
heauie displeasure. As for
sinnes, O Lord, they are
innumerable in the multi-
tude, therefore, of Thy
mercies, and by the merites
of Jesus Christ, I intreate
Thy deuyne Majestie that
Thou wouldest not enter
into iugement with Thy
seruaut, nor bee extreame
to marke what is done
amisse, but bee Thou mer-

*The Second of the Prayers
in the Eikon.*

Almighty and most mer-
ciful Father, look down
upon me Thy unworthy
servant, who here prostrate
myself at the footstool of
Thy throne of grace; but
look upon me O Father,
through the mediation and
the merites of Jesus Christ,
in whom Thou art only
well pleased; for, of my-
self, I am not worthy to
stand before Thee, or to
speak with my uncleane
lips to Thee, most holy
and eternal God; for as in
sin I was conceived and
born, so likewise I have
broken all Thy command-
ments by my sinful motions,
unclean thoughts, evil
words, and wicked works;
omitting many duties I
ought to do, and commit-
ting many vices which
Thou hast forbidden under
pain of Thy heavy dis-
pleasure. As for my sins,
O Lord, they are innum-
erable; wherefore I stand
here liable to all the
miseries in this life, and
everlasting torments in
that to come, if Thou
shouldst deal with me
according to my deserts.
I confess, O Lord, that it
is Thy mercy (which
endureth for ever) and Thy
compassion (which never
fails), which is the cause
that I have not been long
ago consumed: but with
Thee there is mercy and
plenteous redemption; in
the multitude therefore of
Thy mercies, and by the
merites of Jesus Christ, I
entreat Thy Divine Majesty
that Thou wouldest not
enter into judgment with
Thy servant, nor be ex-
treme to mark what is
done amiss; but be Thou
merciful unto me, and

cifull to mee, and washe
away all my sinnes, with
the merits of that pretious
blood that Jesus Christ
shed for mee; and not
onlie washe away all my
Sinnes, but also to purge
my hart, by holly Spirit,
from the drosse of my
naturall corruption; and
as Thou doest add dayes
to my lyfe, so [good Lord]
add repentance to my
dayes, that when I have
past this mortall lyfe I
may bee a partaker of Thy
everlasting kingdome
through Jesus Christ our
Lorde.

wash away all my sins with
that precious Blood that
my Saviour shed for me,
And I beseech Thee, O
Lord, not only to wash
away all my sins, but also
to purge my heart by Thy
Holy Spirit from the dross
of my natural corruption;
and as Thou dost add days
to my life, so, good Lord,
I beseech Thee to add re-
pentance to my days, that
when I have past this
mortal life I may be par-
taker of Thy everlasting
kingdom, through the
merits of Jesus Christ our
Lord. Amen.

In reference to this document, Mr. Bruce, in his Preface to the Calendar, wrote thus:—

"One of the most valuable papers in the volume, in reference to the King, and which reflects his personal character and opinions in a way which will be particularly interesting to many people, is a form of daily, morning, and evening prayer, which is wholly in the King's hand-writing. I have not been able to discover its origin as a separate composition, nor to find any evidence of its authorship. It does not contain any petition for guidance in the exercise of kingly duties, nor anything else which may be regarded as specially applicable to the King's royal condition. It, therefore, looks to me like a fair copy of a prayer intended for general use made by the king; but it is observable that, if that be the case, his Majesty in writing it adopted his own peculiar spelling—a spelling founded on the Scottish pronunciation, which adhered to him throughout his life. The prayer seems to have been written on the blank half of a sheet of paper on which was originally inscribed a list of the Lent preachers in 1631-2."

It is plain, therefore, that Mr. Bruce had not the least idea that this prayer was one of those attached to an edition of the Eikon published in 1648, and in every subsequent edition; and how it has escaped identification until the present time is a matter of considerable surprise. Mr. Bruce points out, in consecutive sentences, his gravest doubt about the originality of the document, and the strongest proof—in the Scotch spelling—that it was the work of the King. In the study of the Eikon this prayer should be read first, as, in point of composition, it is undoubtedly the oldest portion of the work, and it will be found to bear an undoubted resemblance to expressions in the devotional portions of the book; it is also entirely free from the fault found with the Eikon by Guizot and others. It is right here to remark that it was not until Mr. Scott, of the British Museum, had

corroborated the identity of the two prayers that the fact was announced. Mr. Stock's edition of the Eikon possesses the merit of one exceptionally valuable proof as to the Royal authorship. This is the apophthegmata written by the King in Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" [which is exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum], and which correspond with those in the Eikon. No such correspondence of thought has ever been found in Dr. Gauden's writings. And it is a pleasant coincidence that in the same edition of the Eikon, the announcement is first made of the undoubted authorship of the second prayer, which furnishes a key to the whole of the sacred meditations.

JOHN B. MARSH.

P.S.—One correspondent, in writing upon this matter, says:—"One day, at the time when Dr. Wordsworth was engaged upon his wonderful letters upon the subject, he found on his desk the following pasquinade:—

"Who wrote the 'Who wrote
The Icon Basilikè?'
'I,' said the Master of Trinity,
'With my little ability,
I wrote the 'Who wrote the
Icon Basilikè?'"

Legend or History?

DR. LINGARD, and very many other historians, aver that once upon a time a most interesting spectacle was witnessed on the Dee at Chester—the appearance of no less than nine kings in one boat. The steersman was Edgar of England, and the eight oarsmen were the monarchs who held sway over almost the whole of the Celtic inhabitants of the British Isles. What a day that must have been at Chester when this most interesting and significant event took place! The river's mouth must have been thronged with vessels. There must have lain at anchor the ships of the Saxon monarch who had navigated the whole of the seas encompassing Great Britain. There, too, must have been anchored the vessels that brought to Chester the kings of Cambria and of Scotland, "that prince of pirates, Maccus" (what fierce-looking and broad-chested

fellows they must have been! but what must he have been himself?), not to mention the small craft of the sight-seers. It certainly was in the opinion of the inhabitants and of the lookers on a day of days—a day from which to chronicle all subsequent events as long as their lives lasted. But what must have been the happy and proud thoughts that tenanted the breasts of the Saxon king and the Saxon premier, Dunstan of Canterbury (if he were present), as the one steered "to the admiration of many," and the other officiated in the monastery of John the Baptist: to the one it was a regal, to the other an ecclesiastical triumph.

Such a train of thoughts as the above would probably enter the mind of the readers of Dr. Lingard's account of this, to him and to many others, historical fact.

It is almost a pity to try to dispel the mists that surround this interesting legend,—for legend it must be pronounced to be—and so disbelieve the magnificent effects of Edgar's declaration to his nobles in the words "that now at last all his successors might boast that they were kings of England, since he had enjoyed a procession of such honour and triumph in the obedience of so many kings."*

Had this procession actually taken place, the chroniclers would, doubtless, have agreed upon the date of its occurrence, the number of tributary kings, the town near which and the river upon which it took place; they would, moreover, have coincided as to the names of the performers. But there is no unanimity amongst them in these particulars. There are also other facts and points which tend to throw doubt upon the story of King Edgar and his contemporary princes at Chester.

Florence of Worcester† says that the reputed occurrence took place in 973; Matthew of Westminster says in 974; William of Malmesbury‡ does not give the date; the *Saxon Chronicle*§ says Edgar was

* Matthew of Westminster; he wrote his chronicle in the 13th and 14th centuries.

† He wrote in the 11th and 12th centuries.

‡ His chronicle was written in the 12th century.

§ We have evidence to conclude that facts were recorded in its pages contemporaneous with their occurrence; hence the great reliance placed upon its veracity.

at Chester in 972; Henry of Huntingdon* says he was there in 970.

Florence of Worcester, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Malmesbury, say there were eight tributary kings at Chester; but the *Saxon Chronicle* and Henry of Huntingdon give six as the number.

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Chronicle of the Princes) we read that in the year 971 "Edgar, King of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon upon Usk." It gives no information about his visit to Chester, and the procession upon the waters of the Dee: it simply states that Edgar collected a very great fleet, and that that fleet lay at anchor before Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, situated upon the river Usk.

All that the earliest authorities state is that Edgar held a Court at Chester, and that he there received the homage of the kings. Henry of Huntingdon says that six subordinate kings pledged him their fealty there, but he does not give their names, nor does he say a word about the triumphant procession by water. The *Saxon Chronicle* is equally silent on these two vital points. Nor does Humphrey Lloyd, in his *Historie of Cambria*, allude to this matter.

The names given by the monkish chroniclers do not correspond with the names of the Welsh kings who were contemporary with Edgar up to the year 974, except that of Howel, given by Matthew of Westminster; and it will be borne in mind that 974 is the year given by this chronicler as the one in which Edgar's triumph took place at Chester. This is a curious coincidence.

The Welsh princes contemporary with Edgar were Meyric, Ieuf, Iago, Idwal, Rhodri, Ionaval, Hywel, Cadwallawn, Cystennyn, Seisyllt, Llewelyn, Cynan, Owain, Einion, Meredydd, Edwyn.

William of Malmesbury names the so-called tributary kings as follows:—"Kinad, King of the Scots; Malcolm, of the Cumbrians; that Prince of Pirates, Maccus; all the Welsh Kings, whose names were, Dufnal, Giferth, Huwal (perhaps Hywel, i.e., Howel is here meant), Jacob (Iago?), Judethil."

Matthew of Westminster says they were:—"Kined, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of Cumberland; Maco, King of Man,

and many other islands; Dufnal, King of Demetia; Siferth and Howel, Kings of Wales; James (Jacob or Iago?), King of Galwallia; and Jukil, King of Westmaria."

Florence of Worcester says they were:—Kenneth, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians; Maecus, King of several isles; and five others, named Dufnal, Siferth, Huwal (Howel?), Jacob, and Juchil."

From the Iolo MSS. we gather that Edgar did attempt to persuade at least one Welsh chieftain to help to row him on the Dee. This potentate was Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cibr and Ceredigion.* In reply to Edgar's summons, he said "he could not row a barge; and if he could, that he would not do so, except to save a person's life, whether king or vassal." When a second message begged for some sort of a reply to return to the king, "say to him," said Gwaethvoed:—

"Ofner na ofne augau."

(Fear him who fears not death.)

It is not to be supposed that the kings of the three great divisions of Wales (Gwynedd, North Wales; Deheubarth, greater part of South Wales; Powys, part of Central Wales and the Borders) would have been outdone by one of their subordinates in declining such an ignominious position as oarsman to King Edgar.

There is another strong reason why even the statements of the monkish chroniclers concerning Edgar must be refused as independent testimony. He was completely in their hands; and so it will be found that his reign, as described by them, is scarcely anything more than a record of the doings of the monks; that an abbey was founded here, that such an abbot, bishop, or archbishop began to rule:—

New temples crowned the hills at his command,
Heaped with rich gifts the sacred altars stand;
And hoary minsters owned his lib'ral hand.†

Like Henry VIII., he permitted nothing to stand between him and his lust; neither husband, nor vows of sanctity, nor the rights of hospitality, were any protection to those whom he fancied. And yet, notwithstanding his licentiousness, his cruelty, and the atrocity of his criminal laws, one monkish chronicle

* I am informed that Viscountess Beaconsfield was traditionally descended from Gwaethvoed.

† Henry of Huntingdon.

* Written in first part of 12th century.

(Florence of Worcester) termed him the flower and glory of a race of kings; another (William of Malmesbury) affirmed that his sanctity broke the neck of an abbot and cured a blind lunatic; and another (Matthew of Westminster) declared that he had exchanged his earthly kingdom for an eternal one. He was also likened unto Solomon, Romulus, Cyrus, Alexander, and Charlemagne! Wherefore? Because he was the ready tool of the king-maker of his age, the Wolsey of his time—Dunstan.

My last argument against the supposition that Welsh and other kings rowed Edgar upon the Dee is of a conjectural character. What would their subjects think of such an ignoble exhibition? While the kings were at Chester what became of their subjects at home? Who protected them? Had Dunstan inaugurated a year of jubilee and guaranteed peace and security to the dominions and subjects of the eight kings? I trow not. Indeed, I am persuaded that such a fair opportunity of advancing their own interests would not be neglected by their rivals; and, in those days scarcely a Welsh prince sat securely upon his throne. Treachery and murder, and not goodwill and harmony, distinguished those days. The ancestors of the heroes of the Rhondda and of Rorke's Drift would not have obeyed a prince who had submitted to the imperious mandate of the Saxon Cæsar with the same tameness that a naked captive followed the chariot of the Roman Cæsar. Why, the very spirit of Caractacus (Caradog) would have burst its bonds at such a debasing sight, and confronted such craven-hearted creatures as the Welsh princes are represented to be! But they were no cravens, but bold and brave men. Gwaethvoed's reply may aptly be put into the mouths of each one of them. Perhaps Howel (Hywel Ddrug, Howel the Bad) was there from interested motives. A man who could imprison his father, blind one uncle, drive another into exile, and murder a cousin, would not hesitate to handle an oar to tickle the fancy of the vanity-struck monarch. Perhaps, too, other princes, out of curiosity, or from some other motive, visited at Chester the king who never led an army, or won a battle, and whose days were passed in ravishment and penance.

Such being the case, it was no difficult matter for certain of the chroniclers, out of gratitude for the benefits he conferred upon their order, to assert that "he (Edgar) exhibited them (eight princes) on the River Dee in triumphant ceremony."

T. MORGAN OWEN.



Reviews.

Recollections of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. By his Son, G. GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A. (Sampson Low & Co.)



IT is impossible to over-rate the value of this book, as placing on record, for authentic sources, an account of the progress of that revival in ecclesiastical and domestic architecture which has marked the last generation among Englishmen. The fact is that up to thirty or forty years ago both the one and the other were at their lowest ebb. The elder and the younger Pugin, the Cambridge Ecclesiological or (as it was afterwards called) the Camden Society, and the Oxford Architectural Society, were the chief factors in this revival; but apart from them one hidden toiler had been studiously preparing himself from boyhood for a share in the work, spending his hours of labour and those of leisure too in making observations and taking measurements of the neighbouring churches and such cathedrals as he could visit in the days before railroads, and so arriving, by the best of all processes, at a knowledge of the true principles of that pointed architecture to which the half-contemptuous term of "Gothic" was applied by common consent. This individual was George Gilbert Scott, the son of a plain evangelical country clergyman near Buckingham, and grandson of the celebrated Calvinistic Commentator on the Bible, Thomas Scott. The story of his life and labours is told in a volume before us, in some parts as a narrative, but principally as a piece of autobiography, being abridged from memoranda written at intervals for the use and benefit of those sons who have succeeded to his honoured name, and are carrying out so worthily his professional engagements. We must refer the reader to the book itself in order to satisfy himself how many of our finest parish churches, over and above the cathedrals of Canterbury, Bangor, St. Asaph, Hereford, St. Albans, Exeter, Ely, Lichfield, and Winchester, owe all or part of their present magnificence to his handiwork. The story of his professional connection with such public buildings as the New Foreign Office, the New Law Courts, &c., is told here honestly and impartially, though of course from his own point of view; and no one can rise from its perusal without being convinced that he was most badly and shabbily treated by Lord Palmerston and other statesmen. And probably few will differ from us when we say that a barren knighthood—so often conferred on successful grocers and paper-makers to the east of Temple Bar, if they happen to hold civic offices—was a poor and petty reward for a man who had left his mark upon the structures of his age, and

indeed upon the age itself. The curious reader will find in the first two or three chapters much that will interest him in Mr. Scott's account of the habits and manners of an evangelical clergyman's household, and of country neighbourhoods in general, in the first and second decades of the current century; and to others the brief prefatory remarks of Dean Burgon, giving as they do a fair general estimate of Sir Gilbert Scott's position and character as an ecclesiastical architect, will afford pleasure and gratification on other and distinct grounds.

Pietas Mariana Britannica. By EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A. Published at St. Joseph's Catholic Library, South Street, Grosvenor Sq., London, 1879.

Our Lady's Dowry. By the Rev. T. E. BRIDGETT. (Burns and Oates.)

This is a work in which, quite apart from all religious controversy, every genuine antiquary, every student of the past, and especially of the past history of our own country, must feel an interest. Whether it was right or wrong, at all events it is certain from ancient writers, from the seals and charters of founders of colleges and schools, that in the Middle Ages, which we so contemptuously style "dark," the name of Mary was constantly associated with that of the Saviour, and, indeed, so closely, that the former was almost always pictured with the Divine Son in her arms. Anglo-Saxon kings honoured her as the "Mother of God," at Glastonbury, at Ely, and other old monastic places; and our Norman and Plantagenet sovereigns followed their example at Oxford, at Winchester, at Eton, and, indeed, wherever a school or college for the education of youth was established. All this may have seemed very "superstitious" to the world at large; but the real lover of antiquity will know, after reading this learned work, that the facts are so, and that England five

centuries ago was so closely mixed up with what modern society calls "Mariolatry," that it was called "Our Lady's Dower," whilst Ireland claimed the title of the "Island of Saints."

Mr. Edmund Waterton, the inheritor of an honoured and distinguished name, has worked out the record of all this phase of devotion in a large and handsome quarto volume, which has been privately printed at the press of the Society of Jesus at Roehampton, forming, perhaps, the very finest specimen of modern typography proceeding from a private press. Mr. Waterton has treated his subject systematically. Having shown how thoroughly the England of the Plantagenet era was devoted to the "cultus" of "our Lady," and how widely her name was venerated, he has given us specimens of the homage paid to her by the statutes of Eton and Winchester, of Magdalen and New Colleges at Oxford, by kings and queens, by knights in their several orders of knighthood, by lawyers, by sailors, by authors and printers, and last, not least, by the keepers of inns and hostelries.

The second part of his work he devotes to an account of the various shrines in England which were especially consecrated to the honour of Mary, the churches, chapels, and altars dedicated to her, the guilds, fraternities, and sodalities instituted in her honour and under her patronage, and the pilgrimages and other works of devotion undertaken for her sake. He shows how she was made, so to speak, part and parcel of the municipal, social, and domestic life of our countrymen and countrywomen, and how the idea of her presence was brought home to English families by the "Angelus," the "Litanies," and

"Offices" recited daily in her honour by old and young, by high and low.

The third part of Mr. Waterton's book is taken up



SEAL OF ETON COLLEGE.



SCULPTURE FROM THE CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

entirely with the iconography of our Lady in England, showing the variety and beauty of the images under which she was represented, as "our Lady of Pity," "our Lady of Grace," "our Lady of Peace," &c., and how her annunciation, her griefs and joys, and her assumption, all contributed to the enrichment and improvement of English art.

The concluding portion of Mr. Waterton's work, though less interesting to the general reader, contains a valuable catalogue of the various shrines and sanctuaries erected, and of the numerous offerings and bequests made by pious persons in honour of one whom they universally regarded as the "Mother of God," the mother of their Saviour, and therefore in a sense



OUR LADY OF FOWNHOPE.

as their own mother also. Upon all these branches of his subject Mr. Waterton writes with a zeal and enthusiasm in which he can hardly expect that the general reader will share. But he writes from first to last as a scholar and a gentleman, and as a Christian of the mediæval chivalrous type; and, belonging as he does to an old Roman Catholic family whose members in bygone days suffered severely under the Penal Laws for their devotion to their Church, few of our readers will grudge him the occasion which he has taken to interest the unprejudiced English reader in one of the most poetical, and at the same time most

important, parts of the religion which he professes. His book is a perfect storehouse of artistic information on one wide-spread branch of Christian art. We have heard a good deal of late years about Pilgrimages, and our ears have been familiarised with the names of Paray-le-Monial, Pontigny, and Boulogne; but those who really wish to find out the rationale and history of pilgrimages in the Middle Ages cannot do better than study the first section of the third chapter, pp. 106—114.

Mr. Waterton's book is adorned with several admirable woodcuts, some of which we have been allowed to transfer to our columns. The first (from p. 29) represents the original seal of Eton College; the second shows a sculptured panel from the tomb of Lady Montacute in Oxford cathedral; and the third (from p. 237) is an elaborate representation of the "Assumption of our Blessed Ladye," in stone, from Fownhope Church, Herefordshire.

The work of the Rev. Mr. Bridgett treats of the same subject as that by Mr. Waterton, and it modestly professes to be only a "compilation." But, if so, it is at all events a very exhaustive and a very interesting one, and reads like an original treatise. As might be expected from the fact of its author being a Catholic priest, it enters more deeply than Mr. Waterton has thought fit or necessary to do into the theological aspect of the question of which it treats; and he bases his title on the expression of Archbishop Arundel, as quoted by the learned Protestant writer, Wilkins, in his "Concilia:" "The contemplation of the great mystery of the Incarnation has drawn all nations to venerate her from whom came the first beginnings of our redemption. But we English, being the servants of her special inheritance, and her own Dowry, as we are commonly called, ought to surpass others in the fervour of our praises and devotion." Accordingly, in order to illustrate this phrase, Mr. Bridgett has collected from a most miscellaneous collection of ancient books and manuscripts, and from the treasure-houses of the British Museum and the Record Office, a host of illustrations of various forms which "Mariolatry," as it is called, assumed in England in the days anterior to the Reformation. We can certify that these, when brought together into a focus, become full of interest, and give a very vivid picture of the modes of thought and manner of life among our ancestors. As such, and not on theological grounds, these "gleanings in the field of time" will be sure to commend themselves to our antiquarian readers. Many of them, we venture to think, will be surprised to find how large are the remains and traces of the devotion to which we refer, which still hang around the ancient ruins of abbeys and priories, the holy wells of Cornwall, the sanctuaries of Canterbury, Lynn, and Walsingham; but we would refer the curious reader more especially to the chapters devoted to the subjects of "Images," "Altars," "Miracles," "Beads and Bells," and especially to that on "Pilgrimages," where they will find a store-house of antiquarian matter which they will not easily exhaust. It should be added that Mr. Bridgett's work is adorned with several illustrations, amongst which we would draw special attention to the "Stonebow Gate" at Lincoln, with the statues of the B. Virgin and St. Gabriel, still standing unmulatiled, and to the Ruins of Walsingham Priory.

Nile Gleanings. By H. VILLIERS STUART, of Dromana. (J. Murray, 1880.)

It is not a little singular that all the many modern writers on Egypt, its people, its scenes and antiquities, confirm the reputation of Herodotus and as an antiquary archaeologist; in fact, as an *ιστορικὸς*, in the original sense of the term. His accounts of the Nile, of the Pyramids, and of the great temples and other buildings in Egypt, are being verified year after year by those who travel in the East; and, in consequence, no portion of the writings of the "Father of History" is so popular with English readers as his second book.

One of the latest tourists in this land of wonders is Mr. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, who has embodied the results of his observations in a noble volume, the mere appearance of which is a strong temptation to the reader to form an intimate acquaintance with its contents. Mr. Stuart lands at Port Said, carries us by the Suez Canal and railway to Cairo, where they took a Nile boat, and ascended the river leisurely to the First and Second Cataracts, stopping *en route* to inspect the chief objects of historical and present interest. With the latter we will not concern ourselves, further than to say that Mr. Stuart writes pleasantly and agreeably, and photographs, so to speak, for the reader's use what he sees with his eyes. In our editorial estimate, however, the most attractive portion are the book of his chapters on "Ancient Egyptian Art," on the "Monuments of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Dynasties," on the "Nubian Monuments," on the "Great Rock Temples of Abou Simbel," on a "Theban Cemetery," on the "Tombs of the Pharaohs," and lastly on the Pyramids themselves. As to these relics of the past, it is well known that some modern writers have attempted to discredit the old tradition which ascribes to them a sepulchral character: one suggesting that they were intended as standards of measurement, and another that they were erected for astronomical purposes; but Mr. Stuart has "no doubt" in deciding that "their primary purpose was for sepulture, and to preserve the mummy of the king (whom they enshrined) safe from dismemberment till the day of the resurrection;" and therefore, he adds, "every king of the ancient empire built a pyramid, and it was the first work which he took in hand on his accession." It will be obvious to the classical reader that there is not the slightest variation thus far between the very earliest and the very latest writer on the pyramids. "Every pyramid," he writes, "had its chapel, every chapel had its endowment, and every endowment had priests to enjoy it, and the priests took very good care that the memory of the king, with its endowments, should not die out. Centuries after the death of each king the services were continued to be performed, and each priest was proud to announce upon his own funeral *σπῆλη* that he had had the honour of being the priest of such and such a king's pyramid." He tells us, moreover, with a spice of dry humour, the more remarkable as coming from a former clergyman of the Established Church, that "some of the priests were pluralists, and were priests of several pyramids, which they regarded as a high honour." Among the most valuable portions of the work we would single out for especial notice the appendix devoted to the subject of

hieroglyphics, and the chapter (29) which is headed "Historic Notes." In this he draws out the close connection which existed in former ages between the population of ancient Egypt and that of Cyprus, and of parts of Eastern Europe, and shows how Egyptian history tends, like that of other countries, to repeat itself. It is in no sarcastic sense that we add that the illustrations are among the most valuable portions of this magnificent book. Many of these illustrate the Scriptures, and paintings of Egyptian temples and tombs, and many more the hieroglyphics, which Mr. Stuart has made a special study, and what throw light on the mystic subjects of Egyptian mythology. Mr. Stuart has also given us some admirable portraits of kings, queens, princes, and chiefs; and, to use his own words, has "endeavoured to take down from the walls, and to bring to life again, as it were, for the inspection of his readers, the historic personages of the remote past." What more need be said than this in order to recommend the book to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY, except that in our editorial opinion Mr. Stuart has claimed no more credit than he has fully deserved?

Le Costume au Moyen Age, d'après les Sceaux. Par G. DEMAY. (Paris: Dumoulin, 1879.)

M. Dumoulin, who has just started a new publishing house in Paris, presents us with the first fruits of his venture in the shape of an elegant volume on an interesting point of archaeology. Some years ago, the director of the Paris "Ecole des Chartes" had written a history of dress copiously illustrated, and full of all the valuable and trustworthy information which we might expect from so consummate a scholar as M. Quicherat; but the ground covered by the "*Histoire du Costume en France*" was much larger than the one adopted by M. Demay, and the sources consulted were architectural monuments, engravings, miniatures, and tapestry. On the other hand, the author of the volume we would now briefly notice limits his remarks to seals, and does not attempt to venture lower down than the Middle Ages. By thus moving within a narrow circle, he can treat his subject in a more exhaustive manner, and do it all the justice it deserves. For it is obvious that, of all the representations of dress, both civil and military, lay and ecclesiastical, that which we find on seals must be the most accurate and the most reliable, because they are the work of contemporary artists who had no motive for drawing upon their imagination when the reality was before them. M. Vitet had long since pointed out the importance of the study of sigillography towards a knowledge of the mediæval *res vestiaria*, and M. Demay has, we think, carried out that idea with the greatest success.

In a volume destined, as the present one is, for general readers, it would have been useless to go into long technical details on the shape, substance, use, &c., of seals; students anxious to become thoroughly acquainted with the science in all its bearings should read Muratori, Mabillon, M. Natalis de Wailly, and M. Douët d'Arcey. At the same time, a few elementary notions are absolutely indispensable, and these M. Demay has given in his introduction, which occupies upwards of seventy pages. Retracing his

steps to the earliest times, our author shows the use of seals even amongst the nations of antiquity; he then reviews in rapid succession, 1st, the substances employed for the making of seals; 2nd, their preservation, or the way in which they were affixed to the parchment or paper; 3rd, their shape and dimensions; 4th, the characters of their authenticity; and 5th, several subsidiary details. All these items required the assistance of the wood-engraver's art to render them intelligible, and accordingly M. Dumoulin has spared neither trouble nor expense to supplement by pictorial illustrations the indications given in the letter-press. Besides a large number of smaller vignettes scattered throughout the text, we have noticed two full-page engravings representing, the one, the seal and counterseal of the Abbey of Saint-Denis (twelfth century); and the other a document to which is appended the seal of the Knight Gui de Ribercourt (1266).

The history of costume, includes, of course, a great variety of topics. We have to consider all the classes of society, from the king to the humblest squire who endeavoured to win his spurs on the field of battle; from the Pope to the most insignificant parish priest. More than that, beings connected with the invisible world were frequently represented; St. Michael and St. Gabriel, for instance, to say nothing of the Virgin Mary, and of the various orders of dominions, thrones, and powers. It is curious to note the changes which the artistic or national sympathies of every age and country introduced in the dress of the personages engraved on the seals. St. Michael here appears in the dress of a Greek philosopher; there he wears a cope and a rich girdle; elsewhere he is clothed in a suit of armour, and on his shield is engraved the coat of arms of the individual or the community to which the seal belonged. We thus see that the work of M. Demay is not only a history of mediæval costume, but also an elementary treatise of sacred iconography. The principal epochs into which the European Middle Ages are divided receive in turn their due share of notice; and in this survey, compiled uniformly from the best examples, we have, first, the court; then the nobles; thirdly, the mayors and city magistrates; fourthly, the Church; and, lastly, the realms of the unknown universe, where the artist's cunning manages to transfer the apparel which he saw in the streets of Paris, London, or Frankfort.

One of the most important elements in the ordinary attire of knights and squires was the representation of the heraldic devices belonging to the various families of noble origin; these emblems formed a conspicuous ornament on the helmet, the shield, the horse's trappings, and even the dresses of the ladies. Hence the necessity of placing before the reader a few simple details on the science of heraldry—a science the origins of which, as M. Demay observes, are to be studied exclusively from the inspection of the collections of seals handed down to us since the eleventh, or rather the twelfth, century. But, even at a time when the rules of heraldry were not definitely settled and reduced into order, certain emblems found their way on seals affixed to public documents, from whence they were later on transferred to shields, crests, and other parts of the armour or dress. Thus, on a seal anterior to the year 1150, and identified as that of Enguerran, Count of Saint Pol, we find the representation of

several sheaves of corn, which, reduced subsequently to the number of five, became the heraldic device of the Candavène family. The successive developments of the French *fleur-de-lys* can be traced, in like manner, from the reign of Philip Augustus, when it first assumed a heraldic form, to the time of Henry I., when it appears in a strictly rudimentary state.

Enough has been said, we trust, to show the merits of M. Demay's excellent volume; it is elegantly printed, terminated by an index, and illustrated with six hundred woodcuts and two chromographs.

The Ancient Use of Liturgical Colours, by C. C. Rolfe (Parker & Co., Oxford and London), is an elaborate and learned treatise tracing the use of colour in the liturgical vestments in the Church from the old Levitical days down to the post-Reformation times. Mr. Rolfe shows that in the Levitical use the five colours used were gold, blue, purple, red, and white, and that these were rigidly kept unaltered by the British and Anglo-Saxon Church, green and black being added by the "Early Mediæval Church," and "brown, tawney, murrey, pink, and cheyney" by the "Late Mediæval Church," and that these colours were in use down to the reign of Edward VI. inclusive. In the time of Bishop Cosin, Mr. Rolfe shows that these varied colours were reduced back to the original five named above, and that the Roman Catholic Church in modern times (or, as he phrases it, "the modern Roman sequence") has retained only two out of these five—namely, red and white—but has added to them green, black and violet, for which no precedent can be shown. Such is the drift of his work; he has evidently been at great pains in consulting his authorities; but whether he has wholly proved his case or not is a Ritualistic question into which we need not enter. The book is tastefully got up, and printed in old-fashioned type on old-fashioned paper.

Our Schools and Colleges, by F. de C. Bisson (Wagner & Co., Berners Street), has gained an established reputation as a work of reference with respect to the present condition of our educational institutions. We desire, however, to draw the attention of our readers more especially to the full and interesting memoranda respecting their foundation and early history, especially that of the various provincial endowed grammar-schools which are dotted up and down the land. Mr. Bisson's account of our schools of art and of our learned societies, which of course are schools of instruction for children of a larger growth, strikes us as particularly well done.

The Captivi of Plautus, edited by E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., late Scholar of University College, Oxford (Sonnenschein & Allen), combines the merits of a carefully revised text, useful explanatory notes, and some excellent remarks on the principles of the earlier Latin versification. The appendix contains the copious notes and emendations of R. Bentley, not merely on "The Captivi," but on all the plays of Plautus, from the MSS. in the British Museum. A facsimile of a MS. of Plautus faces the title-page as a frontispiece, which is a novelty in college classics.

Ethnology, by J. T. Painter (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox), is the title of a small and unpretending work on the early history and genealogy of the human race. Mr. Painter states his immediate purpose in writing as that of "proving that the nations of the world are descended from the sons and grandsons of Noah, and that the names of nearly all can be traced to this source." How far he has succeeded in this purpose, and in the more remote object of uniting the various nations in one universal brotherhood of friendship, must be left to our readers to decide. Though somewhat fanciful in parts, the book strikes us as well worthy of careful perusal.

Essays and Criticisms, by T. G. Wainwright (Reeves and Turner), are the remains of a man-of-letters in the last generation, who, having given good promise of success as a follower of the Muses, was led to commit forgery, if not murder also, and who died a felon under sentence of transportation for life at the antipodes some thirty years since. An acquaintance of Charles Lamb, Carlyle, and others, he wrote extensively for the *Foreign Quarterly*, the *London Magazine*, and *Blackwood*, under the signature of "James Weathercock," and his writings in prose and in verse were characterised by much of the force and spirit of "Peter Pindar." He was made the hero of a novel by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and Charles Dickens gives us the outline of his life in "Hunted Down." The full account of his career it has been left for Mr. W. C. Hazlitt to give us, and he has done so in the biographical sketch prefixed to this volume with much research and much judgment. Henceforth it will be easy for anyone to add Wainwright to the dictionary of "eccentric characters."

The Brochs and Rude Stone Monuments of the North of Scotland, by James Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., (Mullan and Son). Mr. Fergusson's name is well known as an authority on all subjects connected with ancient architecture, and the remains of primitive structures. The work before us is a short essay on the Brochs, or Round Towers, which are found in such quantities in the Orkney Isles, and other parts of the Highlands of Scotland, but rarely in the Lowlands, and which he ascribes to the Norwegian Vikings, when they invaded the country. The only fault that we can find with the book is its brevity; but this fault is accounted for to some extent, when we learn from the preface that it was originally written as an article for the *Contemporary Review*, from which it was shut out by reason of its length. It is a pity that when it was written the first number of THE ANTIQUARY had not been announced, for it is just such a treatise as we should have been proud to publish in our pages.

Folk Lore of Western Scotland, by James Napier (A. Gardner, Paisley; N. Triibner and Co., London). Under this title Mr. James Napier, F.R.S.E., &c., has given to the public an interesting collection of the various superstitious beliefs which have prevailed among the populations of the Western Scottish counties since the commencement of the present century, mostly relating to such topics as birth, childhood, marriage, death, charms, witchcraft, animals, plants, and the festivals of Yule-tide, Beltane, and Halloween,

in which he sees veritable survivals of the ancient sun and fire worship of heathen days. The book is quite a repository of information on the subject of which it treats.

Under the title of *Archæologia Adulensis* (W. H. Allen and Co.), the Rev. H. T. Simpson, late rector of Adel, near Leeds, has given us a valuable account not only of the little Norman church in which it was his lot to minister, but of the history and antiquities of his parish and the surrounding district, which appears to be equally rich in Roman, British, and Anglo-Saxon remains. Mr. Simpson probably will be borne out by every antiquary in rejecting the derivation of Adel from Adela of Blois, the daughter of the Conqueror, ascribing it in preference to Aidan—not the Culdee missionary, saint, and bishop—but a goddess of the Phenicians, who, centuries before the Conquest, traded with the north as well as the west of England. Mr. Simpson describes in minute detail the fabric of Adel church, the Roman altars, and other relics of antiquity found *in situ*, and still preserved in its vestry, and shows that early as the church may be, it was constructed out of the fragments of a still earlier edifice. The work, we may add, is adorned from beginning to end with woodcuts, illustrative of these curiosities, both sacred and profane. Those which represent the sculpture of the Norman arches, and capitals of the pillars, are extremely bold and graphic. The chief fault of the book, as a whole, is that it is rather discursive, and it sadly wants an Index.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 8th.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair. Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, read a Paper on the Site of the ancient Roman Station of Tripontium; Mr. W. M. Wylie also read a Paper on Masses of Smelted Iron found in Switzerland and other countries.

April 15.—Mr. Augustus W. Franks, F.R.S., and Director of the Society of Antiquaries, read a Paper on the Greenwell Collection, lately given by Canon Greenwell to the British Museum; Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., also read a Paper on the occurrence of a Creed in Greek in a Manuscript of the time of Athelstane.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 17.—Mr. H. S. Cumming, F.S.A., in the Chair.—A valuable and elaborate Paper was read by Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., the Treasurer, on a Charter of Certain Lands in Mercia, bearing date about A.D. 770, in the reign of Offa, from which he illustrated several points in the later rule of the Romans, and the earlier rule of the Saxons in this country.—Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., read for the writer, Mr. Douglas Lithgow, a Paper on the Orthography of the Name of William Shakespeare, about which he admitted that some doubts existed, though, on the whole, he thought the balance of evidence, taken from the great poet's

acknowledged autograph signatures, from the allusions to him in the works of his contemporaries, and the records of public registers, inclined to the longer and more usual spelling. An interesting discussion on the subject followed, in the course of which Mr. De Grey Birch expressed his dissent from the usually accepted derivation of the name, as the "spear-brandisher."—Mr. E. Loftus Brock reported the discovery of an ancient bridge and sundry specimens of armour at Wolvesey Palace, near Winchester, and of a "Moot Hill" in a British barrow near Bury St. Edmunds. He also stated that the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, in answer to a representation of the Association, had abandoned some ill-considered restorations in the Fraternity in that city.—Mr. J. Brent exhibited some Anglo-Saxon curiosities, probably articles of a lady's toilet, lately found at Canterbury, and also an Abyssinian illuminated MS. of prayers. Amongst other articles exhibited were some Roman treasures, a lamp, pottery, and a coin of the reign of Domitian, dug up in King's Arms Yard, Southwark, by Mr. Way.—Another member exhibited some ancient ornaments of jade, and a Flemish crucifix, and painting of the Holy Family, of the end of the sixteenth century.

April 7.—Mr. H. Syer-Cuming, V.P., in the Chair.—The Chairman read a Paper on Work Bags, and the various kinds of needle and other work connected with them, from very early periods, and exhibited many rare specimens from Tudor days to the present time. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, in commenting on the Paper, greatly deplored the decadence of an art in which ladies had excelled in all times, but now, from other studies and the use of the sewing-machine, seemed no longer to care for.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a letter from Mr. Robert Blair on the Recent Discovery of a Roman Altar on the side of the Castrum, at South Shields, unfortunately without any inscription, and also a portion of a bronze staff or handle of some small vessel, bearing the words VTERE FELIX, the letters being incised, and having the appearance of being filled with enamel, portions of which yet remain. There are other examples of this inscription known, on several objects of antiquity. Mr. Brock mentioned the discovery of some mediæval tiles forming a portion of the floor of the Chapter-room at Bangor Cathedral, which was originally a Chapel of St. John, and also the unearthing lately of the remains of a Roman villa at Sandown, Isle of Wight, with a tessellated pavement in fair condition.—Mrs. Moore Hyde exhibited several copies of the *Gloucester Journal* of the year 1775, printed on small folio sheets in the same manner as *The Times* of the last century. She also produced two autograph letters of the poet, William Cowper, dated 1787 and 1792, one ending, "from your affectionate though troubled hermit, W. Cowper."—Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited four objects in bronze, three found in a tomb of an Etruscan warrior, and the other a fibula of later work from Rome. Two of the figures from the tomb were draped females in a half-recumbent posture, very chastely designed, and the other a very early and rude figure of Mars, about six inches high, of a rare type and quaint treatment. These were from the collection of Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., of Brighton, whose learned work on the Earthworks and Roman Roads of Dorsetshire is well

known and appreciated by antiquaries and students generally.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew read some interesting notes on a Spanish bottle of richly-coloured glass and a Nankin tea-bucket, found in Petticoat Lane, dating about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and exhibited two pewter drinking-pots of the same century, dug up in the City, one having inscribed on it, "Timothy Buck, the Fountaine in Portugal Street, against ye Playhouse"—the well-known theatre near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and where Ben Jonson is thought to have played, as well as Davenant and later celebrities. Mr. George Lambert made some remarks on pewterers' marks, but found none on the vessels in question. Various other exhibitions of pottery, of Roman and mediæval manufacture, a silver vessel of the fifteenth century, and the handle of a sword representing the Murder of the Innocents, of the same date, found in London, were commented on by the Chairman, Mr. Myers, Mr. Hicklin, Mr. Brent, and others; and the evening was brought to a close by the reading of a Paper by Mr. Morgan, F.S.A., in the absence of the writer, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, F.S.A., "On Roman Inscribed Stones in the possession of Colonel Hill, at Rockwood, Llandaff," which gave rise to a short but animated discussion.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 1.—At the usual monthly meeting, Mr. Greaves in the Chair, a Paper was read by the Rev. E. Pendarves Gibson on "The Parish Registers of Stock and Ramsden Bell-House, Essex;" and also another Paper by Mr. J. B. Davidson, on "The Twelfth and Fifteenth Itinera of Antoninus." Amongst the objects of interest exhibited were a remarkable implement of bronze, of Roman workmanship, but of unknown use, and sundry other Roman antiquities lately dug up in the neighbourhood of London Wall by Mr. Massey. Notice was also given that a special exhibition of English and foreign helmets and mail will take place in June, under the auspices of the Institute, at their rooms in New Burlington Street. The Council of the Institute have invited members and their friends to assist the purposes of the exhibition by the loan of helmets or pieces of mail. The objects exhibited will be chronologically classified and carefully labelled.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 18.—The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth in the Chair.—An elaborate Paper on Christian Iconography was read by Mr. George H. Birch, Honorary Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in the course of which he explained the principles of that branch of ecclesiological study, illustrating his Paper with copious references, tracing the subject from its earliest appearance in the catacombs to its zenith in the fifteenth century, particularly describing the iconography of Chartres Cathedral and the misuse of iconography in modern times. In the course of the summer the Society has arranged for visits to St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Mary Overy, Ely Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Stone Church, Kent, and Canterbury Cathedral.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—April 6.—The Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Professor G. Weber, on "The So-called Tomb of St. Luke at Ephesus." Professor Weber commenced by quoting what has been written on the subject by Fr. Adler, which quite agrees with the sup-

position that there exist the remains of two separate buildings of different epochs, but expressing the opinion that from the treatment of the carvings on the door-jamb, "both of which is in true ancient style," "the Christian origin and the traditional designation are out of the question." Mr. Weber stated that with regard to the traditional designation of a tomb of St. Luke there could be no tradition, since Mr. Wood was the first who gave the building that name, when he discovered it in 1865. A full and careful description, with measurements, was then given.—Mr. Hyde Clarke gave some "Preliminary Notes on the Characters, Phonetics, and Language of the Akkadians, and the pre-Akkadians;" after which the following communication from M. Paul Pierret was read:—"Libation Vase of Osor-ur, preserved in the Museum of the Louvre." The vase, of the Saitic epoch, is of bronze, and of an oblong form, covered with an inscription finely traced with a pointed instrument. The text has been published by M. Pierret in the second volume of his "Recueil d'Inscriptions du Louvre," in the eighth number of the "Études Égyptologiques."

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 12.—Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., read a Paper on "Smithfield," in which he narrated the history of that well-known locality from the earliest period down to the present time, describing it as the scene of joustings and tournaments in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.; as the spot chosen in mediæval times for duels and for the ordeal or trial by battle; and as the place where, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike met a martyr's fate. Mr. Lambert gave an amusing description of the doings at Bartholomew, or "Bartlemy" Fair, and finally described the spot as it existed till recently as the great cattle market of London.—This Paper will appear in due course in the columns of THE ANTIQUARY.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.—A Lecture was delivered on April 14th, by Professor Mariette, on "the Discovery of the Serapeum of Memphis," by the brother of the lecturer, now his Excellency Mariette Pasha. We abridge it from the *Times*. After some introductory observations, the lecturer proceeded to say that M. Mariette eagerly volunteered to collect for France what Coptic and Syriac manuscripts had escaped the investigation of English travellers, and after some inquiry the French Government did not hesitate to accept his services. In August, 1850, he left France for Egypt. In Alexandria he was surprised to find lying in the gardens of European residents a great number of sphinxes in limestone, covered with ancient Greek inscriptions. He was informed that they had all come from Sakkarah, the site of the ancient Memphis, and had been found in the desert, and he concluded that they could not but be connected with one of the marvellous avenues that led to the Egyptian sanctuaries. On reaching Cairo, Auguste Mariette placed himself in communication with Linant Bey, who volunteered to guide him in his expedition. Having visited the Pyramids and explored the vast necropolis in the midst of which they stand, he proceeded to Sakkarah, and he made a topographical survey of its necropolis. He purposed remaining a few days—he actually remained four years. He remembered a passage in

Strabo, in which the old geographer, who was born 60 years B.C., spoke of the Serapeum of Memphis being placed at the entrance of the Lybian desert, and being constantly threatened with invasion from the sand. Soon afterwards his foot struck against what proved to be a libation table, sculptured in honour of Osiris-Apis, which is now to be seen in the Louvre, and he concluded that the tombs of Apis, which must contain so many scientific treasures, could not be far off, and he determined to seek for the Serapeum at all risks. The search for manuscripts was given up, and his credit and future career were at stake. The Egyptian Apis, as old as the worship of the divine bull, had two homes, in one of which he lived under the name of Apis, the other, where he reposed after his death, under the name of Osorapis or Serapis. He was prepared to find the latter plundered of its treasure, as it was by the early Christians, but the plunderers had, perhaps, spared the archæological and historical treasury, which was far more valuable than any amount of silver and gold. He commenced his labours in the desert with a score of fellahs, some with pickaxes, some with baskets to carry off the sand. A second sphinx soon rewarded their labour, and others followed to the number of 21. They formed a few of those which constituted an avenue of sphinxes in the middle of a vast necropolis. The avenue wound its crooked way between vast funeral monuments. The labour entailed might be gathered from the fact that while the sphinxes first discovered lay 12 feet below the surface, the others were found at a depth of between 60 and 70 feet. At last the 135th sphinx was brought to light at a spot where the avenue turned to the right at an angle of 85 degrees. The work was pushed on vigorously in spite of difficulties, which the lecturer detailed. One day 11 of the labourers were buried under an avalanche of sand, and were with difficulty extricated. The headmen of the neighbouring villages ordered that all supplies of food should be withheld, and the fellahs were forbidden to work for him, but in spite of these and various other difficulties, including orders from the highest authorities in Cairo to desist, which he disregarded, he still persevered. After the 141st sphinx had been secured, a spacious dromos, paved with fine flagstones, was discovered. It was in shape a semi-circle, decorated with 11 Greek statues of poets, philosophers, and law-givers, and it stopped the explorer's way. He determined on a new departure, and soon came on a chapel, bearing the royal cartouche of Neelambo I. of the 30th dynasty, the last but two of the indigenous Pharaohs. The image of Apis stood there, a welcome indication to the explorer that he was on the right track. But the chapel stopped his way, and he had to take a new direction. He did so to the west, and two other chapels were discovered; one in the Egyptian, the other in the Greek style. The latter was empty; in the former stood a statue of Apis in stone, with the solar disc before his horns. The statue, before which Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, and Cæsar must have passed, and which must have witnessed the last solemn rites of the funerals of Apis, was now an object of admiration at the Louvre. Along both sides of a paved causeway ran a wall 6ft. high, built of huge blocks,

upon which, as upon a pedestal, stood colossal statues of fantastic animals. A peacock, 6ft. high, carrying a little genius, a gigantic cock, a lioness, a panther with a serpent's tail, a cerberus—all led by children—a phoenix with a woman's head, lions with strange faces; all samples of the mystic symbolism of Egypt as conceived by the Greek mind. The work was carried on in most trying circumstances. All sorts of impediments were thrown in the way of the indefatigable archæologist, but they were got over. High officials arrived from Cairo with prohibitions which he contrived to disregard. When his labours were crowned with success, the Egyptian authorities claimed their fruit; but he contrived to convey the monuments to Alexandria and shipped to France. European international jealousies and Turkish cupidity conspired together against the young antiquarian, but with unflinching enthusiasm he continued his course, and after a lengthened period the French Government interfered on his behalf, and sent him a large and welcome remittance. The details of the further excavations were narrated by the lecturer, who added that during the night of the 12th of November, 1851, the last loads of sand were removed, and a long gallery was opened to view. The explorer attempted to enter, but his light was extinguished by foul air. At last he was enabled to enter, and stood in the tomb of Apis. He beheld walls covered with tablets with thousands of texts and with divine images; a treasure of historical documents which have no parallel in the world. It was not until February, 1852, that a less intolerant régime enabled the excavators to work at all efficiently. To the 513 monuments which had been already forwarded, over 2,000 others were safely sent to Alexandria. The sarcophagi discovered were of polished granite, each cut out of a single stone, and were 10ft. in height, and 13ft. in length, and weighed upwards of 60 tons. It was difficult to realize by what mechanical contrivance such enormous masses of stone were transported to their resting-places from the far-distant quarries. When the entrance to the great tomb was effected, the finger marks of the Egyptian who had closed up the last stone of the wall were still visible in the cement, and on the sand of the floor was still to be seen the impression of the naked feet of the workmen, who 3230 years before had deposited the deified Apis in his tomb. This and other tombs yielded many valuable and beautiful specimens of jewellery which now enriched the collection of the Louvre.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—April 13.—Mr. Edward Solly, F.R.S., in the Chair. The Rev. J. Long read a Paper on the "Importance of Publishing a Complete Collection of Proverbs in English, Welsh, Erse, Gaelic, and Cornish, classified according to subjects, with Explanatory Notes." The question in its various aspects was illustrated by quotations from Proverbs, European and Asiatic; a reference was also made to the Gypsies, whose line of route along the Danubian Valley can be traced by the Slavonic and Greek Proverbs, which they have incorporated into their language. Mr. Long submitted to the meeting proposals for the best mode of collecting and classifying the Proverbs of England and their parallels in other lands. Mr. J. S. Udall then read a paper on "Dorsetshire Mummery Plays." After having pointed out the general value of the sub-

ject, Mr. Udall proceeded to give an account of a play now acted in Dorsetshire. Among those who took part in the discussions of the Papers were Dr. Hyde Clarke, who stated that the Smithsonian Institute were collecting Mummery Plays; Mr. Coote, who gave some interesting Proverbs from Petre's great collection; Mr. Nutt, who pointed out some parallels between Folk Tales and the Mummery Plays; the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Pfoundes, Dr. Chevers, and Mr. G. L. Gomme.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—April 2.—Professor S. Jevons in the Chair. Mr. H. B. Wheatley read his "Thoughts on Title Takings, Trite, Trivial, and Tentative." He pointed out the unreasonableness of filling a catalogue with minute transcripts of the titles of books, and the greater utility of selecting words on the title most significant of the character of the books. He gave amusing instances of anomalous and misleading titles, and narrated some of his own misadventures in dealing with incomprehensible titles. A cataloguer, he thought, is bound to exercise his judgment in describing books, even though the best rules in the art may be lying before him.

PROVINCIAL.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—March 20.—Reports in reference to 2 *Henry VI.* were presented from the following departments:—Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw.—Dr. Shaw also gave "A Note on the 'Farmyard and Menagerie Man' in 2 *Henry VI.*."—Mr. P. A. Daniel's *Time Analysis* of the Play (read with the *Time Analysis* of the other Histories before the New Shakespeare Society on 13th June last) was brought before the Society.

PERTH LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—Sheriff Barclay in the Chair.—A Petition in favour of the "Ancient Monuments Bill" was agreed to; and a proposition was made for the extension of the Perth Museum as soon as sufficient money should be collected.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—April 5.—Dr. Evan Fraser, President, in the Chair.—Report read and adopted, balance-sheet submitted and passed, and officers elected.—Mr. William Hunt, editor of the *Eastern Morning News*, gave an Address on "Hull Newspapers," furnishing much valuable information relating to the various local journals from the earliest period to the present time, with notices of their editors and chief contributions. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the Paper. Numerous old newspapers were exhibited by Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Rose gave a carefully-rendered selection from Shakespeare.

EASTBOURNE ESSAY ASSOCIATION.—March 22.—Mr. E. Elliott gave an Essay on "Pottery," with illustrations and specimens of material. The Essayist sketched the history of "Pottery" in all its branches, from its infancy down to the present time, and exhibited among other samples of the art a piece of ware painted by a lady resident in Eastbourne.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 11.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—The Report of the Special Committee was approved, and its

recommendations adopted.—A Paper was read by Mr. Lewis for the Rev. W. C. Green on the word *γνωσιμαχέιν*, contending that *γνωσιμαχέιν* was for *γνώναι τὴν μάχην*, not *μάχεσθαι τῇ γνώσει*. The word occurs three times in Herodotus (iii. 25, vii. 130, viii. 129), in all of which places it refers to combatants and an impending contest (*μάχη*) in which the weaker or supposed weaker adversary *γνωσιμαχέι* “gives in” as owning his weakness, and in all of which places the sense “to contest one’s previous opinions, change one’s mind” is unsuitable.—Mr. Verrall read a Paper on the following passages of Æschylus: *Eum.* 441. *ἐν τρόποις Ἰξίονος* where he suggested *ἐν τροπαῖς*. *Agam.* 918. *γυναῖκός ἐν τρόποις*, where he would read *τροπφαῖς*. *Agam.* 120. *βλαβέντα λοισθίων δρόμων*, where he suggested *δυσθίων*. *Choëph.* 500. *λοισθίου βόης*, where he would read either *λοισθίας* or *δυσθρόου*.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN OLD WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—I do regret the loss of some of that old English love of fun which has given our Westminster elections a place in our literature in the shape of several very curious and now scarce volumes. During many years, collecting such out-of-the-way books, I have only been lucky enough to pick up the first and most curious of them. It is a goodly quarto of upwards of 500 pages, and refers to the contest between Fox, Hood, and Wray in 1784. It is entitled “History of the Westminster Election, &c., by Lovers of Truth and Justice,” and was published by Debrett. The work is dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, and one of the nine caricatures in it by Bunbury (worthy of Gillray), faces the dedication, and represents “Liberty and Fame introducing Female Patriotism to Britannia.” This same election forms the subject of two other books: 1, “The Wit of the Day, or Humour of Westminster,” 8vo, 1784, of which a copy was sold in the curious library of the late Dr. Bliss; and, 2, “The Book of the Way of Westminster from the Fall of the Fox at the close of 1783 to the third month in 1784;” and this, as I learn from Lowndes, was also in quarto and with numerous plates. An octavo volume, with a folding caricature by Gillray, entitled “Westminster and Middlesex Elections in November, 1806, containing all the Facetiæ, Songs, Squibs, &c., prevalent at that period,” concludes the bibliography of the subject. Judging from the book before me, I do not hesitate to say that if the others at all approach it in interest they afford curious materials for an interesting sketch of the social progress of Westminster since the election of 1784, which, instead of being settled in one quiet day, occupied forty days—namely, from April 1 to May 17—in rioting and excitement. That change at least is for the better.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE TOMB OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—There is, however, a mightier memory than that of Laurence Sterne associated with Newburgh, the Yorkshire residence of Sir George Wombwell. In the long gallery is a glass case containing the saddle, holsters, pistols, bit, and bridle of “the greatest prince who ever ruled

in England.” The saddle and holster-cases are by no means of Puritan simplicity, being of crimson velvet heavily embroidered in gold. The pistols are of portentous length, and very thin in the barrel; the bit is a cruel one, with the tremendous cheek-pieces common two centuries ago—doubtless the Lord Protector liked his horse, like his Roundheads, well in hand. Not quite opposite to these relics hangs the portrait of a lady clad in dark green and demureness. This serious-looking dame is Mary Cromwell, wife of the second Lord Fauconberg. It was she who, with keen womanly instinct, sharpened yet more by filial affection, foresaw that, the Restoration once achieved, the men who had fled before Oliver at Naseby and Worcester would not allow his bones to rest in Westminster. At dead of night his corpse was removed from the vault in the Abbey, and that of some member of the undistinguished crowd substituted for it. In solemn secrecy the remains of him of whom it was said, “if not a king, he was a man whom it was good for kings to have among them,” were conveyed to Newburgh, where they yet repose, the insane fury of the Royalists, who hung the supposed body of Cromwell as well as that of Ireton on the gallows of Tyburn, having thus been cheated of its noblest prey. The tomb of Cromwell occupies the end of a narrow chamber at the head of a flight of steep stairs, and is an enormous mass of stonework built and cemented into the walls, apparently with the object of making it impenetrable. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this story, preserved in the Bellasysse family for two centuries and a quarter. It is not a legend, but a genuine piece of family history, and implicitly believed on the spot. It is needless to say that the over-curious have again and again begged the lords of Newburgh to have the tomb opened; but his request has met with invariable refusal, even when proffered by the most illustrious personages. “No, no,” observes Sir George Wombwell, heartily as ever, but quite firmly; “we do not make a show of our great relative’s tomb, and it shall not be opened. In this part of Yorkshire we no more dig up our remote great uncles than we sell our grandmothers. The Protector’s bones shall rest in peace at least for my time.”—*The World*.

KING CHARLES II. IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Rev. W. Bazeley, of Matson, writes to the editor of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*:—“I have seen it stated, I cannot remember by what author, that Charles II. slept a night at Cubberley Parsonage, on his way to Bristol, after the battle of Worcester; I wonder whether any traditions of his journey linger amongst the inhabitants of the Cotswolds? Prince Charles was defeated by Cromwell on Wednesday, the 3rd of September, 1651. After a night’s flight he found himself at Boscobel, near Stourbridge. After a vain attempt to cross the Severn into Wales, he returned to Boscobel, where he remained till Sunday, the 7th. On that day he went to Moseley, and took refuge in the house of a Mr. Whitgreaves. We find him on Tuesday, the 9th, at Mr. Lane’s, at Bentley. Mr. Lane had a son who served as Colonel in the Royalist army, and a daughter Jane. It was to these two that the Prince owed his escape from Cromwell. “Mrs. Jane” had been given a pass to Bristol, where her cousin, Mrs. Norton, was residing with her hus-

husband; and it was suggested that Prince Charles should accompany her so far in the disguise of a servant lad. To this he gladly consented, and started on horseback, with Mrs. Lane behind him on the crupper. Col. Lane and Lord Wilmot rode at a distance from the pair, with spaniels and hawks, as though on a sporting expedition. The party avoided the high-roads and large towns, putting up at the houses of those who were known to be favourable to the Royal cause. The first halt appears to have been made at Long Marston, three miles from Stratford-on-Avon, at the house of Mr. Tombs. Here it was that the Prince was soundly rated by the kitchen-maid for not knowing how to wind up a jack. 'I'm only a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire,' he pleaded in excuse; 'we seldom have meat, and when we have we don't make use of a jack.' The house he stayed in is still to be seen, and the self-same jack is preserved by the family as a precious relic. From Long Marston they seem to have made their way to Cubberley. The Lady Downe had on several occasions entertained King Charles I. at the old manor-house of the Bridges and Berkeley families; but it was thought safer, I suppose, for the Prince to sleep at the parsonage. Lewis Jones, rector of Cubberley, had died a few weeks before at the age of 105. His burial is recorded in the parish register, on the 29th July, 1651; and I presume that in those troublous times there had been no new appointment; so the parsonage was empty. From Cubberley the party steered southwards to Tetbury, and spent the night at Boxwell Court, the residence of Col. Huntley, who had fought in many a battle for the King under Prince Rupert. A wood, called the King's Walk, is said to have been the place of the Prince's concealment. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, I should give as the date of the Prince's visit to Cubberley, Thursday or Friday, September 11th or 12th, 1651."

THE WORTH OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—It is well known that when the business of the Honourable East India Company was transferred to the British Parliament, the first act of the new masters of the old house in Leadenhall Street was to make a clean sweep of the records of the company. They swept out 300 tons of these records to Messrs. Spicers, the paper makers, to be made into pulp. In this way, among other trifles, disappeared the whole history of the Indian Navy. From one of the cartloads of these records on their way to the pulping-tanks an old paper was blown off by the wind, and picked up by a passer-by. It is now before us. It is addressed, "To my very loving friends, the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," and endorsed "November 28th, 1619. My Lord of Buckingham about resigning his interest in my Lord of Warwick's goods. Red: Dec. 1, 1619." The writer is the Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton. It runs:—"After my heaviest commendations. Whereas his Majesty, by his former letters, about the beginning of the last summer, signified unto you that he was pleased to bestow upon me that part which belonged to him out of the forfeiture incurred by the Earl of Warwick: Yet since he hath likewise been pleased to write also in my Co (*sic*) (Cousin?) of Warwick's behalf, I have thought fit to signify unto you that I do willingly remit to him likewise all

my interest and . . . that I had therein by his Majesty's said warrant. And so I rest, your very loving friend, (signed) G. BUCKINGHAM.—Newmarket, 28th November, 1619." And the paper is sealed with the Duke's seal. As we have said, 300 tons of these documents were pulped; and this extract from the mass shows how, when work of this sort has to be done, no men are so competent to do it thoroughly to let nothing of interest and value escape them, as your literary men; and the India Office has always been strong in literary men.—*Athenæum*.

OLD ENGLISH PUNISHMENTS.—The punishments of the Elizabethan age in England were not more tender than the amusements were refined. Busino saw a lad of fifteen led to execution for stealing a bag of currants. At the end of every month, besides special executions, as many as twenty-five people at a time rode through London streets in Tyburn carts, singing ribald songs, and carrying sprigs of rosemary in their hands. Everywhere in the streets the machines of justice were visible; pillories for the neck and hands, stocks for the feet, and chains to stretch across, in case of need, and stop a mob. In the suburbs were oak cages for nocturnal offenders. At the church doors might now and then be seen women enveloped in sheets, doing penance for their deeds. A bridle, something like a bit for a restive horse, was in use for the curbing of scolds; but this was a later invention than the cucking-stool or ducking-stool. There is an old print of one of these machines standing on the Thames bank: on a wheeled platform is an upright post, with a swinging beam across the top, on one end of which the chair is suspended over the river, while the other is worked up and down by a rope; in it is seated a light sister of the Bankside, being dipped into the unsavoury flood. But this was not so hated by the women as a similar discipline—being dragged in the river by a rope after a boat. Hanging was the common punishment for felony; but traitors and many other offenders were drawn, hanged, bowelled, and quartered. Nobles who were traitors usually escaped with having their heads chopped off only. Torture was not practised; for, says Harrison, our people despise death, yet abhor to be tormented; being of frank and open minds. And "this is one cause why our condemned persons do go so cheerfully to their deaths, for our nation is free, stout, hearty, and prodigal of life and blood, and cannot in any wise diges to be used as villains and slaves." Felony covered a wide range of petty crime—breach of prison, hunting by night with painted or masked faces, stealing above 40s., stealing hawks' eggs, conjuring, prophesying upon arms and badges, stealing deer by night, cutting purses, counterfeiting coin, &c. Death was the penalty for all these offences. For poisoning her husband a woman was burned alive; a man poisoning another was boiled in water or oil; heretics were burned alive; some murderers were hanged in chains; perjurers were branded on the forehead with the letter P; rogues were burned through the ears; suicides were buried in a field with a stake driven through their bodies; witches were burned or hanged; in Halifax thieves were beheaded by a machine almost exactly like the modern guillotine; pirates were hanged on the sea-shore at low-water mark, and left till three tides overwashed them; those who let the

sea-walls decay were staked out in the breach of the banks, and left there as parcel of the foundation of the new wall. Of rogues, that is tramps and petty thieves, the gallows devoured 300 or 400 annually, in one place or another; and Henry VIII. in his time hung up as many as 72,000 rogues. Any parish which let a thief escape was fined. Still the supply held out. The legislation against vagabonds, tramps, and sturdy beggars, and their punishment by whipping, branding, &c., are too well known to need comment. But considerable provision was made for the unfortunate and deserving poor; poorhouses were built for them, and collections taken up. Only sixty years before Harrison wrote there were few beggars, but in his day he numbers them out at 10,000; most of them were rogues, who counterfeited sores and wounds, and were mere thieves and caterpillars on the common wealth. He names thirty-two different sorts of vagabonds known by other names.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

"THE WHITE WITCH."—At the extreme north of Devonshire is the small village of Charles, and at this village resides a small farmer, who believed that he had been bewitched. Accordingly he visited "The White Witch," who ostensibly carries on the business of herbalist at Exeter, and vends a charm which will cure all diseases of humanity. This was, however, too serious a matter to be dealt with by mere potions, so the "Witch Doctor" persuaded his victim that it would be necessary to accompany him in order to find out the whereabouts of and exorcise the evil spirit. On arriving at the house proceedings were commenced by the witch. A mixture of incense was placed on a fire and lighted, and a sort of incantation gone through, those present being strictly enjoined to silence on pain that the whole proceeding would be violated. The spell, however, failed to work, and the witch intimated that he would have to return to the farmer's house, and stay a week in order to effect a perfect cure, being fed the while on beef, which would alone strengthen him and patiently to enable him to perform his task satisfactorily. The farmer's wife was somewhat less credulous than her lord, and declined to be imposed upon in this way, and the result was an inquiry into and exposure of the whole trick. Similar instances of credulity are said to be common in remote parts of Devonshire, and in many cases the impostors succeeded in fleecing their victims of considerable sums.

BUCKLES AND BUCKLEMAKERS.—About the end of the seventeenth century the wearing of buckles for the shoes was introduced generally throughout England amongst the young men of fashion, and their manufacture became for many years afterwards a pretty lucrative business in the Midland district. Their use met at first with no small amount of opposition from the more "modest" of the people, as will be seen from the following invective, copied from a newspaper printed in 1693:—"Certain foolish young men have lately brought about a new change in fashion. They have begun to fasten their shoes and knee-bands with buckles instead of ribbons, wherewith their forefathers were content, and, moreover, found them more easy and convenient; and surely every man will own they were more decent and modest than those new-fangled, unseemly clasps or buckles, as they call them, which will gall and vex the bones of these vain coxcombs

beyond sufferance, and make them repent of their pride and folly. We hope all grave and honourable people will withhold their countenance from such immodest ornaments. It belongeth to the reverend clergy to tell these thoughtless youths in a solemn manner, that such things are forbidden in Scripture." Buckles for the shoes were at first small, but gradually became larger, and towards the end of the following century they made way for shoe strings.

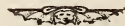
Why large buckles, why the small?

Why no buckles now at all?

Of the matter right I take—

A la mode—for fashion's sake.

In 1791 several bucklemakers from Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Birmingham, waited upon the then Prince of Wales, at Carlton House, and were introduced into an audience by Mr. Sheridan. Their purpose was to present a petition setting forth the distressed situation of thousands in the different branches of the buckle manufacture, from the fashion which had become so prevalent of wearing shoe strings instead of buckles. His Royal Highness received the deputation very gracefully, and, after expressing his sympathy for the distressed buckle manufacturers, promised to do what he could, by his own example, to revive their trade. The Prince accordingly not only resumed the wearing of buckles himself, but commanded that the fashion of tying the shoes should not be adopted by any person in his household. In this instance, however, fashion refused to be controlled even by the example of Royalty; for, notwithstanding all the well-meant endeavours of his Royal Highness, buckles were never able to recover the very prominent place they once held among the ornaments of the complete gentleman.—Mr. T. B. Trowsdale, in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*.



Antiquarian News.

The Corporation of London have selected Mr. John Robert Dicksee as curator for works of art in the city.

The Congress of the British Archeological Association this year will be held at Devizes.

The General Index to the fifth series of *Notes and Queries* is preparing for publication; that for the fourth series is not yet out of print.

A biographical dictionary, to be entitled "The Century of Authors, 1780-1880," is being compiled by Mr. William Cushing, of Harvard.

The authorities of the British Museum have agreed to send a selection of their Flemish tapestries to the great National Exhibition at Brussels. The King of Spain will send other specimens from Madrid.

A Dutch translation of the *Merchant of Venice*, by Professor Burgersdijk, has lately been put on the Netherlands stage, and a Dutch representation of *Hamlet* is announced to follow shortly.

The ancient church of West Tilbury, on the Essex bank of the Thames, has lately been reopened, after a thorough restoration. Archbishop Laud was rector here from 1609 to 1616.

The famous orange tree at Cassel, which was riddled with bullets by the Cossacks on September 30, 1813, has died; even last year it bore new leaves and full blossoms.

Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., librarian of Lambeth Palace, has been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Middlesex and Archæological Society.

The Royal Academy will shortly publish an index to the catalogues of Old Masters and other works of art exhibited in Burlington Gardens from the first until now.

The subscription statue of Byron by Mr. Belt is to be placed within the railed enclosure known as Hamilton Gardens, opposite the statue of Achilles.

We are requested to state that the new regulations at the Bodleian Library, mentioned by us on p. 186, are intended only to assist the librarian against "rude outsiders," and will not affect regular students.

The British Museum has received some stone fragments with Hamathite inscriptions from Djerabis, and a slab with bas-reliefs, a draped man and three lines of Palmyrene characters, from Palmyra.

The Art Union of London have resolved to erect in their new office in the Strand, a memorial tablet commemorative of their architect, the late Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., whose last work it was.

It is rumoured that Lord Hardwicke's family pictures and works of art at Wimpole will shortly come to the hammer, notwithstanding apparent legal obstacles.

The Church of Markby, near Alford, is one of the last remaining churches, if not the very last, in Lincolnshire, the roof of which is covered with thatch. Its restoration is contemplated, but is delayed for want of funds.

The partial use of electric lighting in the South Kensington Museum is, observes *The Artist*, likely to be accelerated by the fact that, even already, a bad effect is thought to have been produced by gas upon Sir F. Leighton's fresco.

A work on "Primitive Folk-moots; or, Open-air Assemblies in Britain," by Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., honorary secretary of the Folk-Lore Society, is in preparation, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

Mr. Whitley Stokes has printed at Calcutta some Old Breton Glosses, from MSS. earlier than A.D. 1100, which illustrate the possibility of distinguishing, even at that period, between the work of old Welsh, Cornish, and Breton.

The keepership of the mineralogical department of the British Museum has become vacant by the resignation of Professor Story-Maskelyne, F.R.S., who has been elected M.P. for Cricklade in the new Parliament.

Some MSS. discovered by a Benedictine monk, Paolino Manciani, in the Abbey of Subiaco, have been declared by Roman palæographers to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas, the handwriting agreeing with that of his other MSS.

A manuscript Psalter, which archæological experts assign to the latter half of the eighth century, has been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It presents many of the characteristics of the later Merovingian and early Carolingian periods.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott's "Essay on the History of English Church Architecture prior to the Separation of England from the Roman Obedience," with numerous illustrations, is in the press, and will be published shortly at the office of the *Building World*.

A distinguished student of Jewish literature and history passed away at Hanover about the middle of March, in the person of Professor M. Wiener, who had acquired a considerable reputation by a series of valuable writings in this department.

Professor Konstantin Hansen, one of the veterans of the Danish school of historical painters, has died at Copenhagen, aged 76. He resided in Rome from 1835 to 1844, where he was one of the group of artists who gathered round Thorwaldsen.

The Neapolitan archæologist, Prof. Giulio Minervini, is now, says the *Academy*, employed on a descriptive catalogue of the terra-cottas in the Museo Campano at Naples. This museum, which was established only a few years ago, contains a precious collection of more than five thousand terra-cottas.

The third annual congress of the International Literary Association is announced to be held at Lisbon on July 1 and four following days, under the presidency of the King of Portugal. Particulars of the business to be transacted and of the fêtes to be held will shortly be published.

On the 8th of April, the anniversary of the death of Sir Anthony Panizzi, formerly principal librarian and secretary of the British Museum, a commemorative tablet was inaugurated, by desire of the town council of Brescello, on the house where Sir Anthony was born.

We are pleased to notice that the *Bedfordshire Times and Independent* has commenced the insertion of a column of "Local Notes and Queries." This particular branch of literature, now taken up by so many country newspapers, must be of great service to antiquarian studies.

An innovation much appreciated by the public has been made in some of the newly-added cases of stuffed birds in the Zoological Gallery of the British Museum. The birds are mounted in their natural surroundings, instead of being packed away closely in glass cases as has been the custom hitherto.

Messrs. Stevens and Haynes, of Bell Yard, Temple Bar, have lately published a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Taswell-Langmead's "English Constitutional History." The work, which deals with the subject from the Teutonic invasion to the present time, has been in many parts re-written.

Lord Lindsay has issued among his privately-printed publications a classified scheme and index to the library attached to his observatory at Dun Echt, near Aberdeen. The classification embraces the departments of mathematics, astronomy, and physics, each divided into ten classes.

M. Tourny, water-colour painter and engraver, has

died at the age of sixty-three. He became *tapisser* at the Gobelins in 1836; but on obtaining the Grand Prix for engraving in 1846, he took up his residence in Rome. He executed a series of copies from the great Masters in Italy for M. Thiers.

Some hitherto unpublished letters and documents connected with Oliver Cromwell's movements in Ireland, together with an original contemporary narrative of his proceedings there, will appear in the second volume of the "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641—1652," edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

The "restorations" of Bangor Cathedral, except the tower, are now complete. "The ancient church," the *Athenæum* observes, "has been transformed into a new one, and its history abolished. It may be more beautiful, which we doubt, because nothing is so beautiful as truth, but its history and pathos are gone."

We learn from *The Artist* that we may shortly expect to see Holbein's famous picture, the "Duchess of Milan," exhibited at Charing Cross; it having been kindly lent to the Trustees of the National Gallery for that purpose. A revised catalogue, in abridged form, of the "foreign schools," may now be obtained at the National Gallery.

There is a free library, not mentioned by Baedeker, in the Piazza Maria Formiosa at Venice. This library, which is open to Italians and foreigners alike, was established by the Duke of Querini at a cost of 2,500,000f., while a sum of 60,000f. annually has been set apart by the same nobleman for the purchase of new publications.

Messrs. Hodgson have lately disposed of an extensive library of topographical and miscellaneous works, collected by the late Mr. Thomas Faulkner, author of the "Histories of Chelsea, Hammersmith, Fulham," &c., and also some other collections, amongst which was a unique album formed by the late Charles Lamb.

Mr. J. R. Carter would be obliged if possessors of works of art by any English artist, and by the principal foreign artists, would give him particulars of their subject, date, when and where exhibited, authenticity, condition, size, prices at sales, &c. All communications will be thankfully acknowledged if addressed to him at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Two masterpieces purchased at Florence by M. Tosio are about to be added to the art treasures of the Louvre. The most important is the fresco by Fra Angelico representing the Crucifixion, from the convent of San Domenico, below Fiesole. The other work contains portraits of a member of the Ridolfi family and his son.

Messrs. C. F. Jewett and Co., will publish shortly, in four volumes quarto, "The Memorial History of Boston, including the present County of Suffolk, 1630 to 1880." The work will be critically edited by Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, with the co-operation of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Samuel A. Green, and Dr. Charles Deane.

Dr. Frensdorff, one of the greatest Hebrew scholars

of this century, died at Hanover towards the end of March at a very advanced age. He was especially distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with Massoretic literature. His great work, the "Massora Magna," led to his selection by the University of Göttingen for a professorship.

Professor Jebb's lectures delivered on 'Modern Greece, in Glasgow, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Added to them will be a reprint of a paper on the progress of Greece, contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*, and a short appendix on the part played by Lord Byron in relation to Greek independence.

The special collection of prints and drawings in Lambeth Palace Library, illustrating Kentish history and topography, is increasing by the gifts of friends, but several examples are still required to complete any one series; and an appeal is again made to those having duplicate plates, or publications containing views of buildings in the county.

Excavations at Olympia, lately resumed under the superintendence of the German officials, have resulted in the discovery of further relics, including a nude marble torso of heroic size, belonging to the Roman period; a very ancient head of Hera, of life-size and in terra-cotta; a beautiful archaic bronze statuette; and statues of a nude youth, and of a hoplite.

In pulling down the old town barracks at Brunswick lately, a part of the original façade of Henry the Lion's palace was found built in one of the walls. A window, divided into three parts by two exquisitely executed and well-preserved pillars, with Roman capitals, has already been laid bare, and little doubt is entertained that the entire eastern façade of the historic building will be susceptible of restoration.

Mr. J. H. Parker has presented to the Lambeth Palace Library many of his works on Roman and English Archæology, as well as others of a suitable nature. The architectural drawings by the late Mr. Edward Blore, F.S.A., of Lambeth Palace, as restored and enlarged by him about 1830, have also been presented to the library by his son, the Rev. E. W. Blore, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The library of the late Mr. James Maidment is being sold by auction by Messrs. Chapman, of Edinburgh. The sale commenced on April 27, and the collection is described as the largest and most interesting which has been sold in Scotland, and contains many rarities, including topography, club publications, privately printed books and dramatic literature.

The Rev. Dr. Lee states, in *Notes and Queries*, that the ancient "tabernacle," in which the consecrated host was kept before the Reformation, is still standing in the chancel of the old Collegiate Church, at Cullen, in Banffshire, and also another at Deskford, in the same county. The doors in each case are gone, though the hinges remain, and the original inscriptions, from the Latin Vulgate, are still legible upon them.

A movement has been set on foot by the classical

professors at King's and University Colleges, in conjunction with the committee of the King's College Lectures to Ladies, to provide for instruction in Greek art, and to utilize the collections of the British Museum with that object. Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., has undertaken to deliver the first course, consisting of eight lectures, which will be accompanied by visits to the British Museum.

A stone cist was found recently on the Pirn Estate, Innerleithen, N.B. On each side were three stones, one at each end, and three laid over the top. They were thin, and placed on edge, excepting those covering the cist. Fragments of bones and small portions of a skull were found in it, but the picks and tools of the labourer had nearly obliterated a fine specimen of the ancient coffin. It was over four feet in length and two feet deep.

Mr. Hayes, of Manchester has disposed of his stock of old and scarce books to Messrs. Sotheman and Co., who will conduct the business in Manchester in connection with their London establishments. Among the books are a specimen of Caxton's press; Cranmer's Bible of 1540; the rare German Bible printed at Augsburg, 1473-5; the English Bible, printed throughout on vellum, 9 vols. 4to; and a Salisbury Primer, 4to, 1543.

Twenty-seven skulls, and a corresponding quantity of vertebrae, and other bones, have been discovered during the past month by workmen in levelling some earthworks at Fort Augustus, Invernesshire. They were all face upwards and turned towards the east, as in an ordinary burying ground. They were at regular distances from each other, but with no traces of coffins. If the earthworks are coeval with the fort, the bones must be at least 150 years old.

Some workmen employed in harrowing a field at Shuttlefield, about half-a-mile from Lockerbie, in Dumfriesshire, came lately upon an ancient urn. It had been sunk only a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, and was laid bare by the harrows. It is a foot in depth, and nine inches in diameter at the widest. It was full of calcined bones, among which were found a bronze arrow head in an excellent state of preservation. It is in the possession of Mr. Rae, of Rosehill, Lockerbie.

A sale of duplicate prints and etchings belonging to the British Museum was held at the Museum on Wednesday, April 21st. The catalogue contained 93 lots, each of single impressions. Among them were seven of the Sibyls by Baccio Baldini, and the "Theseus and Ariadne," with "A Vessel Sailing," by the same artist. There were also 13 Rembrandt etchings and eight engravings by Martin Schöngauer, besides many other examples of unusual excellence and rarity. High prices were realised.

A new work by Prof. M. Kovalevsky, of Moscow, will shortly appear, entitled "The Social Aspect of England at the End of the Middle Ages." The work—which will deal with the land system, the distribution of immovable and movable property, and the organisation of society and of ranks—will conclude with an outline of the views current in mediæval England with regard to the social relations of the different classes to each other, and the part which each was called upon to play in the State.

The *Builder* states, with regret, that the municipality of Dol, near St. Malo, intend to pull down the church of Notre Dame in that town, a building dating from the eleventh century, and since 1818 used, like the somewhat later church at Caen, as a corn market. It is built in the shape of a Latin cross, 15 mètres wide, 46 mètres long. "Altogether this church was precisely one of those rare specimens of architecture which the traveller expects to meet in Brittany."

Professor Curtius, with his companions Herren Adler and Kaupert, have safely arrived in Olympia. They were warmly welcomed, and were received with the news of the discovery of another important piece of antique sculpture—viz., the boy Dionysos. It is added that an important "find" has just been made in Athens itself. Upon the Acropolis a tablet has been dug up on which the goddess Nikè is represented in relief. It is inferred that this, without doubt, belonged to the neighbouring temple of Nikè.

Earl Stanhope, as owner and lord of the manor of Brastead, near Sevenoaks, having given formal notice to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the public if the annual fair held from time immemorial in that parish on Holy Thursday were discontinued, Mr. Cross has exercised his official powers under the Fairs Act of 1871, and has inserted a notice in the *London Gazette* to the effect that Brastead fair is and shall from this time be abolished.

An exhibition of etchings, by Mr. J. Lumsden Propert and Mr. David Law, is now open at the Messrs. Dowdeswell's Fine Art Gallery, 36, Chancery Lane. Among the works of the former artist may be mentioned Verona Cathedral, Cassiobury Park, Cilgerran Castle, Twickenham Church, Old Chelsea, Chiswick, a Relic of the Past, and "The Shipwreck" (after Turner); and among those of the latter are Holy Island, Whitby, a "Showery Day on the Thames," and Port-y-Garth, North Wales.

Professor Curtius, accompanied by a Government land surveyor, recently left Berlin for Greece to complete the archæological exploration of Olympia. For this purpose the Emperor has granted the sum of 80,000 marks (about 4,000*l.*), so that the work can now be proceeded with. A telegram dated from Olympia, 21st March, reports the recent excavation of a Roman torso, that of a flute-playing youth, as well as the countenance of a centaur, together with numerous fragments of the statue of a god, over life-size.

Mr. G. Parker writes to the *Athenæum*: "It may be of interest to know of the intended destruction of the old timbered houses, where Jeremy Taylor is said to have been born, in the Petty Cury of Cambridge. Their quaintly-carved gables are a characteristic feature of the town, and deep regret is felt by members of the University at this vandalism, which the local authorities consider an 'improvement.' Can nothing be done to save this beautiful relic of the past? A large number of my friends will be glad to assist by subscriptions, &c., in any measure to preserve them."

The fourth loan and sale exhibition in connection with the Arts Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is

now open. The objects of the Association are to promote a taste for art generally, the development and encouragement of local art, and the foundation of a School of Artists for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Among the works brought together at the exhibition are several portraits and other paintings, and engravings bearing upon the topography of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and also some objects of old English art lent by the Society of Antiquaries and others.

The MSS. lately purchased for the British Museum include the correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I. Among them are some documents relating to the Eikon Basiliké; the arrest of the Five Members; the negotiation of Montreuil, the French Ambassador in Scotland, with Charles for his surrender to the Scotch Army; and letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Of the same period is a nearly contemporary copy of a Journal of Proceedings in the House of Commons kept from 1642 to 1647 by Lawrence Whitacre, member for Okehampton.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., and secretary of the Hull Literary Club, who has long been collecting materials for the work, intends to publish shortly a volume on the subject of "Curious Epitaphs," concerning which he has written from time to time in *Chambers' Journal*, the *Reliquary*, the *Masonic Magazine*, and other periodicals. Mr. Andrews derives his knowledge of epitaphs, not from books, but from the gravestones on which they are inscribed, and he illustrates these epitaphs by copious particulars concerning the circumstances and the persons to whom they refer.

The Louvre has lately acquired two fine vases, brought from Cervetri by M. F. Lenormant. They are early Etruscan, with designs in white on the reddish-brown ground. One represents a chariot attacked by a lion, and a naval combat between two vessels of singular construction. The other depicts two of the same animals facing each other, and compositions from Greek mythology, representing the birth of Minerva and the hunt of the Calydonian boar. This second vase also bears an inscription in primitive Etruscan. M. Lenormant has also made over to the Louvre several other antiques which he collected during his voyage to Greece.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, who was born and has ever lived in Cambridge, Mass., still occupies the house in which he was born. It is a fine old mansion of the Revolutionary period, square and three-storied, looking out from an environment of elms and other stately trees to the southward over the meadows of the Charles. Behind it rise the wooded slopes of Mount Auburn. Mr. Longfellow's home is half a mile away. Here, in simple but charming retirement, have been written the poems, the essays and the critical papers which have distinguished Mr. Lowell's name; and here for many years were edited the *North American Review* and the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The first book on angling published in the English language was the "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle," which was printed at the end of an edition of Dame Juliana Berners' Book of St. Albans, issued by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496. This was re-issued

in 1827 by Mr. William Pickering with the types of John Baskerville, the famous printer, and is now also a rarity. This first angling book, which curiously anticipates the tone and treatment adopted by Walton, and is an interesting relic of Early English Literature, is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, about to be published by Messrs. Heywood, of this city, with a critical introduction and notes by Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

Important finds of Roman antiquities have been made for some weeks past in the neighbourhood of Trèves. Among the objects obtained are a large number of iron utensils, and implements, and swords, with a bronze bas-relief representing a warrior being crowned by a figure of Victory. More important still is the discovery of relics of a Roman glass-blowing factory on the Hochmark, near Cordel, on the part of the provincial museum, and a large number of fragments of glass objects have been brought to light, among others some multi-coloured pieces of glass showing that many coloured glass vessels were not exclusively brought from Italy, but were also of home manufacture.

Messrs. Sotheby and Co. are selling this month a valuable library of standard works, the greater part of which was collected, and many of the books tastefully illustrated, by an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Among the lots may be mentioned the "Hasty Productions of the Earl of Orford," described as excessively rare, only twenty-five copies having been printed, most of which were destroyed by order of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; Walpole's "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," interleaved with numerous manuscript additions in the author's autograph; and a valuable work on "Costumes," comprising a series of 2722 prints and 400 drawings.

The *Athenaion* contains a long and interesting decree written on a marble slab lately found at Eleusis. The letters and spelling are pre-Eukleidian, and of a date from B.C. 459—420. The decree fixes the tithes to be paid by Athens and her allies to the two great deities of Eleusis; the construction of three granaries from money made by the sale of tithes; the time to be allowed for the delivery of the grain after the announcement (which is to be made in the towns by heralds, and at Eleusis by the priest and torchbearer); the fine for non-compliance; sacrifices to be made; anathemata to be set up from sale of grain; and other matters. A short commentary along with the text of the inscription has been published at Athens.

Dr. E. Müller has completed the archaeological survey of Ceylon, commenced by the late Dr. P. Goldschmidt under the auspices of Sir W. H. Gregory, then governor of the island. Mr. J. Burgess is reprinting his preliminary reports in the *Indian Antiquary*. It will take Dr. Müller some time to prepare and carry through the press, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, his "Corpus Inscriptionum Ceylonicarum." The interest, however, which attaches to these will, in spite of the high antiquity of many of them, be found, says the *Athenaeum*, to be rather philological than historical, the archaic Elu,

or ancient Singhalese, represented in them being far anterior to any of the popular Prākritis of India.

Many interesting and valuable Roman coins have lately been found during the excavations now being made at the baths at Bath. Amongst them are specimens of the reigns of Nero, Vitellius, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus, and Constantine, and, we believe, Gallienus. The most interesting "find," says the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, was a small piece of metal about the size of an ordinary envelope, which had evidently been a portion of the address card or certificate of a Roman doctor, stating that he had cured several Romans of rheumatism, and that his fee was a copper coin (denarius we think), or six bottles of wine. A massive gold ring has also been found of mediæval date, probably the fifteenth century. On it is a coat of arms, which is encircled by a band, with the name of the owner—William de Porlie.

The following letter of Burns, said to have been hitherto unpublished, appears in the *Irvine Herald*. The letter is addressed to Mr. Thomas Orr, Park, dated Mossdavil, and the subject is evidently the "Peggy" mentioned in the poet's commonplace book:—"Dear Thomas,—I am much obliged to you for your last letter, though I assure you the contents of it gave me no manner of concern. I am at present so cursedly taken in with an affair of gallantry that I am very glad Peggy is off my hand, I am at present embarrassed enough without her. I don't chuse to enter into particulars in writing, but never was a poor rakish rascal in a more pitiful taking. I should be glad to see you to tell you the affair. Meanwhile, I am, your friend, ROBERT BURNS. Mossdavil, 11th Nov. 1784."

Much needless indignation has been expressed in Germany in reference to an unfounded rumour that the British Government was negotiating with the Government of Greece for the purchase of all the relics discovered at Olympia. It is pointed out that these priceless monuments of Greek antiquity have been brought to light entirely by German *savans*, and that the German Empire, which has expended about a million marks, or £50,000, upon the work, has voluntarily resigned everything found into the hands of the Hellenic Government. Germany, therefore, would have the right to claim the first refusal of purchasing the relics if they are to leave Greece at all. If the rumour should prove true, the *Cologne Gazette* says, there would be some consolation in the fact that the collection would in London be much more accessible to the cultivated nations of Europe than if it were retained in Athens or in a special museum at Olympia itself.

Mr. Kenelm Digby, the Catholic antiquary and essayist, died recently, at the age of eighty. The youngest son of the late Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family of which Lord Digby is the representative, he was born in 1800, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He shortly afterwards became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and made the scholastic system of theology, and the antiquities of the Middle Ages his particular study. Among other books which he published may be mentioned "The Broad Stone of

Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books;" "Mores Catholici, or the Ages of Faith;" "Comptum, or the Meeting of Ways in the Catholic Church," and "Evenings on the Thames." His works are all replete with ancient lore and elegant classical quotations, reminding us of the days of the scholars of "the olden time."

Some time ago it was reported that the magnificent collection of diamonds forming part of the French Crown Jewels were to be disposed of; the collection is valued at 40,000,000 fr., and among other treasures contains the celebrated Regent, alone worth 8,000,000fr. Loth to disperse a collection of such artistic value, and at the same time anxious to conciliate the Republicans, the Government have decided upon the following course:—1. The Crown diamonds will be divided into three classes?—1. The heraldic ones, having some artistic or historical interest. These will be deposited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and among them the famous Regent. 2. The diamonds having a special mineralogical value will be sent to the Museum of Natural History. 3. Those which may be considered mere jewellery, and of which the value is estimated at 3,000,000fr., will be sold for the benefit of the Museum funds.

A correspondent of *The Academy* writes from Prague that a painting of Paolo Veronese has recently been found in the Episcopal Gallery of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, having hung there for many years quite neglected among the other treasures of art. The picture was executed in the year 1575, and represents the reception of Henry III., King of France and Poland, by the Doge of Venice. A triumphal arch bears the inscription:—"Henrico III., Franciæ atque Poloniæ regi Christianissimo ac invictissimo, Christianæ religionis acerrimo propugnatori, adminiculo, Venetorem resp. ad veteris benevolentiae observantiae declarationem." In the left corner the escutcheon of the Foscari is represented with the words, "Pro serenissima Foscariorum æde." The painting is supposed to have been left to the gallery by the Count Wratislaw, a great lover of art, who was Bishop of Leitmeritz in 1676-1709.

Another link that connected us with Byron has lately been broken by the death of Lady Charlotte Bacon, the "Ianthé" to whom "Childe Harold" was dedicated:—

"Young Peri of the West!—'tis well for me
My years already doubly number thine;
My loveless eye unmoved may gaze on thee,
And safely view thy ripening beauties shine;
Happy, I ne'er shall see them in decline;
Happier, that while all younger hearts shall bleed,
Mine shall escape the doom thine eyes assign."

Lady Charlotte was the second daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford, and married General Anthony Bacon in 1823. To the present generation she was known as an amiable and gracious lady, who retained, however, few traces of the beauty for which she was once celebrated.

From Martinique comes the news of an interesting antiquarian discovery, in the shape of the anchor of the ship in which Columbus sailed on his third voyage to the new world. It is well known that in

1498 his little fleet came to anchor at the south-west extremity of the island of Trinidad, called Arenas Point, and that during the night the ships encountered great danger from a tidal wave, caused by the sudden swelling of one of the rivers that empties itself into the Gulf of Paria. The only damage suffered, however, was the loss of the Admiral's anchor. This has recently been found by Señor Agostino, while excavating in his garden at Point Arenas. The anchor weighs 1,100lb., and was at first supposed to be of Phœnician origin, but careful inspection revealed the date 1497 on the stock. The geological conditions of the ground in which the discovery was made bear out the conclusion that the anchor is a relic of Columbus.

With respect to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ, the Russian *savant*, M. Stephani, has expressed opinions which have attracted considerable attention in Germany. The learned academician by no means disputes the great antiquity of many of the individual objects unearthed by Dr. Schliemann, but he holds that the remains include objects belonging to very different eras of history. He contends that the date of the tombs must be determined by the latest products of art or industry which have been discovered in them. The seal ring is especially important in this respect, as, according to his view, it is executed entirely in the style of the New Persian art. He is of opinion that the tombs originated with the barbarians who invaded Greece in the third century B.C., and made the city of Agamemnon one of the chief centres of their dominion. Here he believes they buried their chiefs, and decorated the tombs partly with such ancient relics of an earlier date as had fallen into their hands, and partly with ornamental objects produced in their own times.

Mr. William Fowler writes thus to *The Times*, respecting the present condition of the Temple of Abydos, near Girgeh, on the Nile:—"Only opened up for a few years, it is a very ancient monument, even now very beautiful. As many of your readers will know, it is famous for a tablet containing the names of 76 early kings of Egypt; and Sethi I. and his son Rameses appear as the makers of this most curious piece of history. But no care is taken by the Government of Egypt of this unique monument. Little boys sling stones at the face of Rameses, and have nearly destroyed it. They have done the same in several places in the Temple where any very fine bit of colour or striking figure has attracted their mischievous eyes. Surely, if a Government can afford to build so many showy palaces at Cairo, it might spare something to preserve a monument of almost unrivalled interest. It would not cost much to fence in the Temple and to have it properly guarded. In a few years or even months it will be too late, and the Temple of Abydos will have lost all its curious beauty through the carelessness of a most extravagant Government."

The forty-seventh Congress of the French Archæological Society will be held this year, at Arras, in the Pas-de-Calais, commencing on Tuesday, June 29th, under the directorship of M. Léon Palastre, and continuing for an entire week. The questions to be proposed and discussed at the Congress are no less than thirty-two, and include the chief monuments

of the district, pre-historic, Romano-Gaulish, and Mediæval; among others, the megalithic monuments of the Departments of Pas-de-Calais and Nord; the movements of Julius Cæsar; the origin of the Atræbati and Morini; the ecclesiastical and monastic antiquities; and progressive deductions obtained from the latest discoveries and excavations in the district. Excursions will be made to Douai, Saint-Omer, and Tournai. Tickets, admitting to the meetings, excursions, invitations, &c., and including a copy of the volume of the week's proceedings, 10fr.; to be obtained of M. Adolphe Cardevacque, the treasurer, rue Saint-Jean-en-Rouville 21, Arras. For further information our readers should apply to Mr. C. Roach Smith, of Temple Place, Strood, Kent.

The congratulatory address from the Irish nation recently presented to Cardinal Newman on his elevation to the Cardinalate, has been illuminated on vellum, and fills 13 folio pages, forming a large volume, which has been bound in dark green morocco, with plain gold "tooling" of an antique Irish pattern. The covers are lined with white Irish poplin. The address itself is executed in the style of mediæval manuscripts from the 7th to the 12th century. The ornaments employed are exclusively of Celtic design. Not a single emblem is to be found which has not its precedent in some of the choicest manuscripts of the period referred to. A solitary exception has been made in favour of a sketch of the celebrated Cross of Clonmacnoise—a monastery on the Shannon, famous in Irish history. There are borders of interlacing riband-work and scrolls, quaint serpents and birds, fantastic groupings of most conventional animals and scroll-work, all studies after the fashion of the Book of Kells, the Gospel of Mac-Regol, that of St. Chad, the Book of Durham, &c. The ornamentation has been executed in rich colouring, picked out with gold and silver. The volume is a very appropriate tribute from Irishmen to one who has rendered valuable services to their country. It was executed by Mr. Lynch, of Dublin.

A valuable collection of autographs has been brought to the hammer at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. A letter written by Cinq Mars to M. de Chavigny sold for 420fr.; another, indited with his own hand, by Francis I. to Charles V., for 182fr.; and a letter of Marie de la Tremouille's for 130fr. One of the most curious was a letter addressed by Joseph Labon to Robespierre. Labon, then a *curé* in Burgundy, wrote to ask his friend to renew his motion against the celibacy of the clergy, "that hateful and unnatural obligation which has been the ruin of law and morality." This fetched 92fr. A remarkable epistle, written by Madame de Maintenon, and criticising Racine's "Esther," realized 670fr.; whilst a letter of Mary Queen of Scots, referring to the battle of St. Quentin (1557), sold for 700fr. Two letters from Maria Therese and Madame de Montespan fetched respectively 155fr. and 195fr. A letter, half in prose and half in verse, from the pen of Mirabeau, was knocked down for 43fr., and another from Robespierre to Lalane for 100fr. The last item was the manuscript of the "Famille Benoiton," by Victorien Sardou, which was purchased for 55fr. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to over 8,000fr., the prices realized for the principal autographs being such as to show

that the value set upon memorials of this description is in no way diminishing.

The news will be received by every reader with regret that in Egypt the hand of the destroyer is at work. A traveller who has recently visited the Pyramids at Gheezeh, and whose investigations extended to Sakkarah, Dashoor, and Maydoon, reports that not only was the work of destruction proceeding at a remote place like Dashoor, but at the very scene of M. Mariette's operations. There have been removed from immediately under the entrance to the Great Pyramid some four or five large stones, and this traveller, a correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette*, was informed that this wanton act had been committed by order of the Khedive, the stone being required for the building of the new mosque, which overshadows the mosque of Sultan Hassan. "It is well known that, beautiful as is the mosque of Sultan Hassan, we have it at the sacrifice of the Great Pyramid, which was pulled down to build it. That the Great Pyramid should, after the lapse of more than five centuries, be once more put under contribution, and for the purpose of giving a mosque which already, when only half finished, hides and dwarfs its older neighbour in a way almost destructive of the pleasure of looking at it, is, indeed, a noteworthy example of the vicissitudes of fate and the irony of history. When the Government itself sets an example of this kind we are not surprised that it is promptly followed by meaner folk. At Dashoor, a place seldom visited by tourists, and where, consequently, the marauder thought himself safe, three camels were, during our stay, being loaded with the square white limestones of the casing of the larger pyramid. Few of these stones remain. The upper part of the pyramid has long been stripped. The adjoining pyramid, which is so conspicuous from Helouan, and remarkable from being built in two different slopes, had till lately its casing nearly complete. This casing is of the greatest importance, and I regret to say there can be no doubt that here also the destroyer has recently been busy. Stones loosened from the top of the building have been rolled down the side, tearing and smashing the smooth surface. Three or four large stones have also been removed from below the entrance, which is now inaccessible without a ladder. It is in little-known places like Dashoor that such destruction is most easy to perpetrate and most difficult to prevent. But there cannot be much difficulty in watching the Great Pyramid of Gheezeh."

A new historical window has just been placed in the Rougemont Hotel, at Exeter. It has been designed and executed by Mr. F. Drake, to illustrate the scene from Shakspeare's *Richard III.*; in which the ill-favoured monarch exclaims to my lord of Buckingham—

"Richmond! when last I was at Exeter,
The Mayor, in courtesy, shew'd me the castle,
And called it—*Rougemont*; at which name I started,
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw *Richmond*."

The Mayor was John Attwell, a man of commanding figure and presence, whose fellow-citizens had five times elected him to the civic chair. Apparently un-

conscious of the effect produced by the utterance of the ominous word *Rougemont*, his Worship, in his robes of office, is directing the attention of his Royal guest to the situation of the castle. The figure of Richard would appear somewhat secondary to that of the civic dignitary, were it not redeemed from insignificance by the anxious and startled expression of the countenance, the regal apparel, and the deferential manner of the bystanders. Lord Scrope bears a sheathed sword behind his Royal master, who is surrounded by his courtiers. With the Mayor is the Recorder, Thomas Hext, who carries in his hand the manuscript copy of the "gratulatory oration" to the King, which so well pleased the Mayor and his brethren that they presented him with "a skarlett gowne" in lieu of the black robe in which he is here portrayed. The subject of the window is narrated as follows by John Hoker, the city chamberlain and historian, whose quaint words in the original manuscript are preserved amongst the archives of Exeter:—"Duringe the short tyme of his (the King's) abode here, he toke the view of the whole Citie, and dyd very well like and commende the scite thereof, and when he was come to the Castle and had beheld the seate thereof, and the cuntrye there about, he was yn a mervolose greate lykinge thereof, bothe for the strengthe of the place, which was to commande bothe Citie and cuntrye about it, as also the goodly and pleasaunt aspectes of the same; but when it was told hym that it was called Rugemont, he was sodenly fallen yn to a greate dumpe, and as it were a man amased, at lengthe he sayde, I see my dayes be not longe, for it was a prophecye told unto hym, that when he came ones to Richmond, he shold not longe live after, which yn effecte fell so oute yn the ende, not so myche yn respecte that he had senned this castle, but yn respecte of Henry Erle of Richemond, whom, as his brother before hym, he feared wold be the ruyn and fall of hym and of his house, and so it fell out in the ende, for a lytle above a yere followinge, Henry Erle of Richemond beinge newly aryved out of Ffrance yn to Walles, who was then attended with all the gentlemen of Devon, before indicted, he landed yn Milford haven, and there his forces dayly increased more and more, as he dyd marche throughe the cuntrye, untill he met with Kinge Richard, with whom he incountred and waged the battell, at a place called Bosseworthe, yn which Kinge was slayne."

Correspondence.

THE TERMINATION "HOPE."

Your correspondent, Mr. Fenwick, of Newcastle, asks (on p. 140) if any one will throw light upon a cluster of "hopes" which exist in his neighbourhood.

There is nothing that I can find in Anglo-Saxon to help one; but there is an Icelandic word "*hóp*," *recessus vel derivatio fluminis*, which, taken in connection with the mention of the watershed, I at first thought might offer some explanation. But this is so unsatisfactory, that I will simply ask your inquirer to

pronounce the word "Stanhope." Thank you; "hope," you see, is no longer "hope," but "up;" and then rushes in the light that all the "ups" in Denmark, of Vins-trup, Ler-up, Thor-up, are "thorps." The thorpes on the wolds of E. Yorkshire are locally called "thrups," and the conclusion arrived at is that the terminal "hope" (Icelandic "hópr," turba) is a lost child of the great family of "thorpe."

This word was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure.

E. M. COLE.

Wetwang Vicarage, York.



SWINBURNE—SWINE'S BROOK.

Let me add to the many observations which, in reply to Mr. Furnivall, have been given to the first syllable of the word *Swinburne*. In the first place it may be derived from an older source than the so-called Anglo-Saxon—that is, from the Keltic or British. There are, in what we have still remaining of that language, two words, *soin* and *suain*, both pronounced as we pronounce *swin*. These are found in both the Highland Gaelic, and in the Irish or Erse languages. The first of these means *comely* or *beautiful*; as a noun, it also signifies a *noise*; and, with either signification, might be applied to a *burn* or *stream*, as descriptive of it. The second word also has various significations. It is the British name for Sweden; and, as such, may have been as much a generic name for a Swede, as it was the name of a Swedish individual. Thus employed it would agree with the opinion of Mr. Cary Elwes, in composition with such words as *bridge*, *ion*, *hoe*, *thorp*. As a verb, it also signifies to *twist* or *wind*, and would therefore suit the interpretation given to it by Mr. Clarke, as a winding "burn," "river," "dale," or "hill." In addition to this, it also signifies *sleep*. Words derived from it signify lethargic, sleepy; so the ancient "Swinhope" may have been not only the beautiful or the winding valley, but, perchance, the "Sleepy Hollow" of a former time.

TUATHAL.

Manchester.

—o—

(Pp. 47, 139.)

A Dutch philologer would not hesitate for one moment between Swine's Brook and Waterbrook in Swinburne. There is in Holland a village called Zwinj-drecht. *Drecht* meant, first, *drawn*, and, ultimately, a *ferry boat*. What qualifies, and must qualify, the *drecht* is either the specific name of a river (Maas-tricht) or any ancient generic term for water. Van Swinderen in Dutch corresponds to the English surname Waters. Whether, after all, *swine* and *running water* do not revert to one and the same prototype, is a philological question into which, for the present, I could not enter.

ALEX. V. W. BIKKERS.

E. C. G. suggests that Mr. Cary-Elwes might add Swanscombe, Kent, to his list of names probably derived from Sweyne.

ANCIENT COPPER PIN, ETC.

Some few weeks ago a copper pin was found in Mexborough Churchyard, Yorkshire, at a depth of about 2½ feet below the surface. It is a little over ¼th of an inch in diameter, and surmounted by a cross *pommée*, 2½ in. long by 1½ wide. At a distance of 2½ inches from the point the pin is flattened and pierced with a small hole; the total length is 11 inches. Can anyone suggest its probable use, or mention a similar one?

A small iron heater-shaped shield, 1½ by 1½ inches, was also found. It may be described as—*Or*, on a cross, *gules*, five lions, rampant, of the first. Are these the arms of any Yorkshire family? The red enamel is very perfect, and part of the gilding still remains. There is a loop on the top of the shield, evidently for suspension.

E. ISLE HUBBARD.

Church Street, Rotherham.



THE MURDER OF EDWARD II.

I should be glad to know if there is any reason to doubt the statement put forward by Mr. Theodore Bent, in *Macmillan's Magazine* for March, that Edward II. was not murdered in Berkeley Castle, but escaped to Italy? Has the question come under the notice of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, where his supposed tomb is? Could some information be given me through the medium of your "Correspondence?"

O. L.

138, Sloane Street, S.W.



FIG SUNDAY.

Can you give me any information as to the name *Fig Sunday*, which, in Northamptonshire, appears to be generally given to Palm Sunday? Is it used in any other part of the country? I had never heard of it till the other day, when a fruiterer informed me, in answer to a remark as to his large stock of figs, that no family of the lower classes at least would think of being without figs on that day; and certainly my experience of a Sunday school made it quite clear that the younger members fully approved the custom. I can only think of the cursing of the barren fig-tree as the origin of the name; but I should like to hear what others have to say about it.

T. A.

Wellingborough.



CATALOGUE OF RUBENS' WORKS.

In *THE ANTIQUARY* of March last (p. 136), it is stated that the Municipal Council of Antwerp are desirous of possessing as perfect a Catalogue of the Works of Rubens as possible.

Rubens is stated to have produced 2,719 works of art, amongst which 228 were sketches, and 484 drawings, and that of these, all record of 294 is lost. I can however give some account of one, which has been in the possession of my father and myself over 50 years.

It is a portrait of Rubens himself, attired as a bridegroom, passing down the steps of a doorway, and leaning lovingly on the arm of his second wife Helena Formen, who also is dressed as a bride, in white satin; with one hand she holds up her robe, and with the other, raises her fan, as if desirous of shutting out from view the figure of her husband's former wife, who is represented in a dark green dress, and inclines forward, dropping faded roses. The picture is full of those striking contrasts of colour in which Rubens excelled. The red cloak which is thrown over his shoulders is admirably reflected in the rich satin of his bride's dress. He holds his wife by the arm while he gazes fondly on her, his left hand is gloved and rests poised on the pommel of his sword. The heads and figures are well and carefully finished, and the other portions in subdued harmony with the whole. I should be glad to know in what respect it differs from the picture of which it is supposed to have formed a study, to le Jardin d' Amour.

JAMES FOSTER WADMORE.

Dry Hill, Tonbridge.

ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers can mention churches in which are effigies in stained glass of Archbishop Becket. There are two such effigies in Herefordshire, one in the Cathedral, and one in a church not far off, Creden Hill. Looking back to the stringent order for the demolition of all such memorials in the time of Henry VIII., they ought not to be common, but perhaps are more so than I am disposed to imagine. I should be grateful for information.

H. W. PHILLOTT.

Stanton-on-Wye, Hereford.

THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS.

In the Preface to Godwin, *De Præsulibus*, mention is made of a copy of the works of Giraldus, with MS. Notes by Bishop Barlow, of Lincoln. Can any one tell me where this work is to be found?

H. W. PHILLOTT.

Stanton-on-Wye, Hereford.

WEATHER LORE OF THE MONTH.

In your Note on "Weather Lore of the Month" (on p. 182), there is an error with regard to the Scotch story about the "little pigs."

Hogs are not pigs, but young sheep, from the Martinmas after they are lambed till they have been once shorn.

The rhyme in full is as follows:—

"March said to April:

I see three Hogs on yonder hill,

And if you'll lend me days three,

I'll find a way to gar them dee!

The first day it was wind and rain;

The second day was snaw and sleet;

The third day it was sic a freeze,

It froze the birds nebs to the trees.

When the three days were past and gane

The silly puir hogs cam' hirpling hame."

Of course the word "silly" means weak, or not in strong health.

JAMES HORSEBURGH.

6, Brunswick Place, Regent's Park.

ANCIENT GRAVES IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Probably the following particulars may be interesting to the readers of your publication. The district surrounding this very ancient Castle is full of antiquarian remains, and during my restoration of the property and Castle I have, on several occasions, come upon curious relics. Outside one of my parks I am now widening the public road and filling up a deep valley, and in so doing I have had to cut down and carry away many thousand loads of soil. At one spot, where the road was very narrow and the adjacent field had to be cut away to a very large extent, we came upon no less than eight different graves with human remains. They were all in oblong short holes cut in the limestone rock, nearly north and south, and appearances of ashes and burnt stones were found in several of them. In only one instance was the skull perfect, and it was very small and narrow, and sharp and pointed on the top. The teeth were perfect in one jaw and much worn down, as if from eating some hard pulse or grain. A bronze ring very nicely made and with a singular pattern or inscription on it, was found near the fingers of one hand. Whether these were the remains of some of our Silurian ancestors or of some of the Roman legions that once garrisoned this Castle I will not presume to say. Not far from the spot a bronze chisel-shaped instrument was found, perfect and quite sharp at the edge, weight two and a half pounds.

J. W. STRADLING-CARNE, D.C.L.

St. Donat's Castle, Bridgend.

To the Editor of THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR.—Will you kindly give publicity to the fact that Major-General A. Stewart Allan, Major-General J. Baillie, Norman Chevers, M.D., Messrs. Hyde Clarke, F.S.S., John G. Crace, G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., F. J. Furnivall, M.A., C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Edward Solly, F.R.S., Cornelius Walford, F.S.S., Edward Walford, M.A., H. Trueman Wood, B.A. and I, have formed ourselves into a Provisional Committee for the purpose of receiving the names of those who are willing to aid in the foundation of a Topographical Society of London.

The want of some general organisation by means of which the constantly changing phases of the "world of London" shall be registered, as they pass away, has long been felt; in fact, in a country like England, where materials are abundant in almost all departments of knowledge, the great want is a centre to

which the different atoms may gravitate. Such a centre for London Topography it is the aim of the Committee to found. General Baillie suggested the formation of such a Society in *Notes and Queries* in 1873, and re-opened the question in November, 1879; followed up the subject with a communication to the number of the same periodical for December 13th. Every day landmarks are swept away, often with little present notice, and generally with total forgetfulness on the morrow, so that if the Society is started now it will not be formed a day too soon.

The Provisional Committee feel that the matter is one of great importance, and they appeal with confidence to all those who take interest in the history of the place where they live, as well those who care only for modern London, as those who love to trace out the lines of the old City. It is confidently expected that the objects of the Society will receive the hearty support of all Londoners, and the consequence will be the foundation of a large Society, able to grapple successfully with the mass of work before it.

The Provisional Committee propose to call a public meeting as soon as they have received a large enough number of names to prove that the scheme has sufficient popular support, and at that meeting it can be decided how best to organize the Society permanently; whether, in fact, it shall have a perfectly distinct existence, or whether it can work in union with a Society having allied objects.

The points to be taken up by such a Society are numerous, but the following are perhaps some of the most prominent :—

1. The collection of Books, Drawings, Prints, Maps, &c., relating to London Topography; 2. the collection of Documents, Deeds, &c., (original and copied), and of extracts relating to the history of and associations connected with places in and around London, arranged in an accessible form; 3. the collection of information relating to etymology of London place-names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature; 4. the preparation of Maps and Plans showing the position of Public Buildings, Streets, &c., at various periods; 5. the representation of Churches and other Buildings before they are demolished; 6. the preparation and publication of a Bibliography of London Topography; 7. the preparation and publication of an Index of London Drawings, Prints, Antiquities, Tokens, &c., in various collections; 8. the publication of copies of old London Engravings; 9. the publication of Documents relating to London.

I shall be glad to receive communications from gentlemen interested in the subject, and willing to give the proposed Society their support.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

5, Minford Gardens,
West Kensington Park, W.



NOTES ON CURIOUS BOOK-PLATES.

One of the book plates mentioned (p. 75) has a curious history, for, although it bears the name of "James Yates," it was not his own original, but ap-

parently borrowed from one which I lent him some twenty or twenty-five years ago. This represented a stream falling from a spout into a pool, but bore the name of "Joseph Priestley," the son of the famous discoverer of oxygen, &c., and underneath this book-plate I found the book-plate of the doctor himself, his arms and motto, "Ars Longa Vita Brevis." The late Mr. James Yates, then living at Lauderdale House, Highgate, borrowed my copy of the Doctor's book-plate, and had it engraved for his "Memorials of Priestley;" and as I also lent him the son's book-plate, he seems to have had that engraved for his own use.

SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

Birmingham.



I have read with great interest the papers that have appeared in the pages of *THE ANTIQUARY* on this subject (see pp. 75 and 117), and in response to the invitation of a "A Collector," to forward a few notes on any Plates possessed by any of your readers; I have but a very few; but perhaps a few remarks on the remarkable features of one or two might interest some readers.

I have two specimens of the Spearman family of different dates. What the date of the older one is I cannot tell; but perhaps a slight description might assist some reader to solve the difficulty for me. The more ancient one has only four quarters: In an oval shield, surmounted by a very feeble-looking lion, and surrounded by ornaments. The motto is, "Quod Ero Spero," and the name here is "Gilberli Spearman de Civit . . . Ar." What this last is I do not know. In the modern one, however, the name (H. J. Spearman) only is beneath, and the motto is "Dum Spiro Spero." The shield is an ordinary one, divided into six quarters, and surmounted by a fierce lion. The only other one I have worthy of note is one of a kind mentioned in these pages before. It represents a small wood with a winding stream; and leaning against the trunk of a spreading oak-tree is a shield, on which is a horse's head pierced by a dart. Beneath is the curious name of "Buddle Atkinson."

H. II.

The Tatlers' Club, Forest Hill.



I have read with much interest the notes on armorial book-plates in the monthly numbers of *THE ANTIQUARY* for February and March, and have pleasure in adding the following dated book-plates in my collection, the earliest of which is on that of "William Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, 1698," who was the son of Dr. John Fitzgerald, Dean of Cork, in which city he was born. By his will, dated 5th Feb. 1717, he bequeathed to the College of Dublin fifty pounds to be laid out on a piece of plate on which he ordered his coat of arms to be engraved. He died in 1722. I have also the following:—"Right Hon. Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex, Viscount Malden, and Baron Capell of Hadham, 1701." "Saml. Strode, 1723;" "Philip Thicknesse, Esq., Landguard

Fort, 1755;" "John Hort, Esq., Dublin, 1757;" "Joannes Carpenter, Archiep., Dub. and Hib. Pr. 1770." This primate died 29th October, 1786, aged 59, and lies in St. Michan's Cemetery, Dublin. I also have the book-plate of "John Peachy, Esq., 1782," and a coat of arms without a family name, but with "Tanrego, in the County of Sligo," the motto "Minerva duce," the date 1786, and the arms ar. three ivy leaves, slipped, ppr., with the artist's name beneath, "J. Taylor, sculpt." I quite agree with your correspondent in condemning the bad taste of those who disfigure good books with bad rhymes, but the following is an exception to the rule and worth preserving:—

"Advice for the Million."
 "Neither a borrower or a lender be,
 For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
 And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."
 "True for you Mr. Shakespeare."
 "Moral

Of all books and chattles that ever I lent,
 I never got back five-and-twenty per cent.
 Fac my Bredern."
 Gentle reader, take me home, I belong to
 John Marks, 20, Cook Street, Cork.
 Psalm xxxvii., v, xxi.

ROBERT DAY, Junr., F.S.A.
 3, Sidney Place, Cork.

—o—
 The notices of book-plates by "A Collector," and Mr. Hamilton (see pp. 75 and 117), are very interesting. I like the plates to be upon books, as the date of a book is very often useful, if not in fixing the date of the plate, at least in determining about its date. I have the following plates of the *last century*. 1st. Those having arms, crests, and supporters—

"The Right Hon. John, Earl of Rothes, 1708" (Grip Fast). "The Right Hon. the Lord Carmichael" (Tout jour prest). "The Right Hon. Lord Banff" (Fideliter). "The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Montague" (Sivez raison). "The Earl of Breadalbane" (Follow me). "The Arms of Dundas of Arniston" (Essayez). "William Urquhart, of Meldrum, Esq." (Per mare et terras. Mean speak and doe well.)

2nd. Those having arms and crests—

"Henry Home, of Kames, Judge in the Courts of Session and Justiciary" (Semper verus). "The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hedges, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, 1702." "James Durham, of Largo, Esq." (Victoria non praeda). "John Michelson, of Middleton, Esq." (Crescam ut prosim). "Thomas Arnold, M.D." (Vixit qui bene vixit). "James Grant, 177," year not filled in (Revirescimus). "William Thompson, of Humbleton, in Yorkshire, Esq., 1751." "John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq., Heritable Sherrife of ye County of Selkirk, 1710" (Hinc usque superna venabor). "John Skene" (Assiduitate). "Hugh Blair, Esq., of Dunrood" (Virtute tutus). "William Norton Pleydell, Esq." "Francis Scott" (Reparabit cornua Phoebe). "William Henry Bernard." "Verney Lovett, Trin. Coll., Camb.," engraved by "W. Henshaw." Is this the same person who is said to have etched a portrait of Gray the poet? It is a pretty

plate—a female figure winged, reclining on a cloud, holding a shield, argent, on which three wolves, pass.; in pale, with a crescent for difference—crest, a wolf, pass. (Spe).

3rd. Those having crests—"William Allardyce" (Bene qui pacifice). "John Watson" (Insperata floruit). "John Watt" (Nil desperandum).

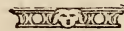
I have the book-plate of only one lady—"Ann Stacey Colkins," engraved by "C. Mosley," who flourished about 1760.

I have only one pictorial plate, "William Pennicott," in facsimile on a shield hung on a branch of a broken tree. This is a much larger plate than Thomas Bells'.

The last I shall mention is that of the author of "The Wealth of Nations:" within four narrow lines, printed in capitals, is the name "Adam Smith."

JAMES GORDON.

8, Great Castle Road,
 Merchiston, Edinburgh.



CREELS AND TREENS.

In your notice (p. 40) of a Paper by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, read before the British Archaeological Association, on "The Antiquities of the Isle of Man," and the curious little churches known as "creels,"—surely this latter word must be a misprint for "treens."

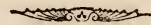
In the public records of the island they are invariably called "treen chapels," and have been classified as the "cabbal," the "keeill," and the "treen" churches, according to the age of the structure, from the fifth to the close of the eighth century, when the "treen" chapels partook more of the characteristics of the churches of modern times, and appear to be the originals from which those of the last century in the Isle of Man have been modelled. I am sorry I have no opportunity of seeing Mr. Mayhew's paper.

Some time ago His Excellency, Henry Brougham Loch, Esq., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, issued a Commission to certain gentlemen to report on the "number and position of runic stones, treen chapels, tumuli, barrows, stone circles, crosses, sculptured stones, and all other interesting monuments, &c., scattered over the island, and on the steps most advisable to be taken to preserve the same."

The Commissioners have given in their parliamentary report of what they have already examined, and are engaged in making further search, so that when their labours are brought to a close, it is hoped that these venerable remains will be saved from further destruction by an act of our insular legislature.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Rock Mount, Isle of Man.



THE ASTROLABE AS DESCRIBED BY CHAUCER.

A correspondent at Toronto writes:—"No diagram accompanies Chaucer's 'Conclusions of the Astrolabe

in Speght's black-letter folio of 1602. In the absence of such help I do not find it easy to form a clear idea of the arrangement of some of the parts of the instrument as described in this treatise. Did the 'plates' fold back into the 'wombe-side' when the instrument was not in use? If they did not, why should one side be called the "wombe-side" rather than the other? Were the 'rule' and 'labell' on the same side, or on opposite sides of the instrument? Were they attached to the 'pin' or 'exiltre' [axle-tree]? The 'reete' moved up and down—how?

"Will some better-informed *lector benevolus* of THE ANTIQUARY kindly say how he understands Chaucer's words, and, if possible, direct me to an illustrative plate, if such exist, in any edition of Chaucer's works?"

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

(P. 141.)

I find the following entry in one of the registers of this parish :—

"1722

Matthew Humberstone of Humberstone Esq^e and Rebecca Pearse Daughter of Tho. Pearse Esq^e of London were married Oct^r 22."

This, perchance, may be a missing link in the chain of evidence sought for in vain by one who has endeavoured to substantiate a claim to property, or to trace out his pedigree! How it came to pass that the parties were married here, does not appear. Humberstone is seven or eight miles distant.

I would suggest that in the case of such an entry, connected with one of the leading families of old days, a copy should be sent to the incumbent of the parish wherein the gentleman or lady, whose marriage is thus registered, was wont to reside.

I have sent a copy of the above entry to the Vicar of Humberstone, to be placed with the registers of that parish, for the guidance of any future inquirer.

You may perhaps think the suggestion which I have ventured to make worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine; and, if acted upon, good may possibly result from its appearance in THE ANTIQUARY.

THOMAS P. N. BAXTER.

Hawerby Rectory, Great Grimsby.

WAS THE CHEETAH KNOWN TO SHAKSPEARE?

(P. 142.)

The words *a tame cheater* are plain, easily understood, and most applicable both to the context and "Pistol." Your correspondent, with a misplaced ingenuity far too common—though one would have thought Andrew A'Becket, *et hoc genus omne*, standing and sufficient scarecrows—looks on a Shakspeare text as on a chess problem, proposed for the elaborating of variations. Others in like manner make him the exponent of the circulation of the blood, and of all other discoveries since his day. Here the known "cheater" is metamorphosed into a "cheetah."

This animal, though tameable, is essentially ferocious, bloodthirsty, and of great power, three qualities wholly wanting in "Pistol." Fancy a cheetah-like warrior, clad in a lion's skin, alias a captain's badge, roused by the taunts of Doll, and then being rushed downstairs in abject fear by an old unwieldy, and more than half drunken, "Falstaff"—fancy such an one unsheathing and sheathing his sword in half-minute time in his quarrel with "Nym," and lastly after a memorable scene winding up with, "Patches I'll get unto these cudgell'd scars," &c. &c.

B. NICHOLSON.



ORIGINAL LETTER OF CHARLES.

IN THE ANTIQUARY for March you give a letter from King Charles I. to his son James, Duke of York, prefacing it with the remark that it "is hitherto unpublished and unknown to historians." On turning to page 995 of "A Compleat History of the Life and Raigne of King Charles, from his Cradle to his Grave. Collected and written by William Sanderson, Esq. London 1658," I find this letter printed almost *verbatim*, although not quite *literatim*, as given by you. The letter in Sanderson begins with the words, "Charles Rex," and has the date at the end; and instead of the words "may be an objection," as in THE ANTIQUARY, it has "may be objected."

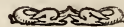
At page 992 Sanderson says: "The King had made a suit to the Parliament to vouchsafe him the comfort of seeing his children (at *Syon*) as he passed towards *Windsor*, but was not admitted. He being now at *Causam* (the Lord *Craven's* house), made his case known to the General, who resents it so much that he writes to the Speaker of the Commons' House, and the same to the Lords. And answered the Parliament's exceptions because the Duke of *Richmond* and two of the King's Chaplains had access to him."

Then follows Fairfax's letter to the Commons, and Sanderson proceeds: "In the letter to the House of Peers, which is the same with this to the Commons, there was enclosed a letter from his Majesty to his son the Duke of York." Then follows the letter in question, and Sanderson gives this farther piece of information: "*And accordingly the King and they met at Maidstone, where they dined together, went with the King to Casam, and there stayed two days and returned.*"

ALEXANDER KEMLO.

Aberdeen, 1880.

Another Correspondent informs the Editor that the same letter is found in "Ruthworth," part iv. vol. i. p. 612, in the old "Parliamentary History (1755)," vol. xvi. p. 105, and in "Cobbett." Still, more recently, it appears in Mrs. Green's "Princesses," vol. vi. p. 353. He adds that the interview referred to is noticed in Miss Aikin's "Court of Charles I." (ii. 527).



CIVIC MACES.

In Mr. Lambert's interesting article on *Civic and other Maces* (see p. 66), he alludes to the mace of

Irish manufacture which was presented by Sir George Bowyer to the town of Margate. This was the old civic mace of Kinsale, which, with the Corporation plate, was sold there by public auction on April 18th, 1861, and was advertised in the *Dublin Advertiser* and *Cork Herald*. The mace was 3 feet 9 inches long, and had engraved on it the Royal arms, G. II. R., and the arms of the town. It weighed 79½ ounces, and was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, of Cork, at five shillings and one penny per ounce. In the following July it was catalogued in a sale of Dr. Neligan's at Leigh and Sotheby's, and resold by them at four shillings and ninepence per ounce. It was eventually bought by Sir George Bowyer. See "The Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale from 1652 to 1800," by Dr. Caulfield.

ROBERT DAY, Jun.

3, Sidney Place, Cork.



CATHEDRALS.

When was the last foundation-stone of a New Cathedral of the Established Church laid in England? St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt after the fire of London, so its foundation does not come under the same category with others. Manchester Cathedral was not built for a Cathedral, nor were the others, I think, of the new dioceses formed since the Reformation. Were any of our mediæval Cathedrals commenced in the fifteenth or fourteenth centuries? If not, then Salisbury must be one of the latest of our Cathedrals as to date of actual foundation.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.



PALM SUNDAY CUSTOM.

In some parishes in the West Riding of Yorkshire there is a custom for the children to go on Palm Sunday to a particular well in the neighbourhood and there fill bottles with water, which they afterwards drink, sweetened with sugarcandy, or flavoured with Spanish juice. The well to which the children thus resort, is, in three instances with which I am acquainted, known by the name of "Sennaca Well." This identity of name seems to point to some common origin and reason for the custom, of which, together with the meaning or derivation of the name "Sennaca," I shall be glad if any of your readers can furnish an explanation. Can "Sennaca" be a corruption of "Sancta Aqua," and is this custom a survival from pagan times? or is "Sennaca" the garbled name of some saint, to whom the wells in question were once dedicated? I am not sure of the spelling of the word, but it is pronounced like the name of the Roman philosopher.

F. C. THIRLWALL.

169, Gloucester Road, N.W.



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

May not the "immense foundations slightly to the east of the north transept" of Worcester Cathedral,

referred to on page 133, be those of the old church of St. Michael, in Bedwardine, which stood in the cathedral yard, close to the walls of the cathedral, and which, unfortunately, was demolished about forty years ago? The idea seems to have been that the old church was ruinous, and consequently dangerous; but, when the work of demolition was begun, great exertions were necessary in order to destroy the building, the materials, the mortar especially, being excellent. The walls, so far as my memory serves me, were of immense thickness.

The church had no architectural beauty, exteriorly, at least, its interest lying in its presumed high antiquity.

E. C. GREENYER.



Answer to Correspondent.

L. SHARPE.—The cast marked "2" is a Roman *denarius* of the *Coelia* family; date, a little before the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar. It has *obv.* the head of Rome, in winged helmet; *rev.* Victory driving in a *biga* (two-horse chariot); below the horses is the word *CALD*, the name of the person striking the coin—*Coelius Caldus*. A common coin. The cast marked "1" is a *denarius* of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 117 to 138. *Obv.* laureate bust of Hadrian to right; legend—*IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AVG. GER. DAC. REV.* Fortune seated, the words *FORT. RED.* below; and the legend around—*PARTHIC. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.* A rather scarce coin.



Books Received.

Essays and Criticisms. By T. G. Wainewright. Edited by W. C. Hazlitt. (Reeves & Turner.)—Marriage Registers from St. Mary's, Whittlesey. (J. Coleman, Tottenham.)—Restoration of St. Sepulchre's, London. By A. Billing. (Messrs. Collingridge.)—Artistic Conservatories. By E. W. Godwin and M. B. Adams. (Batsford, High Holborn.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. (Burns & Oates.)—Palmer's Index to the Times, last vol. for 1873, and the third for 1879. (Samuel Palmer, South Hackney.)—Personal and Professional Recollections. By Sir Gilbert Scott. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Catalogue of the English Dialect Library. (Manchester: C. Sever.)—Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society. Vol. II., pl. I.—Manufacturing Arts in Ancient Times. By James Napier, F.R.S.E. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Heath, near Halifax. By Thomas Cox, M.A. (Halifax: F. King.)—Titles of Honour. By E. Solly, F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)—Notes on Early Social Grades in England. By J. Boulton. (Liverpool: T. Brakell.)



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WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Franck's Northern Memories, 1694 (47).

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

17th Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull, Seventeenth Century Tokens. Apply—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, No. 8. Best price given (54).

Burke's Extinct Peerages. Any Edition. J., '9, Bucklersbury, E.C.

An Engraving of the Royal Palace at Eltham, said, in Lyson's Environs of London, to have been published by Stent in 1649 (48).

The Harbours of England. Illustrated by Turner, text by Ruskin. Imp. 4to. Gambart. Report price and condition to W. E. Morden, 34, Catlin Street, Rotherhithe.

Vols. I. and II., Second Edition of John Barron's Naval History of Great Britain, 1776. H. W. Bush, 24, Lonsdale Square, N.

Newbigging's Rosendale, Sleight's Leek, Beesley's Banbury, Aiken's Manchester and other local histories, for cash. H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Smith's British Diatomaceæ, 2 vols. Report price and condition to H. J. Roper, 5, Lausanne Road, Peckham, S.E.

Thomas Little's Poems (56).

Crabbe's Inebriety, 8vo, 1775 (Ipswich).—Candidate, 4to.—The Library, 4to, 1781.—The Village, 4to, 1783.—The Newspaper, 4to, 1785 (57).

Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Part I., 1812, Dr. Syntax's 1st Tour, 1812—2nd Tour, 1820—3rd Tour, 1821. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., 12mo, 1766 (58).

Wordsworth's An Evening Walk, 4to, 1793. Lyric Ballads, 12mo, 1798.—Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.—River Duddon, 8vo, 1820.—Ecclesiastical Sketches, 12mo, 1822 (59).

Ruskin's Selections (61).

Waller's Poems, printed by T.W. for Humphrey Mosely, 1645.—Hood's Comic Annual, 1833-35-37-39.—Hood's Own, 1838-39, 8vo.—Whimsicalities, 1843-44 (60).

Second-hand Booksellers Catalogues.—Manager.

Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. iv.—Part 2, Longman's Edition, Pickering's Diamond Greek Testament.—W. E. Morden, 34, Catlin Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.

Thomson's Season's, Illustrated by Bewick, 1805 (61).

FOR SALE.

Franks. Several thousands; Peers and Commoners; many duplicates. To be sold together.—E. W., 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

Boydell's Thames, Smith's Westminster, Coates's Reading, Allen's Surrey and Sussex, Brand's Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hutchinson's Northumberland, and several others. H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

Forms of Prayer. About 70; 50 detached, rest in two bound volumes with other pamphlets. Most in very good condition, 16 of last century. Could be sent for inspection. 3/ 3s. Much under cost (51).

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Back vols. of The Gentleman's Magazine. Clean and perfect. Send stamp for list to W. E. Morden, 34, Catlin Street, Rotherhithe.

Mackenzie's History and Genealogies of the Mackenzies. Demy 4to, toned paper. Two guineas. Only 75 copies printed. Ditto, demy 8vo. 25s.—The Prophecies of the Brahan Seer. Large paper, demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. Only 75 copies printed (50).

The Lives of John Leland, Thomas Hearne, and Anthony a Wood, portraits and engravings. 2 vols. Oxford, 1772. 8s. 6d.—Churton's Life of Dean Nowell. Portraits, plates, &c. Oxford, 1809. 6s.—Anecdotes of Bowyer. 4to. 12s. 6d.—Hales's Analysis of Chronology, &c. 4 vols. 1830. 12s. 6d. (49).

The Genealogist up to January last. At half price (53).

First editions of Poems by Alfred Tennyson, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1872. List sent. Want offers for the lot. C. J. Caswell, Horncastle.

Offers requested for Works of Hogarth. Restored by Heath, explanations by Nicholls. Half-bound red morocco, perfect condition. Address—W., 120, Highgate Road, N.

Carter's Drawings of Cathedrals, Exeter, Gloucester, Durham, S. Albans, Bath, Westminster. 1795 to 1819. 96 plates atlas folio; fair condition; half russia, binding broken. A complete set of these splendid plates is very rare. They are highly prized by antiquaries. 5/ 5s. (55).

Shadows of the Clouds, by Zeta, 1847.—Primitiæ, Essays and Poems on Various Subjects, by Connop Thirlwall, eleven years of age, Preface by his Father. Portrait. 1809.—Hierologus. J. M. Neale. 2 vols. 1846.—Guicciardini's Maxims. 1845.—J. R. Ronald, 1A, Silver Street, Notting Hill.

Arms. Pair Dyak Shields, from Borneo. Length four feet. Fine condition for Museum. Also Kris or dagger of Rajah Machus Prow, Lalangue pirate. Price 2/ 2s.—Address, H. Allingham, Ballyshannon, Ireland.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1880.

Miracle Plays in Cornwall.

By the REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

THE Passion-play at Ober-Ammergau has brought forward before the memory of the European public a class of representations which held an important part in the religious and intellectual life of the Middle Ages, but which in our younger days we were taught to regard as quite extinct. If so much interest is taken in foreign "Passion-plays," surely those of our own island ought to be of importance to English antiquaries, and indeed, to all educated Englishmen.

In no part of England did the Passion-play, or the Miracle-play, exercise so important an influence on the social and religious life of the people as in Cornwall. That influence extended beyond the Middle Ages, and the MS. of Jordan's "Creaçon" bears the date of 1611, and Carew speaks of these dramas as still existing in his days, *i.e.*, under Elizabeth. Their literary importance and influence may be best measured by the fact that some four-fifths of the literature of the extinct Cornish language consists in Miracle-plays, a statement which, perhaps, can hardly be made of any other European language. The songs of love and war, so common to the other Celtic nations, if they ever existed, are now extinct, with one exception, and that a most unworthy example. The national epic, "Mount Calvary," is a purely religious composition, of no great literary merits, but touching, from the sublimity of the subject and the simple pathos of its treatment. Beside this, all that we have of the meagre literature of the old Celtic population of Cornubia is a simple Folk-lore tale (of possible modern composition), a few proverbs, a vocabulary, and a few small unpublished MSS. The mass of

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the literature is dramatic; a curious fact, and, I think, unparalleled in the history of European literature.

Most of the minor literatures of Europe are composed of songs. I would instance the Servian, the Ruthenian, and, I think I may add, the Gaelic. Of the old Prussian, I believe only a Catechism remains—a dry relic of a dead tongue. Newspapers and local magazines, however, are in the present day wonderfully swelling the quantity, if not the quality, of the relics which will be handed down to posterity of the waning languages of Europe. Cornish never had a newspaper nor a magazine. The movement for newspapers and magazines, in declining languages, did not shine forth till nearly a century after Cornish was practically obsolete. A few enthusiasts seem to have tried to correspond in it, in the last century; but a periodical literature it never knew. Its ballads, if they ever existed, have never been put to paper. The "Three Men's Songs" linger in tradition, in the modern "Cornish Dialogue," but that also is of a semi-dramatic form. Indeed, almost the only compositions which the Cornish people seem to have thought worth writing down, or of which we have relics existing, were dramatic. Perhaps a careful search over Welsh (or supposed Welsh) MSS. in our great libraries may yet unbury some more relics of old Cornish, just as the very interesting drama of the "Beunans Meriasek" was discovered, in 1869, among the Hengwrt MSS., by Mr. Wynne. I can by no means believe that all the relics of written Cornish are exhausted, nor that the analysis of the language has been finally completed by Mr. Williams' valuable "Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum."

The fact that the relics of Cornish literature now extant mainly consist of dramatic poetry is the more striking from the fact that nowhere in England, or in Europe, perhaps, I may add, until the last two or three years, was the modern drama less patronised or encouraged than in Cornwall. This seeming revulsion of popular feeling is more apparent than real. The modern Cornish people, until very lately (for there is a change going on in this point at present), objected to the modern secular drama from religious, or rather Methodist, scruples; the ancient drama was almost purely religious, and under the direct

R

patronage of the Church in Mediæval times. The very same feeling which repels the modern Cornishman from the "playhouse" attracted his ancestors to the *Plân-au-guare*, or amphitheatre, where the Miracle-plays were performed.

The absence of war-songs is to be accounted for by the simple fact that the mediæval Cornishman, except in the century when Cornwall earned its Royal sobriquet of "the back door to rebellion"—*i.e.*, from the period of Edward IV., and the revolt of John de Vere, down to the religious insurrection of 1549—were never a warlike people. Even in those rebellions which gave so much trouble to the English Government they showed only how much annoyance, in the mediæval or Tudor epoch, an armed crowd, excited by a simultaneous desire to rise against authority, could give to their rulers. I need hardly remind the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* that those were not the days of standing armies, or of arms of precision, when a host of armed "tinnerns" would be as nothing before a battalion of regular infantry and a battery of artillery. A rising of a few thousand peasants was a serious matter, especially if they were well led and fairly armed. European history in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is full of cases to the point. There may have been war-songs of the Cornish miners, but, if they existed, they have now disappeared, and were probably never put to paper. But I do not see any strong evidence that such songs ever existed. The war-songs of the mountaineers of the Highlands of Scotland, or of the hills of Servia or Montenegro, spring from a warlike race, to whom war and the chase were the main employments of a large section of the male population. The business of Cornishmen, even in the most turbulent days of the county, was either mining, agriculture, or fishing. War was not their common avocation, though, when roused by real or fancied wrongs, with Celtic impulsiveness they followed their leaders to the battle field. Even in a remoter epoch, when the Cornu-Britons fought with the West Saxons, I see no reason to assume that they had war-songs. Possibly we have no vestige of these war-songs of the Cornish people for the simple reason that they never existed, and not merely that they

were never committed to paper, or that the MSS. containing them have been destroyed.

Why, then, should they have had dramatic poetry? This springs naturally from the habits of the people. Miners are a gregarious race of men. A rich lode must, in any age (archæological remains show that this was the case at a very early period), have attracted numbers of men and their families into close contact with one another. The discovery of a new mine probably drew a whole clan to the spot. In their actual work miners are thrown into close contact with their fellow-men. The surface which the metal covers is often small, the work is hard, the labourers must be numerous, and must have been more so in the rude mediæval mines, when our modern labour-saving appliances were unknown. The hours of work are not long in modern times, and probably never were, for the miners' labour is severe, and relays of men, or "cores" as they are called, are required. Thus, though he lives in the country, or even on the desolate moor, the miner is half a townsman. He must always—when not a slave or a criminal condemned to the mines—have been allowed more leisure than the agricultural labourer. The question of amusement after hard, but not mentally-exhausting toil, must have presented itself to him and his directors, the mediæval "parsons." In modern times "tea-meetings" and revivals, and various games occupy the miners' leisure—not unfrequently a village band, or getting up recitations and penny readings. The village band was possibly, in a rude fashion, a mediæval institution, and we see it referred to frequently in the stage directions of the Cornish dramas.

But what can people do who are not musical, or are not wanted in the band, are not literary (certainly the mediæval Cornish miner was even less so than his modern descendant), and yet have plenty of leisure which they cannot occupy? Our West-end drawing-rooms politely reply—in an elegant and civilised manner, in exactly the same way as the mediæval Cornish "parson" and Cornish miner did some 400 or 500 years ago—"by getting up theatricals." Human nature, in its most civilised and its barbaric forms, has still something akin.

The first thing to be considered was the

subject. The spirit of the Middle Ages and the spirit of the Cornish people (ever religious in the emotional side of religion), pointed to a religious topic. Untrammelled by prejudice they naturally turned to the sublimest of all topics—the Divine Story of Holy Writ, varied sometimes by mediæval legends and traditions, or to the traditional records of their own country, as we see in the “Beunans Meriasek.” The plays were almost to a certainty written by clerics. Internal evidence seems to point to Glasney College, the monastic house at Penryn, as the dramatic college of the period, whence some of them issued. The actors were not difficult to find. The Cornu-Briton has, by nature, many of the essentials of a good dramatic performer. Much vivacity and sensitiveness—a power of depicting passion, real or assumed; quick perception; retentive memory. Possibly many a Cornish village could even now-a-days produce the elements of a very fair *corps dramatique*, who could, with a little instruction, act tolerably, and with good taste. Real dramatic talent is not uncommon among the peasantry. In modern times it finds its expression in recitations, penny readings, local preachings; in the Middle Ages it found its natural expression in the drama.

The construction of a theatre was no difficult matter. The miner is a ready man with pick and shovel, and ground near the village was not dear. To throw up a circular bank, like a Roman amphitheatre, was no great undertaking for the leisure hours of a large body of hardy “tinnerns,” even though it should be so firmly built as to last for centuries, like those at S. Just or Perran Plân-augares. Possibly the tradition of the Roman amphitheatre gave the idea of the form—perhaps it was a mere accident. I am inclined to the former view, as a perfect circle is not the most convenient form for a dramatic representation, though it might be for a gladiatorial combat or the games of the arena.

The scenery and dresses were probably of the most primitive description. To each drama was appended a diagram for the arrangement of the actors, the exact meaning of which is not easy to divine at the present day. Horses were brought on the stage, which must, therefore, have been something

like the circus entertainment of modern times.

As to the plays themselves, which are now extant, and which have been edited and translated for the public by Messrs. Norris and Stokes, it is difficult rightly to estimate their literary merits. I confess that, for myself, neither with regard to the Scriptural dramas which have been long known, nor the “Beunans Meriasek,” should I be inclined to concede that they are devoid of literary merit. The ordinary reader sees them under peculiarly unfavourable circumstances. Written in a dead, and, we may almost say, forgotten language; translated cautiously for philological purposes in as literal a form as practicable, they are put in a most unfair light, from a literary point of view. Supposing an Englishman, unacquainted with German, had read the great German writers only in a bald literal translation, how could he fairly estimate their many beauties? Or, to put the matter in a more familiar light, what is the estimate worth of a person unacquainted with Greek, who reads Sophocles or Euripides in a close school translation? As is said, in literal translations you often miss the most striking beauties of the originals. Even a very slight knowledge of Cornish gives me a more favourable view of their style and power than the translation would convey. Perhaps we shall never get them properly estimated until some educated Welsh student of poetry, who, by a little study having mastered the differences of the Cornish from his own language, shall give a critique of these ancient writings in a dead Celtic tongue, from a literary, and not a purely philological or antiquarian, standpoint. The work is well worth the labour of an intelligent Celtic scholar capable of undertaking it. A poetical retranslation, in verse, of the more striking passages, is highly desirable. It is a pity that the literature of an ancient and extinct European language should be needlessly depreciated for want of a scholar capable of approaching it with a poetic spirit.

Taking the few relics we have of the old Cornish dramas, the most striking is the recently-discovered “Beunans Meriasek,” on which I may refer my readers in a Paper recently published by the British Archæo-

logical Association. It is a striking drama, and, being on a local subject, is of more than mere philological interest. There are many passages in it of, I should say, true eloquence, and the plot is not without artistic skill. It seems to me, however, that it is an amalgamation of two distinct dramas—the “Life of S. Meriasek,” of Camborne, and the “Legend of Constantine.” The two plots have nothing really to do with each other; are heterogeneous in chronology, in design, and even in structure. The “Legend of Constantine” has in it a good deal of rough comedy, quite dissimilar from the grave, though not necessarily tragic, character of the “Life of S. Meriasek.” The two are found in the same MS., indeed, and may have been even performed together, but they strike me as originally distinct.

The only other play not of a strictly Scriptural character (which, therefore, is open to fair criticism in an essay like this) is the “Death of Pilate,” which, also, we find bound up in the drama, or rather dramas, of the “Resurrection” and “Ascension,” with which it manifestly has nothing to do. Its heading shows it is not really a part of the Resurrection play, for it has this Latin heading, “Hic ludit Tiberius Cæsar et incipit morte Pilati et dicit Tiberius Cæsar.” The Latin is rather defective. Tiberius is represented as sick, and sends to our Lord to be healed. S. Veronica tells the story of the Crucifixion, and heals the emperor miraculously. Indignant, as mediæval tradition relates that he was, at the story, he sends for Pilate, who is brought as a prisoner before him. Here an unexpected scene occurs. Tiberius greets Pilate in a most affectionate manner:—

A Pylat welcome os fest
Rak me a'th car deo yn test
Pan yth welaf.

“O Pilate, thou art most welcome” (the English word adopted), “for I love thee, God witnessing, when I see thee.” When Pilate leaves, the emperor exclaims, with indignation, “Tiberius has been bewitched by Pilate’s wearing the cloth of our Lord.” He sends for him again and compels him, with difficulty, to strip off this garment (an occasion possibly of some dramatic sensation). Instantly Tiberius turns furiously against him once more. Pilate is condemned to im-

prisonment and torture, but eludes his tormentors by committing suicide—not by throwing himself from a cliff, as in the Swiss legend of “Pilatus,” but by stabbing himself in prison. A difficulty arises about the disposal of the body. It is twice buried, but the earth casts it up. It is then thrown into the Tiber, in a box of iron (“*Yn trok a horn, yn Tyber yn dour par down*”). But the water becomes poisoned. A traveller comes on the stage, who washes his hands, and then falls back dead. A plague bursts out. The corpse has to be dredged for, and taken up. It is then placed on a boat, and suffered to drift upon the sea. The boat strikes a rock, and, amidst a storm, the demons carry it off in triumph. A chorus of evil spirits forms the *denouement* of a scene which must have united the horrible with the grotesque. There is a quaint power and dramatic interest in many parts of the drama.

Such is the only Cornish play, beside the “Beunans Meriasek,” not on a Scriptural subject. Perhaps, on a future occasion, I may have an opportunity of saying a few words on the old Cornish Passion-play.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.



Old St. Paul's.

(The substance of a Lecture delivered by Edmund B. Ferrey, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., before the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.)

PART I.

THE subject of Old St. Paul's may perhaps be considered rather trite, as the able work by the late Mr. William Longman, “The Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul in London” enters into it most fully, and other writers have essayed the theme. But I feel that the subject is appropriate for a lecture delivered before this Society, holding its meetings scarcely a stone's throw from the site of the past and present great Cathedrals.

The principal authorities on the history of Old St. Paul's are Stow and Dugdale. As to illustrations, Mr. Crace's most interesting collection of Old London views (lately purchased by the British Museum) gives several

engravings much earlier than those by Hollar. There is, for example, one of the time of Edward VI., and another executed about the middle of the sixteenth century by Van de Wyngarde. They all vary to an extraordinary degree, and must be inaccurate to some extent, as in many of the views the nave and choir are shown with a far less number of bays than we know they possessed, and so the proportions of the building cannot be true. The Pepysian collection, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, has a variety of views of Old St. Paul's in the first half of the seventeenth century. Then at All Souls' College, Oxford, are some geometrical drawings, by Inigo Jones, of parts of the mediæval cathedral, and also, as is well-known, the geometrical drawings of the same by Wren. These differ more or less. There are also many and puzzling discrepancies in Hollar's plates; but notwithstanding this, we ought to look on Hollar as the avant-courier of Carter and Britton; for without him we should have fared ill as regards the representation of the architecture of the seventeenth century.

The views by Hollar may be seen in Dugdale's book. In the *Saturday Review*, a few years since, a writer well remarked—"The artists of Hollar's days were unable or unwilling to master or reproduce the details of Mediæval Architecture; and consequently his plates, judged by the modern standard, are audacious examples of pictorial inaccuracy. Still they are particular enough to give his clue to the architect who should set to work to re-create Old St. Paul's by modern lights." The same writer proceeded to speak of my "unravelling" Old St. Paul's, a happy term for the complicated process. Again, Mr. Charles Eastlake, in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1873, remarks, "Even those parts which had been allowed to remain in their original condition were drawn with an ignorant hand. If we take, for instance, the interior view of the choir, and examine the cusplings of the triforium arcades, or the tracery of the east window, we shall see at a glance that Hollar could have understood neither the one nor the other."

The history of a building is inseparably connected with its architecture. Professor Willis has admirably shown how the two are to be read and studied together. I will

therefore briefly glance across the history of Old St. Paul's, drawing a parallel here and there between it and other buildings of like character.

During the time of Bishop Mellitus, A.D. 603, the first Cathedral was built by Æthelbert, King of Kent, on the site of a Temple of Diana. This was destroyed in William the Conqueror's reign, though there may have been more than one Saxon structure, as such were easily damaged. In 1083 Bishop Maurice began, in Dugdale's words, "the foundations of a most magnificent pile—namely, all the body of the Church with the north and south cross aisles. So stately and beautiful was it that it was worthily numbered among the most famous buildings, the vault or undercroft being of such extent, and the upper structure so large, that it was sufficient to contain a vast number of people."

The nave of Old St. Paul's was somewhat like the grand Norman naves now existing at Ely, Peterborough, and Norwich, where the triforium is almost as wide as the nave arches under it, as we commonly find in early buildings in England. But on the Continent, after the Romanesque period, the triforium never became a leading feature. I have little doubt the plan then consisted of nave and aisles, transepts, a short constructional choir with apse—the choir proper being principally under the tower—and a presbytery and sanctuary east of the same. There was also most probably a flat ceiling, as at Peterborough Cathedral originally, and still at Waltham Abbey.

The succeeding Bishop, Richard de Belmeis (about A.D. 1100), is said to have spent on the fabric much out of his private means, but Dugdale does not particularise what portion of the work he executed. The vaulting to the nave was probably of wood, and carried out at a later date (*i.e.* about 1256), when the flying buttresses were added, and the clerestory windows renewed, as shown in a painting of the time of James I., in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

In 1135, the first year of King Stephen's reign, the Cathedral was greatly damaged by fire.

In 1221 Dugdale says, "I now return to the fabric, but principally the east part, the

body of the church with the cross aisles being perfected long before, as is evident from the undercroft whereon it stood." In this year the Early English steeple seems to have been finished. The Norman transepts, however, were not entirely pulled down, but cased, though not so completely as at Winchester Cathedral, where the Perpendicular arches encompass the Norman of the nave. The spire, according to Wren's calculation, was fifty feet higher than that at Salisbury. Stow and Dugdale make it out even higher still. The table of the principal dimensions of the Cathedral, said by Dugdale to have been inscribed on a tablet hung up the church in 1312, do not seem accurate, as I shall show further on.

A great rise of twelve steps led up to the choir, and six steps further eastward led up into the processional path. These were necessitated, no doubt, by the existence of the Norman crypt, which probably was never destroyed, though the building above it was rebuilt in the thirteenth century.

In 1240 the choir was completed, Roger Niger being Bishop. His name, as also that of Bishop Maurice, ought to be identified with the Cathedral of which they were so great benefactors. But one does not find that either of these good prelates are spoken of as actual *architects*, like William of Wykeham.

The stalls were probably commenced soon after 1236. In 1256 the church was enlarged by the whole length of St. Faith's Church, which consisted of eight bays. The latter formerly stood above ground. Its *undercroft* became the new St. Faith's Church. Dugdale gives no date for the latter; but, judging from the views of the architecture, I should imagine it to have been thirteenth century work, of a rather earlier period than the choir.

St. Faith's was a parish church, distinct from the Cathedral, with separate entrances. The Jesus Chapel was a Guild* chapel screened off at the east end, occupying four bays, but of the same design as the rest of the undercroft. The plan was not unusual, a line of piers running down the centre; and the perspective peeps through must have been very charming. About the year 1283 there were in it numerous pictures, images, exquisite shrines,

* This Guild was dissolved in 1551, and the Chapel laid open to the Church.

and a chancel screen with the Holy Rood and its appropriate figures (surmounted probably by a small organ), besides ornate chantry chapels and elaborate tombs. The shrine of St. Erkenwald, a Saxon Bishop, behind the high altar was very beautiful; it is represented by Hollar. This prelate was looked upon almost as a second patron saint, and his anniversary was celebrated by solemn processions and services. Miracles were reported to have been worked at his shrine. In the year 1312, according to Dugdale's glowing description, the cathedral must have been magnificent with "glorious jewels, massy plate, rare and costly MSS., sumptuous shrines, rich vestments, magnificent suits of hangings and other ornaments,"—some of which, by-the-way, ultimately found their way to some Spanish Cathedrals. But in respect of royal tombs, except those of the Saxon kings, Old St. Paul's could not have borne comparison with Westminster Abbey.

In 1332 the foundations of the Chapter-house were probably commenced, as the architectural evidence shows that the actual structure must be dated some forty years later. The Chapter-house was only forty feet in span, and therefore smaller than those at Westminster Abbey and Lincoln, which are nearly sixty feet in diameter. Beneath the Chapter-house was an undercroft with four isolated piers, vaulted probably in a way very similar to the undercroft of the Chapter-house, in Wells Cathedral. The cloisters were double-storied, with a cross walk from east to west, leading from the Chapter-house to the south transept. The two-storied cloister was a rarity, though the remains of that at St. Stephen's, Westminster, are still to be seen according to Mr. G. H. Birch. According to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, there were formerly two-storied cloisters at Belvoir Priory, Leicestershire, an early building; and abroad I could instance the two-storied cloisters attached to Burgos Cathedral, Spain, which I have seen and admired, the upper one richly decorated, the lower plain and now neglected. From the architectural treatment of the upper cloister at Old St. Paul's I should imagine it was glazed, as was not uncommon with the later cloister walks. The position of the Chapter-house in the centre of the cloisters was, I believe, unique, but it

did not stand on such a site as could be deemed pleasing. The excavations recently made under Mr. Penrose's direction have laid bare many of the interesting remains on this spot.

In 1444 the lead-covered spire was struck by lightning, and also injured by fire. In the reign of Edward VI., to quote Dean Milman's eloquent words, appeared the Edict of the Council :

which commanded the destruction of images in churches, forbade processions, and ordained the discontinuance of all customs held to be superstitious. The images were pulled down—next, by one remorseless and sweeping act all obits and chantries were swept away. . . . All the private masses died away in silence, the names of the founders disappeared from the walls. The chapels and shrines remained mute and unfrequented, and the souls of the provident and munificent founders were left to the unpropitiated justice, as it was thought by many, or unbought mercy of the Great Judge. Whether any soul fared the worse our colder age may doubt, but it was doubtless a galling wound to the kindred and friends of these men.

It was then that the spoliation of the immense treasures of St. Paul's took place. It is rather remarkable that the great and long-prevailing period of the Perpendicular style was scarcely represented in this Cathedral except in tombs. In 1561 the spire was totally destroyed, as also were the roofs. The latter were restored, and their pitch probably heightened about this time. Nothing was done to the spire, though some futile attempts were made to raise funds for its reconstruction.

In 1633 was built Inigo Jones's celebrated portico, intended to be the first instalment of an entirely new church.

In Charles II.'s reign, Wren was consulted about the repairs of the dilapidated fabric. His ideas upon the subject are exhibited in his drawings preserved in the Library of All Saints' College, Oxford. Dugdale does not say whether the Italianizing of the nave and transepts was effected by Inigo Jones or by Wren ; but fortunately the Gothic character of the choir was not touched by either the one or the other. About 1642 St. Paul's Cross was pulled down. In the reign of Charles II. every one knows how the cathedral was desecrated. From 1663 to 1666 extensive repairs by Wren were made in its fabric. After the great fire sundry attempts at its re-

storation were made, but these were abandoned eventually. In 1675 the new cathedral was really begun, much time having been spent in the intervening years in considering various alternative designs.

Old St. Paul's, like Westminster Abbey, Wells, and St. David's, had the great advantage of a number of interesting subsidiary buildings grouped around it.

The bell-tower at the east end of the churchyard is first mentioned in Henry I.'s reign, but the exact date of its erection is not stated by any of the authorities. It possessed a lead-covered spire, and four immense bells. Such detached campaniles were not unusual in mediæval times—one attached to Chichester Cathedral still exists, and that at Salisbury was pulled down about a century ago. There were many advantages in the position of such towers, and they must have added much to the picturesqueness of the surroundings of the cathedral, while they left the central tower free to form that beautiful and effective feature of a lantern.

"Paul's Cross" is first mentioned in 1259, but it probably existed before that date. The sermons delivered from it, as we all know, were celebrated in history. There are in England very few ancient examples of external pulpits attached to churches, though there is one in the corner of the west entrance court at Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, and a modern example has been recently added to the new parish church at Whitechapel.

The charnel was a chapel on the north side of the churchyard, and over a vault, as was very usual in the Middle Ages. The Chapel of Canon Walter Sherrington, Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster, was commenced in the reign of Henry VI. It was pulled down under Edward VI. at the dissolution of the chantries. It was placed near the north door of the Cathedral.

Pardon-Church-Haugh, on the north side of St. Paul's, was a chapel surrounded by a large and handsome cloister, where, says Dugdale, "many eminent persons were buried, whose monuments, in number and curious workmanship, passed all others that were in the Cathedral itself." This cloister was, no doubt, in principle, much like that of the Campo Santa at Pisa ; and it will be recollected that the erection of a similar structure has

been proposed by Dean Stanley in proximity to Westminster Abbey. The Dance of Death was portrayed on the walls, that curious and not unusual mediæval representation, where the Angel of Death attacks persons of all ages and sexes, in every state of life, and under every possible condition.

Over the east wall of this cloister (as at Wells and other Cathedral cloisters still existing) was a fine library, also built by Sherrington.

Not one of these buildings which I have described remained in Hollar's time, except the Chapter-house and Cloisters and Paul's Cross. Consequently no illustrations of them are known to exist.

St. Gregory's Church, which stood on the south side of the Cathedral towards the west end of the nave, was of early foundation, but was afterwards rebuilt. It was in immediate contiguity with St. Paul's, and there are many other instances of parish churches closely attached to cathedrals. This structure was pulled down in 1645, being thought a blemish to the Cathedral.

Old St. Paul's was surrounded by a wall, built in the time of Henry I., with six gate-houses in it. The Bishop's Palace stood at the north-west corner of the churchyard.

(To be continued.)



Ceiling of the Library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk.

BLICKLING HALL, near Aylsham, is one of the most interesting examples of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period to be met with in Norfolk. It is a large quadrangular edifice, with two open courts in the centre, and a square turret at each angle of the building, surmounted by a vane. The mansion contains numerous family portraits; there are also statues of Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth, and some fine specimens of ancient tapestry adorn the walls. But the great glory of the place is its library of upwards of 10,000 volumes. This splendid apartment is noted for its remarkable ceiling, a description

of which, by the late Rev. James Bulwer, Rector of Hunworth, Norfolk, was read before the members of the Archaeological Institution, on the occasion of their visit to the Hall in 1859; the following is its substance:—

The ceiling was executed, not as at present by stamps, but by the patula,—*i.e.*, modelled by a gentleman lying flat on his back. With the exception of the repetition of the coats of arms the compartments are all different. Shortly after the introduction of printing, the illustration of a fact or a sentiment connected with some study, person, or family, became extremely popular. This species of illustration was eagerly caught up by the Italians under the name of "Imprese" assumed by the Colonna Ursini, Frangipani, and all other great families of Italy at that time. It took also the form of emblems, &c., &c. These were proverbs, pithy sayings, or appropriate dicta, illustrated by representations—something like the Rebus of the mediæval period or the Imprese above mentioned, and illustrating not personal distinctions, but short pithy truths. These afterwards were collected and published. Every bibliomaniac knows the famous work of Alciatus, and from that old Jesuit to the Puritan Quarles. From the soft sentimental of the "Emblemata Amoris" to "Illustrations of Honours and Arms," books of emblems abound. Their disuse, alas! is to be attributed not to the want of power of illustration but to the decay of pure classic studies. No language but those of classic antiquity could adequately express in such short terse terms the apt and vivid thought it was meant to convey; and as the mastery of these tongues became the exclusive property of the learned, and not the accomplishment of every man of gentle rank, the emblems and their mottoes have fallen into disuse.

At no time, however, have they been so common as in the days of that Queen who was herself a ripe and elegant scholar, and in no form do we see them in such perfection as in the decorations of the houses of Elizabeth and her learned successor. The Blickling ceiling contains a rich collection of these emblems, and the name of Blickling conveys a multitude of associations to the architect and antiquary: were it only for the fact that its roof shelters the splendid library of Maittaire, it must be of a deep interest to every scholar.

It will be highly interesting to describe each compartment.

1. The 1st is the ordinary emblem of learning, "Doctrina" with the sun in her right hand under a shower of gold.
2. The 2nd is a hand guiding a lion by a thread, with the motto "Dies et Ingenium," suggesting that time and ingenuity will conquer the greatest difficulties.
3. The next is Cupid, his eyes bandaged, bow and quiver on the ground, carrying the Pillars of Hercules, and "Major Hercule," greater than Hercules, exemplifying the power of love over brute force.
4. The next an armed female, leading a warrior. The inscription is abbreviated, but illustrates the saying "Virtus tutissima comes." Virtue or valour is the safest companion.

5. The next is a figure half man half fish sitting on a panther with the inscription "Dolus" or craft. The merman is generally an emblem of double dealing, and the panther of craft or cruelty.

6. The next is one of the five senses, "Tactus," or Feeling.

7. The next is a heart with three arrows flying towards it, one inscribed "Ærumnæ," the 2nd "Cupidinis," the 3rd "Mortis." Over are the words "In vos hic valet." Against you this prevails: showing that all mortal hearts are obnoxious to the shafts of care, love, and death.

8. The next is more difficult of interpretation. A female holding a book in her right hand, and what appears to be a rule in the other, and the inscription is "Cuique et nemini," to all and to none. Probably it is meant to represent public justice, and the inscription is best translated in the words of the motto of one of our newspapers, "Open to all, influenced by none." Not a bad exemplification of what equity ought to be.

9. The next is Prometheus chained to a rock, a vulture gnawing his entrails, Jupiter with his thunderbolt standing by. Inscription "Divina Misericordia." Divine mercy. The myth of Prometheus points to the danger and punishment of those who venture to pry too far into things above them; hence the use of the word mercy, when the whole tale speaks rather of cruel punishment; it is mercy that we do not know many things, particularly those of futurity.

10. The next shows a pilgrim with staff and beads, his broad hat drawn over a mask, the motto is "Personam non Animum." Person and a mask. The emblem probably refers to a Latin proverb, "Personam vult quam faciem," and satirizes the outward show of religion, where the heart has no concern in anything holy.

11. The next is the emblem of taste, "Gustus," illustrated by a female figure holding a cup; her lap is full of fruits, and behind is a lion with his paw on the skull of some animal.

12. The next is a trophy of agricultural implements, "Adhuc mea messis in herbâ est." At present my harvest is in the blade. The Scotch proverb, "I bide my time."

13. The next "Amicitie Effigies." The image of friendship. From the head issue "Hiems, Æstas," summer and winter. From the bosom, "Procul, prope," far and near. Round the skirt of the dress, "Mors, Vita," death and life. The features of a fervent friendship.

14. The next is not so intelligible. An imperial crown between two obelisks, round each of which a serpent is entwined; these seem to be darting at the crown. The motto "Regum majestatem non imminuendam," probably meaning that the majesty of sovereigns is not to be injured in the least by the venom of envious slanderers.

15. The next motto is wanting.

16. The next a female smelling a flower; behind a hound hunting by the scent. The motto "Odor," smelling.

17. The next, the myth of Vulcan cleaving the head of Jupiter, and Minerva springing forth. Motto, "Omnis a Deo sapientia." All wisdom is from God.

18. The next, a book borne by a pair of wings.

The motto, "Vindicta Divina," Divine vengeance, alluding probably to the flying roll of Ezekiel.

19. The next, the sun with two torches held up to it. Motto, "Eo magis caligat." The darker it becomes by it.

20. The next is a fox seizing a fowl. Motto, "Innocentia injuriis maxime obnoxia." Innocence is the most liable to injuries.

21. Then another of the senses, a female by the side of a man playing the lute; she is holding the music book; behind is a man playing on some instrument, and a stag attentively listening. This is intended to represent an old popular idea, that deer might be attracted by musical sounds, and thus ensnared or slain. The motto, "Auditus," hearing.

22. The next illustrates a popular idea: it is a rhinoceros with the motto "Non invicta Rego." I reign not unconquerable. The notion was that the rhinoceros conquered all beasts, even the elephant; that it destroyed this animal by running under it, and ripping up its body with the formidable horn on its nose, but that the fall of the dying elephant crushed the rhinoceros in its triumph, and they both perished together.

23. The next is a crown on a stem of wormwood, motto "Tyranni morbus suspicio." The disease of a tyrant is suspicion. On each side are the letters H. and E. or C. Does this allude to Henry VIII.?

24. The next bears the motto "Pulchritudo Femina," female beauty. Emblem, a female with a mirror in one hand, and a dart in the other, sitting on a basilisk, a fabulous animal, supposed to have the power of destroying by merely looking at its victim.

25. The next shows two ships at sea, one dismasted by a tempest; in front is a crowned figure sacrificing, with the motto "Deus ultimum refugium." God is the last refuge. It needs no explanation.

26. The last is a female figure holding a mirror, on one side a man shooting at a bird with a cross bow. "Visus" or sight.

Mr. Bulwer closes the lecture from which we have condensed the foregoing description by saying:—"I have now endeavoured to explain these very curious and interesting emblems, and I fully hold that they show the feeling and education of our forefathers, and give a double charm to the rich and elaborate architecture of the period, and especially to the magnificent gallery of Blickling Hall."



Marlowe's Women.

THAT wonderful, genius-stirring time, the days of "Good Queen Bess," when the mind of man shook off the swaddling clothes of childhood in which it had long been wrapt, and joyously carolled forth its full delight, pro-

duced few mightier souls than that of Christopher Marlowe. But the depths of his genius were gloomy. Upon the emotions of his grand, but passionate and untutored mind, no humanising spirit had breathed. The ideal, with him, was fierce and terrible. His was a genius which fed relentlessly upon itself. There was none of the stately superhuman tragic grandeur, or the lovable, frolicsome life of Shakspeare; neither was there the quaint, sceptical, quidnunc style of Ben Jonson about the creations of his fancy. *Tamburlaine*, *Dr. Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta*, *The Massacre at Paris*, and *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, are majestic, but not human. The miserable vices of men are too often magnified until their grim gigantic shadows command our awe rather than our detestation. About the passion of the characters of his plays and poems there is a cold, bloodthirsty frenzy; and about their love a merely animal warmth which tells pathetically of the barren heart of their creator, untouched by domestic joys, unhallowed by domestic sorrows.

In that beautiful lyric "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love," he reveals the void of his great heart, the longing after real, pure human love.

Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That vallies, groves, hills, and fieldes,
Woods or steepie mountain yeeldes.

* * * * *

And I will make thee beds of roses,
And a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers and a kirtle,
Embroydered all with leaves of mirtle.

A gowne made of the finest wooll,
Which from our pretty lambes we pull;
Fayre lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.

There is a natural tenderness in that. But if "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" be his—as, judging by internal evidence, I should deem it to be,—the old unbelief creeps in:—

The flowers doe fade and wanton fieldes,
To wayward winter reckoning yealdes;
A honny tongue, a hart of gall,
Is fancies spring, but sorrows fall.

Thy gownes, thy shooes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies,
Soone breake, soone wither, soone forgotten,
In follie ripe, in reason rotten.

But could youth last, and love still breede,
Had joys no date, nor age no neede,
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee and be thy love.

A brief consideration of the female characters of Marlowe's plays may help to a better appreciation of the peculiarities of a genius which needed only the steady, guiding influence of the love of a good woman to have shone in that splendid Elizabethan firmament with a lustre as great as Shakspeare's. It lacked that love, and the "poet's mind" wasted itself among the "shallow wit" of low inns; and from revels with the worst of woman-kind, Marlowe would rush away to draw exaggerated pictures of women intended to be virtuous, who spoke, from without themselves, the passionate utterances of the prompter.

In the "Tragical History of Dr. Faustus" the lack of the reverence of ideal womanhood is particularly apparent. Without the Marguerite, whom Goethe placed in the wondrous structure which he built upon the old tradition, Marlowe's Faust is a mere unveiling of the baser passions of humanity, up to the grand burst of remorse and penitence at its close. The Faust of Goethe struggles against the thralldom of the Evil One when the enslaver Love grasps his heart. The Faustus of Marlowe merely asks, as part of the programme for which he had bound himself, body and soul, to the devil,—

Let me have a wife,
The fairest maid in Germany,
For I am wanton and lascivious;

and is content with the promise of Mephistopheles,—

I'll cull thee out the fairest courtesans.

The Jew of Malta is as untrue and exaggerated a character as Shylock is real but extreme. Abigail, the daughter of Barabas, is a mere puppet, moving only according to stage directions, while Jessica is as genuine a little woman as ever existed in poet's fancy or in the real world. It is so much more natural that Jessica, who mourns,

Alack, what heinous sin it is in me
To be ashamed to be my father's child!
But though I am a daughter to his blood,
I am not to his manners,

should apostrophize Lorenzo—

If thou keep promise I shall end this strife,
Become a Christian, and thy loving wife,

than that Abigail, pledged to Don Mathias, should palter and coquette with Lodowick at her father's command ; enter a nunnery as a novice, with false professions on her tongue, merely to restore her father's gold which was secreted in the house ; and then, when that relentless fiend had slain both her lovers, desire, without any period of reflection, to take the veil in what she had been accustomed to consider a mere brothel. Abigail was not worthy to be a Jew's daughter. There was in her none of the grand pride of race and sublimity of faith which make Rebecca, the daughter of Isaac of York, one of the finest of Scott's conceptions ; neither was there the woman's heart of Jessica, which found room for filial love while refusing obedience to what the pure soul knew was wrong.

"Such harmony is in immortal souls,"

Marlowe's women had no souls. His female acquaintances were onion and garlic-reeking hostesses, and painted, rank, and gaudy courtesans, so that he had no chance of realising the grandeur of the "pure, womanly."

Queen Dido, one of his happiest creations, is inconsistent, and Zenocrate, though betrothed to another, falls, without murmur and gratefully, into the position of concubine to the shepherd-conqueror Tamburlaine (the Timur of history).

Marlowe puts into the mouth of Tamburlaine the following address, in which the fire is kindled by live coals off the altar of poesy :—

Zenocrate, lovelier than the love of Jove,
Brighter than is the silver Rhodopè,
Fairer than whitest snow on Scythian hills,
A hundred Tartars shall attend on thee,
Mounted on steeds swifter than Pegasus ;
Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own,
More rich and valurous than Zenocrate's ;
With milk-white harts, upon an ivory sled,
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools,
And scale the icy mountains' lofty tops,
Which, with thy beauty, will be soon resolved.
My martial prizes, with five hundred men
Won on the fifty-headed Wolga's waves,
Shall we all offer to Zenocrate,
And then myself to fair Zenocrate—

but spoils it all by making Tamburlaine explain to one of his officers—

Women must be flattered.

Poor Marlowe judged all the world by the Doll Tearsheets, with whom he associated at the "Mermaid."

In that character of Zenocrate, notwithstanding some flashes of pathos, there is a selfishness which revolts. No pity has Zenocrate for Zabina, the Empress of the Turks, whose husband Tamburlaine has confined in a cage, but hands her over to her maid to be treated as a slave, and the maid threatens to have her whipt stark naked. And, amid scenes of horrible carnage, Zenocrate can still address her ravisher,—

Honour still wait on happy Tamburlaine.

The woful sight of Bajazet and Zabina, who have killed themselves in delirium, arouses only a secondary sort of pity in her breast ; and in her prayer to Mahomet thoughts of self creep in,—

And pardon me that was not moved with ruth,
To see them live so long in misery !

Ah, what may chance to thee, Zenocrate ?

About the only touch of real feeling is when she mourns that her own native land is being desolated by Tamburlaine, and that by his orders—

The heavenly virgins and unspotted maids,
(Whose looks might make the angry God of Arms
To break his sword, and mildly treat of love)—

have been cruelly speared to death. Yet she soon welcomes the bloody Tamburlaine.

Olympia, the captain's wife, in the second part of *Tamburlaine*, is a much finer conception. In that character Marlowe for once does justice to the virtue and heroism which belong to the female mind. We have nothing but admiration and pity for the woman, who, when her husband is slain, kills her young sons to prevent them falling into the hands of the Mongol-conqueror, and dissembles before her captor only that she may procure her own death.

Of the historical women of Marlowe's plays—Queen Isabella, the guilty consort of Edward II., and the terrible Catharine de Medici—let it suffice to say that they are splendidly conceived and executed. But they are unlovely women, revolting in their cruelty, falsehood, and hate.

No more gorgeous description of feminine beauty than that of Hero in Marlowe's wonderful poem of "Hero and Leander" exists in the English language :—

Hero the fair,
Whom young Apollo courted for her hair.

But all the wealth of poesy, all the splendour of that magnificent imagination, are devoted to the portrayal of the physical and sensual.

That life which ended at twenty-eight in a public-house brawl, might, by the influence of a good woman, have been made eternal for good. That "crown of glory" never soothed his brow, and his tragic power, which might have presented us with some of the noblest ideal women, expended itself too often in mere raving.

T. H. NORTH.

The Burghmote Horns and the Office of Horn-blower.

By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c.



THE different modes in which, in some of our oldest Corporations, the meetings of the Council, or Commonalty, were called and summoned are curious and interesting, and worth noticing for the light which they throw, not only on municipal history, but on the social habits of the people themselves, and the way in which they were governed by local powers. In some towns the meetings were called by "sound of bell," in most instances carried by the "Bellman," but in others, as at Worcester, tolled from the church belfry; but in many others by the blowing of a horn or the "sound of trumpet," and certain fines and penalties were inflicted for non-assembling when that sound was heard.

The oldest of all these various usages, there can be but little doubt, was that of the horn. In those towns where this mode was observed, a regular officer—"a Horn-blower"—was appointed to the post, and at the sound of the official horn, blown by the stentorian lungs of this important individual, "His Worship" (the Mayor) and all the aldermen, "sworn men" or "more discreet" of the inhabitants who had been chosen to act as the commonalty of the borough, were compelled at once to repair to the burghmote, there to transact the town's business, to discuss matters touching its welfare, and to inflict fines and amercements or other pains and penalties on

those of its inhabitants who had rendered themselves amenable to the laws laid down for their guidance and control.

In some towns, as in Spalding, Leicester, Lynn, Stamford, and Norwich, the common bellman, a corporation official, went through the town to call not only the corporation magistrates but the guild brethren together. Thus, in one instance in 1376, "it is ordeyned, by comoun assent, yat ye comon belleman schal gou thurghe ye cite on ye gilde day, after none, and recomandyn al ye brethere soules and systeres of ye gilde be name, and alle crystene soales; and seyn yat a masse of Requiem schal ben seyed only on ye morwen, be prime day, in memorie of ye soules and all crystene and somownyn alle ye bretheryn an systeryn, yat yey bea at ye messe at ye auter of seyn William at yat tyme of prime, vp ye peyne of thre pound of wax." And again at Leicester, where a hand-bell was used, it is recorded that "the bell was bought in the Morwenspech in the vigils of St. Mark the Evangelist, for vjd, of Richard Cook, by order of the guild, and was transferred to the hands of Adam, of Winchester, in the year in which the City of Damietta was taken by the Christians," and that it was subsequently transferred to Roger le Wruett.

At Stamford the bellman was to have "for goyng aboute the toun, jd, and brede, chese, and dryncke." In other towns, one particular bell of some specially named church was struck for the purpose. Thus, as one instance in point, at Worcester, in the time of Edward IV., it was ordained "that alle tho and everych of them, that bea or chosen of the noubre of xxiiij. and xlvij., and tho that shallen be chosen hereafter in to the same, shallen be redy for to come in ther propre persones to the counselle house of the seid cite, as often as they shallen here the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be knolled by many as divers tymes, and aft that rongen out for the same; and that faylleth vppon that warnynge, wout a reasonable cause or excuse (to be admitted by the fellowship above neamed) to forfeit and paye, that ys to sey, every persone of the xxiiij., ijs. and every persone of the xlvij., xijd.," etc. And at Stamford, in 1494, assembly guild was made "when the more Belle at Powles Chirch is knelled."

The calling together of the Mayor and Commonalty by sound of horn doubtless dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, and was in some places uninterruptedly continued until our own times. Dover, Canterbury, Ipswich, and other places still possess their curious relics of this usage; and the horns themselves are, beyond all question, among the most interesting and valuable of their corporate treasures. At Canterbury, in the reign of Henry III., "the Bailiffs were accused of having raised the Commonalty to the number of 5000, by sounding of this horn, to commit an outrage on the Abbot's property at the Abbot's Mill," and records of its use for calling meetings of the Corporation are extant as far back as 1376. In that city it was constantly used for the summoning of the Mayor and Common Councilmen to Burghmote, till 1835. The "Blower of the Burghmote Horn" was in 1673 the Common Crier, who at that time was paid 4s. a year for that special duty. This very ancient "Burghmote Horn," now found in the Guildhall of London, is of brass, and is $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $5\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter at the mouth, and one inch in diameter at its smaller end. It has two loops for slinging, but bears no inscription or ornament. The "Burghmote" for the assembling of which this horn was used, was, it may be interesting to add, held under charter of Henry III., "who grants that a Burghmote may be holden in the City once in fifteen days."

At Dover the corporate assemblies were from probably quite as early a date called together at "the order of the Mayor by the blowing of a horn throughout the town;" and here the very minutes of the proceedings were constantly headed not by the usual mode of "at a Common Hall," or otherwise, but by the words "at a Common Horne Blowing," thus, "At a *Comyne Horne Blowyng* holden at the Courte Halle of the towne and Porte of Douor, the ixth daye of the moneth of October, Annis Regnor' D'nor' Regis et Regine Philippe et Marie dei gra' v^o et vj to at the whiche appered the Marie Jurats and Comynalte of the same towne of Douer it is condicended, concluded, and agreed to be at the Comyne Assembly, and by a horne blowene by the holle Comynalt of this towne of Douor"; and again, "At a

Comyne Horne Blowyng and assemblye holden in the Courte Halle . . . at the which horne blowynge and comyn assemblye," and so on. There were fines for non-attendance at these "horn blowings;" thus, 3 Edw. VI., "Item. Received of John West for a fyne for nott comyng to the halle at the horne blowing, viijd."

Two very curious and interesting records concerning the Dover horn have been brought to light by Mr. Knocker. One of these, which I cannot do better than reprint, is especially valuable as throwing light on the mode of procedure in 1603 on the election of a mayor. It is as follows:—

"Mr. William Nethersole, Mayor, 1603-1604.—M^d that vppon Thursday beyne the eight daye of September, in the yere of th Rayne of O^r Most Gracious Sov'eigne Lord James, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Kyng, Defender of the Faith, &c., of England, ffraunce, and Ireland the first, And of Scotland the seaven and thirte, after a horne blowing early in the morning of the same day, between the hours of eight and nyne of the clock in the forenone, appeared and came into the Guildhall of the same towne. Mr. Richard Siseley, Maior (and 10) Juratts there. The coen clark then attendant on them as to his office app'layneth. And before ten of the clock in the forenone, by the greater voyce of the said Maior and Juratts then assembled were put in election for Maior this next year, the names of theym following—viz.:

Mr. Richard Siseley, Maior,	} Juratts.
Mr. Robert Bennett,	
Mr. Willyam Leon'd,	
Mr. John Bredgat,	
Mr. Willyam Nethersole.	

And the paper subscribed with their names was delivered into the hands of the said Mayor safely, and secretly by him to be kept vntil the usual hour in the afternone of the same day for election. And afterwards about one of the clock in the afternone of the same day the said Mr. Siseley, Maior, accompanied from his house, situat in St. James Strete, with the said Juratts, together with Francis Raworth, Coen Clark, and divers other coi'ers and ffreemen of the said towne, decently apparelled in their gownes, went to

the Church of St. James the Apostle, where they heard a sermon made by Mr. Vincent Huffam (from that Mr. Walter Richards, Minister of St. Maryes p'sh in the said towne refused there to preach except he might be paid. Whereas there was never any such demand, notwithstanding tyme out of mind the sermon hath been made there). And after the said sermon ended at St. James parish aforesaid, the said Maior accompanied as aforesaid went vnto the said parish church of St. Maryes, having the brasen horne, the seal of office of Maioralty, and other mynuments of the said towne, carryed before them by the officers—vizt., firstly, Mr. Mayor, his Serjeant, and the sub-bayley, going together bareheaded, carrying their maces vp-right in their hands. And after them the Towne Sergeant bareheaded, carrying the brasen horne, seale of office of Maioralty, and the keys of towne boxe. And after p'clamacion made in the said Church of St. Maryes, that all p'sons should depart except ffreemen of the said towne vppon payne of losing their upper garment, and further to be punished by imprisonment for their contempts, and after certen speeches vsed by the said Maior, tendinge that those freemen being called and assembled together should in quiett and peaceably manner p'cred to an election of another Maior for the year following, which speeches ended, the said Mr. Siseley, Maior, deliv'ed vnto the said Francis Raworth Coen Clark, of the said towne, the names in wryting of those afore named p'sons so putt in election, w^{ch} beyng by him openly read, before the houre of three of the clock in that afternoon, the afore named Mr. William Nethersole by gen'all voyce of the co'iers and freemen was chosen Maior of the said towne for the next yere. And after his oracion made vnto the said Assembly by the most anncyent Juratt did then and there give him his oath. And the said Mr. Siseley, late Maior, resigned and deliur'ed vnto him his white staff, beyng the ensigne of justice and othe minuments of the said towne, and they returned to the mayor's house, where they were entertayned wth a very great banquet of sweetmeats, &c."

The other reference to the occasion of the death of the then Mayor, Nathaniel Smith, in 1658, and its cause, recounts that the eldest

Jurate, having succeeded to the Mayoralty, "according to ancient usage and former precedents," he and the whole corporate body, "understanding that the widow of the said Mr. Smith intended to burie his dead bodie on Wednesdaie following, in the afternoone; they did cause the horne to be blowne that morning verie earlie (as hath been accustomed) to give warning of the electing of a new Maior after the funerall of the said Mr. Smith; and did give order that the Maior's sergeant, the bayliff's sergeant, and the towne sergeant should attend the funerall of the said late Maior, wth their maces and other ornaments, and accordingly they did, and the funerall of the said Mr. Smith was solemnised as followeth: firstly the late Maior his Sergeant, and the Bayliff his Sergeant went together bare-headed before the corpse, bearing their maces with black ribbons vp-right in their hands, next vnto them followed the Towne Sergeant, bearing the brazen Horne on one of his shoulders, and having the Seales of office of Maioraltie in the one hand, and his Mace in the other, wth black ribbons (the corps being covered wth the canopie and a black cloth over it, and on the right side his white staffe of Maioraltie fastned with black ribbons was carried by fower officers of the Towne, attended wth sixe Com'on Counsell men, on each side three); next after the corps followed the late Mrs. Maiorresse, lead by Mr. John Price, one of the Jurats of this Towne, next vnto them were his children all in mourning, wth some of his kindred, and after them went the said Mr. Teddeman, bearing another white staffe in his hand as Chiefe Magistrate, and wth him Captaine Wilson, Deputie Lieuten'nte of Dovor Castle, and next to them the Jurats, Mr. Davis and Mr. Barrey, Ministers of the Gospell, having everie one of them a paire of white gloves, and after them followed manie of the Common Counsell, ffreemen, merchants, and others of the Towne: and after the corps was interred in the church of St. Maries, at the vpp' end of the chancell, and a sermon there preached by the said Mr. Davis, proclama'con was made according to former vsage, for electing of a new Maior in the roome of the said Mr. Smith, for the residue of this yere, and all the Jurats of

the Towne being in elec'on, according to a late decree in that behalfe, Mr. William Cullen, by the greater number of voices of the freemen of the said Towne there p'sent, was elected and chosen Maior of the said Towne for residue of the said yeare, and he was then sworne to the said office by the said Mr. Tiddeman, and the white staffe, seales, and keys delivered vnto him, and therevpon he made a verie good speech, declaring God's sad dispensa'cons towards them in taking soe wise, soe pious, and soe good a magistrate, whose example they were to strive to imitate, with manie other seasonable exhortac'ons."

The horn itself, still happily preserved with religious care by the Dover corporation, measures $31\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and the circumference at the larger end is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The curve of the trump is extremely graceful, and it gradually expands from the funnel-shaped "embouchure" to the mouth. It is of brass, deeply chased with a kind of spiral scroll-work of foliage, and other ornaments on a hatched ground. On an encircling band, four inches from the mouth, and a spiral continuation starting from it, are the talismanic letters—+A×G×L+A+
JOHANNES·DE·ALLEMAINE·ME·FECIT. The talismanic letters **AGLA**, it is almost needless here to say, are the initials of the four words, *Atha Gebir Leilam Adonai* ("Thou art mighty for ever, O Lord"); and the rest of the inscription, *Johannes de Alemaine me fecit* ("John of Germany made me.") This is the name of the maker of the horn; its date is assigned to the 13th century. It has no loops for slinging. It is worthy of note that on the obverse of the oldest seal of Dover (stated to have been made in 1305) are in the stern of the ship two horn blowers, each blowing a horn of the form of this grand old example.*

The ancient Burghmote horn of Ipswich

is of somewhat different form from those I have spoken of, but at least as early, and has the traditional reputation of belonging to the reign of King John, by whom the first recorded Charter of incorporation was granted to that town. Like the two already described, the Ipswich horn was sounded to call the assemblies of the Corporation. It is of metal, with an expanding *embouchure*, and measures $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

At Ripon an ancient and interesting horn is preserved, and is still sounded every day. The place was, it is said, "made a royal burgh by King Alfred," the government being vested in a "Vigilarius," or "Wakeman," with twelve elders, and twenty-four assistants. The name of the "Wakeman" was changed to that of "Mayor" in 1604, when Hugh Ripley, merchant and mercer of that town, who at that time was Wakeman, was nominated by the Crown as first Mayor.

"If a visitor should remain in the city," writes Mr. Walbran, "during the evening he may hear the sounding of the Mayor's horn, one of the most ancient customs that lingers in the kingdom. It formerly announced the setting of the watch, whence the chief officer of the town derived his Saxon style of "Wakeman," but it has now of course lapsed into a formality. Three blasts, long, dull, and dire, are given at nine o'clock at the Mayor's door by his official horn-blower, and one afterwards at the market cross, while the seventh bell of the cathedral is ringing. It was ordained in 1598 that it should be blown, according to ancient custom, at the four corners of the cross, at nine o'clock; after which time if any house 'on the gate syd within the towne' was robbed, the Wakeman was bound to compensate the loss, if it was proved that he 'and his servants did not their duetie at ye time.' To maintain this watch he received from every householder in the town that had but one door the annual tax of twopence; but from the owner 'of a gate door, and a backe dore iiij by the year, of dutie.' The original horn, worn by the Wakeman, decorated with silver badges and the insignia of the trading companies of the town, but shamefully pillaged in 1686, has been several times adorned, especially by John Aislable, Mayor in 1702, and again in 1854. Since the year 1604 it has been worn on

* While speaking of the Dover Corporation Horn it may be well to note that in the keep of the castle at that town is preserved another horn of at least equal, and probably of much greater, antiquity than this one. It is formed of a mixed metal somewhat akin to bell-metal, and about 20 inches in length, and "may possibly date from Saxon or Norman times, and have been used by the trusty sentinel or warder to proclaim the approach of strangers and sound alarm when danger threatened."

certain days by the Serjeant-at-Mace in procession."

Perhaps, without entering in the present brief article into details regarding the Burghmote or Wakeman's horns of New Romney, Folkestone, and some few other towns, it may be sufficient to say that in these places examples are still in existence, and that their use is much the same as those I have here described. I may also venture to hint that the surname of *Hornblower* doubtless owes its origin to the holding of that office, as does that of *Wakeman* to the post of "Vigilarius" spoken of above.



Another Chapter on Book-Plates.



WHEN old Peacham compiled his treatise on Heraldry, and styled it "The Gentleman's Exercise," he hit upon a better title-page than it is the fortune of most "museum-hacks," who ply their vocation now-a-days, to invent. Emphatically, the study of coat armour is one which does not in any way appeal to vulgar tastes; for, it is "caviare to the general," to be appreciated only by those who are born in "the gentle life," or whose education, early habits of training, and, it may be added, whose innate and instinctive tendencies are towards all that appertains to honour and chivalry. Hence, it is doubtful whether the collecting of book-plates will ever develop into a "mania" (like china-hunting and the bibliomania); although there are indications, which experienced observers have not overlooked, that, before long, vagrant specimens of these badges of the pride of ownership will be "up in the market." There is a wary and astute London dealer in quaint odds-and-ends of genealogical fragments, who has already advanced his prices 75 per cent., and it is likely that the bookstall-keepers will not be slow to take the hint.

I have bought many a threepenny and sixpenny lot "out of the tea-chest," for the sake of a book-plate, and am much disposed to think, with the dealer aforesaid, that collecting unconsidered trifles of this kind is a far

more rational whim than that of gathering old postage-stamps and sticking them into an album—"Philately" is, I am told, the word which designates this pursuit, ennobled by its votaries, and dubbed by them (but by no other person) a science! I have, however, a deep-rooted dislike to removing the plates from what may be called their estate of naturalisation, within the cover of the book they once served to guard for its former possessor. They stand like sentinels who have perished at the post of duty, and are to be respected for their fidelity, not put into a show-book, whereon idle curiosity may gaze with lack-lustre eye. A feeling of repugnance obtrudes itself when some enthusiastic Grangerite (a nickname invented by Dr. Dibdin to designate destroyers of books for the sake of portraits wherewith to illustrate Granger's History of England; since adapted to illustrations generally) displays the spoils of many a foray, and dangles the scalps of his victims triumphantly before one's eyes. An album of book-plates excites the same sensation. The first collector claims credit for his diligence in discovering, and his ruthlessness in dismembering, all those rare books which have been made to surrender their engravings, their very title-pages, to his insatiable cravings; the last has also severed a faithful companionship, and destroyed a sentiment by his method of collecting. For, there is a species of romance about book-plates in their proper places. This old French edition of Acosta's "History of the East and West Indies," 1598—in the lapping vellum covers which were its first clothing—who, for instance, would tear away the book-plate of "Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter," pasted, perchance, upon the reverse of the title by the hands of the author of the "History of his Own Times?" Not its present owner, for certain, who could as soon think of despoiling his copy of Ouvaroff's "Essays on the Mysteries of Eleusis" of the inward and visible token that it had been studied by the historian of Greece, George Grote; or of removing the book-plate of Henry Thomas Buckle from that eminently amusing old "Gentlewoman's Companion," 1682, by Mistress Hannah Woolley, which was once "No. 17,707"

upon the shelves of the author of "The History of Civilisation," and doubtless played its part in the evolution of that wonderful work.

Let me instance a few specimens, taken at random, which I think would stay the collector's hand, even in the act of spoliation. This prettily-bound copy of Hartshorne's "Book Rarities" contains the armorial bearings of Lord Farnham, his motto, *Je suis prêt*, having almost a prophetic character, as one remembers the awful catastrophe at Abergele, in which that ill-fated nobleman met death in a tempest of sudden and all-consuming fire. It is a peculiarity of book-plates that they bring "the dead hand" always before the imagination, seldom, however, with such terrible significance as this. Yet another—in "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," is also a memento of a swift fiery wave of destruction, for it belonged to brave Parkin Jeffcock, the engineer, who, true to the motto upon his heraldic book-plate, "Persevere," entered the shattered workings of the Oaks Colliery (the leader of a brave band of volunteers, who went, as straight as did "the Five Hundred," to certain death, in obedience to the call of duty), and perished in the second explosion. No such melancholy reminiscences are attached to Dibdin's "Bibliomania," 1809, in which two book-plates, one partially concealing the other, recall the characteristics of "Counsellor Ego." The earlier of the two plates presents the coat of "Thomas Erskine, Esq."; the subsequent one bears the supporters, lion and griffin rampant, granted to Mr. Erskine on his elevation to the wool-sack. A "lozenge" withinside of the handsome coating of polished morocco wherewith Bedford has clothed this copy of Dr. Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer," encloses the arms, elaborately quartered, of Frances Mary Richardson-Currer, and came, therefore, from the library of Eshton Hall, concerning which Dr. Dibdin waxed so eloquent in his curiously-egotistical "Reminiscences," p. 949, &c. I have a very capital copy of Bulkeley's "Apologie for Religion," 4to, 1602, a rather rare book, with the armorial bearings of (1) Henry Francis Lyte, who wrote some charming devotional poetry ("Abide with me! fast falls the eventide," will last as long

as the English tongue endures), at the sale of whose library, in July, 1849, it became the property of (2) Thos. Jolley, the well-known antiquarian collector, who has placed his autograph, as well as his book-plate, upon a fly-leaf. 'Twere sad to part such good company to enrich an "album!" Similarly, the old calf cover of this "Life of Archbishop Whitgift," 4to, 1612 (which, be it observed, has escaped the Grangerite and retains its title, with the woodcut portrait of the Archbishop on the reverse), is graced with the plates of (1) "John Myddelton, Esq." (whose crest, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, and motto, "IN VERITATE TRIUMPHO," not unfittingly illustrate the life of a good and pious prelate); and (2), of "The Parker Society," instituted at Cambridge in 1840, and now dissolved. My oldest book-plate, with a date, is that of a Venetian Senator, within the vellum cover of what is known as "The Urban Edition" of Boccaccio's works, printed *In Fiorenza, per Filippo Giunti*, MDIIC (1598). The shield bears, in chief, a salamander crowned, in the flames, and the legend is, "BIBLIOTHECA IOANNIS BAPTISTAE RECANATI, PATR. VENET, 1715." Far earlier than this, though undated, is the plate of "Ernle Washbourne, of Washbourne, Esq., Worcestershire," pasted inside the wooden covers of a copy of The Bishop's Bible, R. Jugge, 1573. There is an autograph, "Ernely Washbourne," in early 17th century caligraphy, upon the title of the "Booke of Common Prayer," prefixed to the volume. My regards next fall upon a tiny gem, old John Stow's "Summarie of the Chronicles of England, Imprinted by Richard Bradocke, 1598," clean and perfect as when it came from the publishers, but translated out of its original vellum wrappers into a neatly-polished calf-jacket sometime towards the close of the 17th century. The book-plate has no name, but the autograph, "T. C. Boevy," on the opposite fly-leaf, tells its own tale. The arms differ from those borne at the present day by Sir T. H. Crawley-Boevy, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey, Co. Gloucester—being, or, on a fesse, az., between three cranes, ppr., three cross-crosslets, arg.: crest—on a wreath, a crane, ppr., holding, in the dexter claw, a fleur-de-lis, and are probably those of James Boevy, whose will is dated 1692. These arms super-

ficially resemble those of Crosse (of which I have an example in "The Works of Sir John Suckling," 1709), namely, quarterly 1st and 4th, az., a cross moline, arg., 2nd and 3rd, ppr. : crest—on a cap of maintenance a crane, ppr., its dexter claw supported on a cross moline, arg. The arms of a noble family may be studied with advantage in my large paper copy of "The Works of Sir William Temple," 1720, in which is a contemporary book-plate of "Edmund Ferrers," namely, or, on a bend, sable, three horseshoes, arg. : crest—between two wings displayed, ppr., a horseshoe, arg. ; the motto, "Nulla Retrorsum." Within the lapping vellum covers of "The French Academie," 4to, 1595, is the book-plate of "James, Marquis of Carnarvon," the shield elaborately quartered and countercharged ; the supporters two otters, and the motto, "Mainten le Droit."

Of non-heraldic book-plates there are many which deserve attention. Mention has already been made in THE ANTIQUARY of Thomas Bell's plate, which, *A Collector* (p. 77) remarks, is "said to have been" engraved by Thomas Bewick. There is no doubt about the statement. An impression is given at the head of an Obituary Notice prefixed to the Catalogue of "The Thomas Bell Library," sold by auction in 1860. I have several of the lots ; and opening "The Poetical Works of the late celebrated and ingenious Thomas Whittell," Newcastle, 1815, I observe that in the "distance" of the design (of which the oval shield and decayed tree form the foreground) the tower of St. Nicholas Church peeps above the trees. A "Bewick collector" could not desire a better guarantee. The same tower appears in the picturesque design which indicates specimens from the library of Brand, the antiquary—a group of old ruins, and a half-dead tree overshadowing a tomb, on which is inscribed, "J. Brand, A.M., F.S.A., Coll. Linc., Oxon"—of which, as we are told, R. Beilby (Bewick's master) was the engraver. My copy of that rather scarce book, "The Plot in a Dream," 1682, contains a very good impression, the engraver's initials, "R.B.," being in the lower right-hand corner. Thomas Gosden, the celebrated collector of "angling" literature, had a pretty book-plate designed and engraved by Scott, of which I have an example in the first edition of "The Com-

pleat Troller" (1682, 12mo), by Robert Nobbs. A rod, tackled-up for bottom-fishing, and a flint-lock fowling-piece, are crossed over against a rock (upon which the name, "T. Gosden," is carved in script capitals), whilst strewed in the foreground are a brace of fish, a panier, and a well-filled game-bag, not forgetting a whisky-flask of very respectable capacity. This little book, like most of Gosden's, is clothed in a beautiful russia binding covered with minute emblematical tooling. So, also, is Williamson's "British Angler," 1740, which contains the book-plate of "Buddle Atkinson," uniting the picturesque with the heraldic taste. This "is said" to have been engraved upon copper by Bewick, and it is certainly in his style. A noble oak—against whose massive trunk is supported a shield on which is tricked a crest (on a wreath, a dragon's head, erased and pierced through the neck with a broken spear, in bend sinister, point downwards, ppr.)—overhangs a brawling trout-stream, whereon an angler is plying his vocation in the distance. This is the very prettiest conceit in the collection. Severe simplicity stamps the book-plate of Dr. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations ;" here it is, in my *variorum* copy

ADAM SMITH.

of "Statius," 1671, partly covering a book-plate of somebody, "of Bangor," whose crest is a three-masted ship labouring in a heavy sea, and the motto, "IMMERSABILIS." On the back of the printed title is the contemporary seventeenth century book-plate of "George Lockhart of Carnwarth." Both these heraldic plates have been defaced prior to the insertion of Dr. Adam Smith's token of ownership ; and the answer of Plato to Diogenes concerning pride, obtrudes itself upon the recollection as one moralizes upon the mutation of books and the characteristics of their owners. Amongst my unattached specimens are two of local interest. One is a woodcut compartment, coarsely executed in the Italian style, with masks and trumpeting angels, enclosing, in letterpress, the words "John Twigg, (His Book,) Derby: Printed by S. Drewry, 1753." Samuel Drewry was the first printer of *The Derby Mercury*, in 1732,

a newspaper which has been continuously issued ever since that date. The other belongs to the "emblematical" series, and is evidently the work of an amateur engraver; a dial, crowned, rests upon a pedestal and is supported by Time and a King (probably George II.); above it are these verses—

"Time Swiftly Flies—Embrace it Man.
Alas! thy Life is But A span."

Below, upon a ribbon—

TEMPUS RERUM IMPERATOR

Johannes * Dutton [Tutbury] *Ejus Liber.*

No. O. I. If any one Should Borrow me
Pray Keep me Clean
For I am not Like the Linen Cloth
That can be Washd Again.

I have several books from the library of Charles Clark, of Totham, Essex, who must, I think, have been what would once have been called "a wag in his way." This is his book-plate:—

A PLEADER TO THE NEEDER WHEN A READER.

As all, my friend, through wily knaves, full often suffer wrongs,

Forget not, pray, when it you've read, to whom this book belongs.

Than one CHARLES CLARK, of Totham Hall, none to't a right hath better,

A *wight*, that same, more *read* than some in the lore of old *black* letter,

And as C. C. in *Essex* dwells—a shire at which all laugh—

His books must sure less fit seem drest, if they're not bound in *calf*!

Care take, my friend, this book you ne'er with grease or dirt besmear it;

While none but awkward *puppies* will continue to "dog's-car" it!

And o'er my books, when book-"worms" "*grub*," I'd have them understand

No marks the margin must de-face from any busy "*hand*"!

Marks, as re-marks, in books of CLARK's, whene'er some critic spy leaves,

It always him so *waspy* makes though they're but on the *fly*-leaves!

Yes, if so they're used, he'd not de-fer to deal a fate most meet—

He'd have the soiler of his *quires* do penance in a *sheet*!

The Ettrick *Hogg*—ne'er deem'd a *bore*—his candid mind revealing,

Declares to beg a *copy* now's a mere pre-text for steal-ing!

So, as some knave to grant the loan of this my book may wish me,

I thus my book-plate here display lest some such *fry* should *dish* me!

—But, hold!—though I again declare WITH-holding I'll not *brook*,

And "a *sea* of trouble" still shall take to bring book-worms "to book."

1861.

C. C.

With this specimen of the grammar and wit which passes current in Essex, I will also "hold my hand."

ALFRED WALLIS.

Derby.



The Church of Brou, and its founder, Margaret of Austria.

SOME twenty years ago a Commission, composed, amongst others, of the Bishop of the diocese, the Archbishop of Aix, the Prefect of Ain, the former Prefect, also the Chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon III., with the delegates and representative of Victor Emmanuel, as well as the Mayor of Bourg and other numerous officials, attended, in form, to verify the state of the remains of Philibert le Beau, Margaret of Austria, and Margaret of Bourbon, the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, whose sumptuous tombs with their wonderful sculpture attract so many to Bourg en Ain, from Lyons or Besançon. Later still, a funeral service of great pomp was celebrated pontifically by Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, on replacing those remains in their renewed coffins, and closing them again within the ducal vault. The interest of THE ANTIQUARY in these proceedings is rather in the formal verification of the state of the coffins and their contents, and the Procès-Verbal verifying it, than in the pomp and splendour of their re-interment. Nôtre Dame de Brou has much that is remarkable. Built in latest style of Gothic, verging into Renaissance, highly enriched with carvings, and arabesques, rich and varied marbles, painted windows, which exhibit a symbolism that has given almost two chapters of illustration to Didron's "Iconographie," a retable of most delicate sculpture in alabaster, and much else, the three tombs of which it is the splendid shrine, excel all besides. Chiselled in Carrara marble are three finely-modelled recumbent statues, each framed in by Gothic decorative sculptures, arabesques, statuettes, flowers,

heraldic designs. Margaret wears her long ducal mantle and crown; at her feet reposes a superb greyhound; Philibert is only partially draped, his long hair curling round the bare shoulder, his beautiful face turned towards the image of his wife; while the effigy of Margaret of Burgundy, his mother, is even more sumptuous than either, in design and execution, and adornment.

The memory of the famous Governor of the Netherlands, who played so important a part in history, and is almost the founder of the House of Austria, may well have been preserved if only as the foundress of the Church of Brou. A manuscript yet remains, kept in the archives of the Department of l'Ain, and, till a recent period, often quoted as an authentic and contemporary account of the cause of her death. It is as follows:—

Le 15 du mois de Novembre, 1530, et le matin avant que de se lever, Marguerite demanda à boire à l'une de ses demoiselles, Madeleine de Rochester* qui, luy obéissant aussitôt, lui apporta à boire dans une tasse de cristail; mais en la reprenant, elle la laissa malheureusement tomber au-devant du lit, où elle se cassa en plusieurs pieces. La demoiselle ne manqua pas de les ramasser le plus soigneusement qu'elle put; mais elle ne s'avisait pas de chercher dans les pantoufles de la princesse ou de les secouer par leur ouverture pour en faire sortir quelque fragment, s'il étoit entré; ce défaut d'attention fut cause de sa mort; car cette princesse s'étant levée quelques heures après, et ayant mis les pieds dans ses pantoufles et fait quelques pas pour s'approcher du feu, elle se sentit vivement piquée à la plante du pied gauche. Elle appelle une demoiselle, pour voire ce que c'est, qui vit un petit fragment fort aigu de cette tasse cassée, que luy étoit entré dans le pied; elle le tire le plus tôt et le plus subtilement qu'elle peut; mais la blessure resta et jeta tres peu de sang. Cette princesse, toujours courageuse, la négligia et n'y fit rien; mais quelques jours après, se sentant une grand douleur en cet endroit et la jambe enflammée, elle fit appeler ses médecins, le 22^{me} de ce mois de Novembre, les quels ayant va la playe et ses incidents, consulterent ensemble ingèrent que la grangrène y étoit, qu'on ne pouvoit la guérir qu'en luy confiant au moires le pied. La conclusion en fut prise, et l'exécution resoluë. Le lendemain, 23 du même mois, les medecins le communiquèrent à M. de Montécuit, aumônier et confesseur de cette princesse, pour la disposer à cette opération terrible; elle en fut surprise et fort émue. Mais enfin, toujours femme forte et parfaitement chrétienne, elle s'y résolut, et se disposa, par un profond recueillement de deux jours, le 23 et le 24, à se confessor, pendant

lesquels ou disoit qu'elle n'étoit pas visible. Le 24 et le 26 furent employés aux recherches exactes de sa conscience, et a sa confession faite à plusieurs reprises. Le 27 au matin elle reçut avec une fermeté héroïque et une piété tres-edifiante le très-saint sacrement. Le 28 et la 29 furent occupés à mettre les ordres nécessaires à ses affaires temporelles, et le 30 fut le jour funeste de l'opération et de sa mort; car comme les medecins volurent luy épargner la douleur de celle-là, ils luy causèrent celle-cy, en leu donnaunt une dose si forte d'opium, qu'ils l'endocruirent d'un sommeil si profond qu'il n'est pas encore fini, et ne finira qu'à la resurrection de tous les morts.

According, then, to this account, Margaret of Austria had submitted to an amputation of the leg, or of the foot, as the consequence of a wound.

M. Gachard, however, the well-known historiographer, whose judgment is an authority, had combatted the tradition, and had published, from the archives in his custody, as Conservator of the Archives of Belgium, two letters of Antony de Salainy, Count of Hooghstreton, Controllor of the Purse to Margaret, announcing to Charles V. the impending "grosse perti de vostre tante" that he and the Low Countries would have to sustain. These are the letters:—

De Malines, le xxviii^{me} de Novembre, 1530.

SIRE,—Il y a huit jours que madame vostre tante eut ung accès de fiebre que lui dura environ quarte heurs, pour ce que les humeurs de sa jatube Montvient en hault par les remèdes qu'on y faisoit, cuydant que ce fust gouste, et fut advisé par les cirurgiens et medecins de luy faire par oignements ouverture en sa dicte jambe, afin de faire évacuer les dictes humeurs; ce que fut fait. Et s'en estoit trouvée madicte dame fort amendée, et n'a en autre accès de fiebrves que le dessus dict; et pensoient les dicts cirurgiens et medecins que par la dicte évacuation elle seroit bien-torte garye; mais elle c'est trouvée cette nuyt fort foyble, et out cieulx medecins quelque doute d'elle, combien, Sire, qu'itz sont en bon espoir qu'elle n'aura que le mal.

De Malines, le xxx^{me} de Novembre, 1530.

SIRE,—I' escripis devant hier a V. M. l'indispocision de Madame vostre tante. Depuis, elle est tousjours empirée et quelque diligence qu'on ayt fait de la secourir de tous les meilleurs medecins et cirurgiens qu'on ait sceu fyner (trouvée?) le doute de sa mort excède l'espoir de sa vje. L'on a pourveu qu'elle a esté et est administrée de sa conscience, pour actendre le bon plaisir de Dieu. Si il luy plaist la prendre à sa part ce sera l'une de plus grosses pertes que V. M. Scaurait avoir pour vos affaires de par deça.

In a letter of the 1st December, 1530, which has long been well known, the Archbishop of Palermo, and the Count of Hoogh-

* In the account of the expenses of Margaret of Austria, M. de Gachard gives the names of all the ladies and serving-women at the time of her death, and no such name appears among them, neither Madeleine de Rochester, nor Rochette or the like.

straeton send the intelligence of her death to the Emperor :—

L'indisposition de Madame vostre tante a tellement continué, que, quelque remède que les médecins et chirurgiens y ayeroit donner, le feug s'est mis en jambe, et incontinent est monté au corps, et que ceste nyct, entre douze et une heure, après avoir prins son dernier sacrement, elle a rendu l'âme a Dieu.

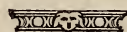
"Here," says M. Gachard, "in these authentic and official documents there is no mention of a broken cup, of any fragment of crystal which had fallen into the slipper of the princess." No wound of the foot is mentioned, still less any amputation; Margaret suffered in the leg, in the way spoken of by Antoine de Salainy, and, as it would seem, from a complaint of some standing. On the 20th November she had a violent access of fever; the doctors wishing to check its progress, produced a sore in the leg, as an escape for the humour, at first, with apparent success; the fever gave way, and a cure seemed at hand, but the hope was soon dissipated. On the 27th the state of the sick princess became worse; so that, though surrounded with her own physicians, the two most renowned of the faculty of Louvain were summoned in all haste. Their efforts were useless; the gangrene spread and could not be arrested. In the night between the 30th November and 1st December Margaret expired, having preserved her faculties to the last, as is shown by the remarkable letter she dictated to the Emperor a few moments before she breathed her last. Our space hardly permits the transcription of this touching farewell, but it thus begins—

Monseigneur, l'heure est venue qui ne vous puis plus escrire de ma main; car je me trouve en telle indisposition que doute ma vie estre brieve; le dernier jour de Novembre, 1530.

She appoints the Emperor, whose children she has superintended, her sole heir.

The point then, so nearly cleared up incidentally by these letters that there was neither accident, nor wound, nor amputation, twenty years ago received its absolute confirmation by the examination of the Commission for the reinterment of her remains. This minute examination established it, and records it in the Procès-Verbal—"Les os des jambes et des pieds etaient intacts et encore dans leurs rapports naturels, sauf l'absence des parties

ligamenteuses, et des parties molles." It is thus shown, then, irrefutably, that Margaret of Austria had suffered no amputation of leg or of foot. The tradition, circumstantial as it is, and minute in its details, is therefore convicted of error. Nor is it the least curious part of this erroneous tradition, that it found support in the statue of Margaret on her tomb, where she is represented as dead, with what—perhaps, from a defect in the marble—represents a deep wound in one foot; and this has always been shown and cited in confirmation of the tradition. The lesson for the antiquary is not far to seek.



The British Museum Print Sale.



SALES by auction at the British Museum are naturally of rare occurrence, and the Print Sale held there on the 21st of April last, was the first in the remembrance of the present generation. The main object of this sale was to provide funds for the purchase of what is known as "the Græce Collection," that is the largest and finest assemblage of views and maps of Old London anywhere existing. The Museum Print Room, of course, sold only duplicate impressions, nor did it sell all its duplicate impressions of rare prints, but only such, and so many, as were likely to provide the funds for the desired purchase. Noble duplicate impressions of Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, and of Méryon's etchings of Old Paris, —to name the works of two modern masters alone,—exist in the Print Room, and could, if need be, be available. But in the case of a National Collection, it is evidently undesirable to sell at any one time more than is necessary to supplement an annual money grant, which is generally deemed insufficient. The sale on this occasion was confined almost entirely to etchings by the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, and to the line engravings of the earlier Italian and German masters.

These works, it is perhaps hardly necessary to inform the readers of THE ANTIQUARY, are, with one exception, original works.

The exception arises in the case of Marc Antonio, whose work upon copper was not the record of his own thought—the fulfilment of his own design—but the translation of the thought of another. The market value of Marc Antonio's is understood to be something less than it was a few years ago. If this be truly understood, we prophesy a reaction. Labour that is admittedly cold and unemotional, but yet is perfect of its kind—perfect in the realization of exquisite form—will not long be at a discount, and the perfect though measured art of Marc Antonio will possibly hold its own even against the more inspired art of Rembrandt. But the representative of this master and his school at the Museum Print Sale happened to be insignificant. Earlier Italians, whose method of execution was less ripe, came more prominently to the front in the recent auction. Of such was Baccio Baldini, and he too was not wholly, though he may have been chiefly, original. Duplessis considers that the *Sibyls* of this master were designed by Botticelli, who, at all events, was greatly concerned with not a little of Baldini's work. But Baldini, apart from the beauty and significance of his labour, is interesting as having been the man to practise first in Italy the art of line engraving on plates of copper. His prints are of extreme rarity. About eight years ago two of them seem to have been sold for about 70*l.* a piece. This was in the Durazzo sale. At the Museum auction smaller prices only were realized. But then it is fair to say that the condition of several of Baccio Baldini's pieces was by no means good; and condition and margin—but, above all, condition—must always count for much in the money-value of a print. The particular *Sibyls* which sold for 70*l.* a piece in the Durazzo sale fetched, one of them, 8*l.*, and the other 22*l.*, at the auction from the print room. The Hellepontine Sibyl was of good quality, and it was understood to have been acquired—and cheaply too—for an English public collection. More attractive to many lovers of beauty in art was the *Musical Party* of Domenico Campagnola. It has been described as “an Italian *genre* subject.” It is a hardly idealized representation of Italian life. It sold for 44*l.* The great master known as Jacopo di Barbari, as Jacob Walch

and as “the Master of the Caduceus,” was but poorly seen.

Much of the strength of this collection of duplicates lay in the work of the schools of the North. Martin Schöngauer, who gave to his German art the rare endowment of beauty, so abundant in the art of Italy, was fairly represented. Lukas van Leyden was represented by masterpieces. As for Rembrandt, there were offered for sale certain of his most celebrated prints. And somewhat secondary northern etchers, such as Berchem and Karel Du Jardin, Paul Potter, and Adrian van de Velde, were represented richly. Nothing about the sale was more curious than the high prices at which the works of these last mentioned men were knocked down. An early state of *The Crucifixion*, by Martin Schöngauer—whose work has of late years been rated not a whit below Albrecht Dürer's—sold for 72*l.* Lukas van Leyden's most rare portrait of the Emperor Maximilian sold for 80*l.* His *Christ Shown to the People* did not reach more than 28*l.* It is perhaps the most wonderful of all of Master Lukas's works, and the manner in which the arrangement of the figures assists the perspective of the design has rightly been pointed out to us as very noteworthy.

The Museum possesses what is probably, on the whole, the finest collection in the world of the etchings of Rembrandt. The Amsterdam collection contains a few rarities not in the Museum, and is in every respect a notable collection; but we have seen both, and we doubt if that of the Museum must not bear the palm. Certainly the Museum assemblage of Rembrandt's prints has not been sensibly weakened by the subtraction of the few duplicate impressions which appeared in the recent sale. But there were some fine things of the master's exposed in the auction room, though nothing so rare as the etching of the *Advocate Van Tol*, and the first state of the *Hundred Guilder*, of which the money-value is between one and two thousand pounds. Prominent at the late sale was the first state—and it is quite a rare thing—of one of Rembrandt's very finest portraits of himself, the *Rembrandt Leaning on a Stone Sill*. Of all his works, this is one of the most delicate, one of the most refined, and one of the most

poetical. It fell to the bid of 116*l.*, made by a well-known dealer. We observed two noticeable landscapes of Rembrandt's: the rare *View of Amsterdam*, which sold for 34*l.*, and the *Goldweiger's Field* which fetched 40*l.* The *Goldweiger's Field* derives its name from the fact that it is supposed to represent the country-house and estate of that Receiver-General to the States of Holland, Uytenbogaert, whose portrait Rembrandt etched. And the portrait is known as *the Goldweiger*. It is a doubtful piece, and critics differ exceedingly about it. We can have no hesitation, however, in saying that the head, of wily, vigilant, and subtle expression, is of Rembrandt's handiwork. A commoner craftsman, a pupil now difficult to identify positively, may well have been responsible for the major part of the design, or at least for its execution upon the copper. The print, in a rare state, reached the sum of 124*l.* in the Museum Print Sale. There was an impression of the fascinating portrait of Clément de Jonghe, the great printseller of Rembrandt's day, but it was only in the third state, which an eminent Frenchman has surely too hastily declared to be the finest. We are thoroughly of the opinion, expressed elsewhere, that of this particular plate the first state, and the first state only, affords adequate representation. In the later states the subtlety of expression has gone, and a truth to conventional pictorial effect takes the place of a truth in individual portraiture.

Berchem, whom we have called a secondary etcher, was so only in relation to Rembrandt, and to the four or five very greatest masters of the craft. His work in etching, as in oil painting, and even as in water-colour drawing, and sepia drawing, is very much devoted to a picturesque record of the effects of slanting sunlight. A pleasant atmosphere—the atmosphere of Italy—was alone found worthy to be portrayed by this Italianized Dutchman. Two of his finest prints were in this sale—the *Cow Drinking*, which reached 44*l.*, and the *Shepherd Playing the Flute*, which fell to the hammer for 22*l.* By Paul Potter, *Le Berger*—a second state, with the address of Clément de Jonghe, the great Amsterdam printseller already mentioned—sold for 24*l.*, and the *Head of a Cow*, a small and very rare print, sold for 25*l.*

It is enough, as far as foreign work of ancient engravers is concerned, to say here that the sale contained examples of Andrea Mantegna, of Israhel van Meckenem, and of Wenceslaus Hollar. Hollar, the great master of topography, being best represented by his view of the Old Royal Exchange. Of English work, with a single exception, there was none. The exception consisted of a print after Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of those noble mezzotints by which the painter himself said he should be "immortalized." This particular print was a rare proof of John Spilsbury's engraving of *Miss Jacobs*. Though Spilsbury hardly counts as among the very greatest of our English mezzotint engravers—hardly ranks in general estimation as the equal of McArdell, Ward, the Watsons, or Valentine Green—yet this work of his is undoubtedly a triumph of the art he practised, and, moreover, the impression sold at the Museum, for 65*l.*, was noticed as of peculiar richness and beauty. The amateur of prints scarcely needs to be told that the richness and beauty of an early impression is always especially to be sought for, whether the engraver's medium of expression be mezzotint, etching, or line engraving. But it is to be sought for, in the case of a mezzotint, with a very exceptional diligence, for the mezzotinted plate remained in good condition but so very short a time; the method as practised by these bygone masters, who alone practised it truly, was of so very delicate a sort.

On the whole the trustees of the Museum have no reason to regret the sale which they sanctioned. If a good many lots had to be bought in—as has been asserted with truth—the main purpose of the sale will yet be effected. The money actually realized, together with what will doubtless still be obtained for such prints as were bought in on the 21st of April, will provide for the acquisition of a collection which could hardly otherwise have been obtained. It would have been disgraceful to have permitted such an illustration of London history and topography as the Crace Collection affords to be scattered to the four winds for want of public money to keep it together. Whether, however, it might not be desirable to add, in more regular fashion than by sales by auction, to the funds at the disposal of the

authorities of the Print Room is another question, and one which deserves the attention of our rulers.



Carton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse."



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in his clever little book "My Summer in a Garden," gives an amusing description of his efforts to eradicate from the soil what he calls "devil-grass." Work as hard as he could, its deep underground roots crept everywhere, and when destroyed in one place were sure to flourish stronger than ever in another.

As with the "devil-grass" of the American writers, so is it with false dates and unhistorical statements; when once they have taken root in the national belief their vitality is marvellous.

Take the introduction of printing to England; and notwithstanding the famous exhibition at South Kensington in 1877, and although the standard writers have for many years adopted the conclusions of modern bibliographers, yet the great majority of fairly educated people, if asked "What was the first book printed in England?" would say at once "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1474. This is not correct, so let us start right as to facts.

The "Chess-book" was *translated* only in 1474 by Caxton, who printed his first edition abroad soon after. The first book printed in England was "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," 1477; and not until 1480 did the second edition of the "Chess-book," with its quaint old cuts, see the light. This last, which is the foundation of the present Article, has indeed been published in facsimile as the earliest product of the Westminster press; but the whole argument for such an ascription is founded upon a misconception.

The doctrine of the survival of the fittest does not hold good in the fight with time which all books have to sustain. Those, for instance, which have illustrations are heavily handicapped. Both young and old are attracted by the wood-cuts, and books con-

taining them are sooner soiled, worn out, and destroyed than others. Thus it is that the second edition of the "Chess-book," which has woodcuts, is far more rare than the first, which has none. These cuts are very interesting as being genuine specimens of the earliest period of wood-engraving in England. They were evidently copied from an illuminated Flemish manuscript, and like all the art of that period show most crude ideas of perspective. The trees have a fixed conventional shape, and forcibly bring to mind the toy wooden trees of our childhood. There is no cross-hatching, and the whole effect, which is often good, is produced by simple lines. Four years later the same artist contributed the illustrations to Caxton's translation of "Æsop's Fables," one of the rarest and most interesting productions of the Westminster press.

It is interesting to notice in this second edition of the "Chess-book" the increased confidence with which Caxton speaks of his press, and how much firmer is his tread. In the earlier edition he leans on the Duke of Clarence, thinking a patron necessary; but to whom does he look five years later? Let him speak for himself in the following extract from his prologue:

"I have purposed to enprynte it, besechyng all them that this litel werke shall here or rede to have me excused for the rude and symple makyng thereof."

Here is a direct appeal to his unknown readers and a reliance upon them.

In perusing the text of this entertaining book, it is difficult to determine which aspect interests us most, the curious "moralizations" of the author, the "ornate" English of the translator, or the glimpse we get—and it is but a glimpse—of chess as played in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. National, like individual, infancy delights in stories; and here the "moralizations" are nothing but a string of tales, sorted out, generally, with a charming disregard of the subject of the chapter in which they appear; so that nearly all of them might be placed under another head without the slightest injury to the text. The author, a preaching friar, named Jacobus de Cessolis, lived in the fourteenth century, at a period when all things possible and impossible were made the subjects of arbitrary and

fanciful moralization, and when that preacher was most admired who crammed his sermons full of jokes and stories, which were relished all the more if flavoured with a spice of indecency.

It was a happy thought, and quite in accordance with the fashion of the age, for our monkish author to take the game of chess as the foundation for a series of sermons upon the duties and obligations of the various grades of men as they then existed, and, while

without justyce and so cruel that he dyd do * hewe his faders bodye in thre honderd pieces and gaf it to ete to thre honderd byrdes that men call vountres."

This king, whose ferocious disposition is here depicted, was the son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar, and is mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, as well as by Jeremiah. He is said by our author to have been weaned from his fantastical and systematic cruelties by the lessons taught in this chess-



pretending to teach his readers a clever game, to rebuke the vices and reform the morals of the laity.

Although divided into four parts, the treatment is in three only. First, the origin of the game. Secondly, the lessons it teaches. Thirdly, the moves of the pieces.

The origin of the game is thus given :

"There was somtyme a kyng in Babilon, that was named Evilmerodach, a jolye man,

book. Nevertheless he met with the fate common among Eastern potentates, and was

* "Did do." In the fifteenth century this phrase always meant "did *not* do," that is, the deed was done under the instructions of another. The remembrance of this will serve to correct the erroneous idea that the Abbot of Westminster patronized Caxton in any way. Caxton mentions the Abbot but once, and then it is "he dyd do shew me" some Saxon manuscripts; that is, the Abbot instructed some one to show the MSS. to Caxton.

murdered by his brother-in-law, Neriglissar, after a short reign of two years.

The philosopher who invented the game, and who evidently has the germs of it in his mind, is shown by the artist as standing by the side of Evilmerodach in "a brown study."

Part II. is a moralization upon the various duties of the persons whose names are given to chessmen.

The King should be merciful and "debonayr," as was that prince who "had a daughter whom a man lovyd so ardantly, that on a tyme as he saw her sodaynly he cam and kyssed her, wherof the moder was so angry that she requyred of her lord that his heed myght be smytyn of. The prynce answerd to her and sayd, yf we shold slee them that loue us, what shal we do to our enemyes that hate us." Truly this was the good and worthy answer of a debonair prince. Then there was King "Pirre," to whom it was reported that some of his friends, at a feast, had said of him "as moche vylonye as ony man myght saye." So they were brought before him, when one of them confessed that "yf the wyn and caudelles had not faylled" the language we used was but a "jape" compared with that we thought to have "doon." Then the king began to "lawhe," for he saw it had been spoken in "dronkenschipp."

A King should have but one wife, like "storkes, doves, and turtills, who kepen to theyr femels oonly." He should also see to the proper training of his children, and not imitate "the cok, that no thyng nourysheth his chekyns and has many wyues." And let this suffice as touching the king.

The office of Queen is treated in a long chapter, and is principally on the virtue of chastity. Of course Lucrece is quoted and many other antient "femels;" the best stories being unfortunately too broad to quote.

The two Alphyns, or judges, come next, the one for criminal and the other for civil causes. The story of the wicked judge who was flayed by the king, and his skin made into leather for the chair of justice, upon which his son was placed to keep him in mind of righteous judgment, is narrated at length. Then we have the tale of the Roman senator who gave counsel that it should be death for any man to enter the senatory wearing a sword. On a time he himself, in forgetfulness, en-

tered, "a swerd gyrt about hym," which, when he was told of it, he drew it from its sheath and killed himself on the spot, that the law might not be broken. To this tale Caxton adds an original remark of his own, "Alas, we fynde not many in these dayes that so do, but they do lyke as Anastatys sayth, that the lawes of some ben lyke unto the nettis of spyncoppis* that take no grete bestes and fowles but let goo and flee thurgh but they take flyes and gnattes and suche smal thynges."

The "nettis of spyncoppis" means, of course, "spiders' webs." We still keep one syllable in the word "cobweb." The same idea is thus rendered by a modern poet:—

Laws like spider-webs are wrought;
Great flies escape, the small are caught.

The Order of Chivalry. Discourse is here made of the various virtues appertaining to knighthood, and stories are told of many famous chiefs, including "Dauyd, that gentyl knyght in the First Booke of Kynges," Joab, Abner, the Maccabees, Alexander the Great, Cæsar, and, *mirabile dictu*, Ovid!

Next in sequence are the Rooks, which represent the vicars or legates of the King. The virtues which they should possess are just the same as those of the Knights. With a slight alteration, indeed, the titles of the two chapters might be transposed without injury to the text, or attracting the notice of the reader.

After these five pieces come the Pawns, or "comyn peple," of which there are eight sorts. The labourers, whose duties are illustrated by many stories, beginning with Cain, who "was the fyrst labourer that ever was," and who slew Abel because Adam had married Abel to Cain's twin-sister, and Cain to Abel's twin-sister, and Abel's "wyf was much fayrer than Cayn's wyf," and so for jealousy he "slewe Abel wyth the chekebone of a beste."

The smith comes second, and is placed before the knight, because he makes armour, "bridllys, spores, and many other thynges." The third pawn is called a notary or "advocate publique," and in this chapter occurs a notable interpolation of the French original by the translator, which makes the reader think that Caxton himself must have suffered

* It is curious to note that the Dutch for spider is "spin," and the Flemish for spider is "cop."

severely in the law courts before he could have expressed himself so feelingly. The original French states that Italy was at that time much troubled with lawyers, and Caxton eagerly adds :—

Alas, and! in Englund what hurte doon the aduocates and men of lawe and attorneyes of court to the comyn peple of the royaume as wel in the spiritual lawe as in the temporal! How torne they the lawe and statutes at their plesure how ete they the peple how empouere they the comynthe. I suppose that in alle Cristendom are not so many pletars, attorneys, and men of the lawe as ben in Englund onely, for yf they were numbered alle that longe to the courtes of the Chaunserye, Kyng's Bench, comyn place, checker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same it should amount to a grete multitude, for they entende to theyr synguler wele and prouffyt and not to the comyn.

The duties of merchants and money changers; of "spycers and appotiquaries;" of taverners and victuallers; of "customers" (receivers of customs) and toll gatherers; and lastly, of messengers and couriers, follow, all freely enlivened with numerous anecdotes.

The third and last portion of the work is devoted to the moves of the various pieces, and, like all the rest, is fancifully illustrated, no instruction whatever concerning the rules of the game being vouchsafed. As the powers of the pieces varied considerably in the 15th century from those now established, an account of them, together with their ancient shape as depicted on Caxton's chessboard, will perhaps be thought interesting.



The King.—At his first move he may, like a modern pawn, jump a square, or he may take a knight's move; but ever after the first his movements are restricted to the squares only which are next to him.



The Queen., of old, had very different powers on the chessboard from those of the modern female Vizier. The author is puzzled to account for her presence at all, and only endows her with the same moves as the king, giving as a reason that "she goethe to the bataylle for the solace of hym and ostentation of love."

The Alphyns, which were the same as the modern bishops, represented judges, and their moves were nearly the same as now,

only instead of crossing the board as far as there were any vacant squares, Caxton's alphyns were restricted to three squares at a time, by which was signified "cautele or subtilyte." They had, however, the privilege of jumping over the heads of the pawns in front of them at their first move.



The Knights.—On the fifteenth-century chessboard the knights had the same powers as now, and, as the text states, their power increases as they get into "the myddes of the tablier," where they have the choice of moving into "viii places sondry." The old shape of this piece appears to have been a rude imitation of a field tent surmounted by a flag, which, by a rounding of the angles, might easily have developed into the modern horse's head.



The Rooks, or vicars of the king, had also the same powers as our castle, going in a right line wherever the "tablier is voyde"; but it is "to wete that he may in noo wyse goo cornerwyse, but alway right forth goyng and comyng," to show that he is by nature "rightwys and iuste."



The Pawns, or common people. These, too, appear to have changed little. They move, at first, two squares, and after that but one. They may take anything that they meet sideways, right or left, suspecting that an enemy is lying in wait to rob them; and when they have fought their way through the rank of the enemy to the furthest square, then they become Queens. Here there is a little haziness in the text, one passage implying that the pawn, when changed into a queen, starts always afresh from the original square of the Queen, while another supports the modern usage.



He would, indeed, be clever who could learn the game by studying only the description of it as here given; but we must bear in mind that the aim of the writer was plainly moral, not technical, instruction. Accordingly we rejoice to find, in the last chapter, a happy "epylogacion," in which the object of the famous philosopher is obtained, and where

we see the vicious king Evilmerodach, who, at the beginning of the book, cut up his own father and fed vultures with the bits, converted from the error of his ways by the teachings of the game, so that he "chaunged his lyf, his manners, and all his euylle condicions," becoming "debonayr, gracious, and ful of vertues," which is all as it should be.

WILLIAM BLADES.



Reviews.

Recueil des Croniques et Anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre. Par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. III. Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., 1879.—(*Chronicles and Memorials*, Rolls Series. Longmans).

THE Deputy Keeper of the Public Records gives us in this volume the third and fourth books of the fifth volume of Waurin's chronicle. During the period embraced in this instalment—from the accession of Charles VII. to the death of Joan of Arc—Waurin was constantly employed with, or in the service of, the English. His narrative, therefore, details the events in a more graphic style, and the veracity of his statements is constantly supported by the assurance of the author's actual presence at the time. As an example of this we may refer our readers to the chapter in which the chronicler sets out how the Duke of Bedford proceeded to receive the surrender of the castle of Ivry.

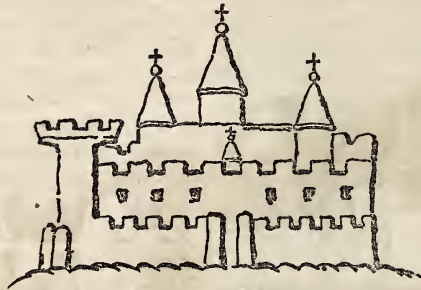
After taking possession of Ivry, the Regent advanced with the army on Verneuil. Waurin accompanied the English thither, and was present at the battle fought there on Thursday, the 17th August (not the 18th, as given in the MS.), A.D. 1424. Our author, in speaking of the company here assembled, states that he "saw the assembly at Agincourt, where there were many princes and men, and also that at Cravant, which was a very grand affair; but certainly that at Verneuil was the most redoubtable and the best fought of all." In alluding to the valiant conduct of the Duke of Bedford, who, "with his axe in both hands, stopped at nothing, but struck down all before him, as one who was strong in body and powerfully limbed, as well as wise and hardy in arms," the writer admits that this was upon hearsay, as he was unable to see or comprehend everything, inasmuch as he had to look to his own safety. That the battle was "moult felle et cruelle" we can readily believe, for the French losses amounted to 6,000, including a

large number of the Scotch, whilst the English loss was not less than 1,600. The reverses sustained by the English from the year 1429 are here duly narrated, and we have an impartial account of the career of the Maid of Orleans. The exploits of Lord Talbot, Sir Thomas Rempston, and Sir John Fastolf are given in some detail, the author himself having served under the last-named leader. With respect to this personage the matter contained in this chronicle is especially valuable, as it removes a stain fixed upon his military reputation in Monstrelet's chronicle. We are glad to note that the continuation of these "Croniques, &c.," is already in the press. The present volume, it should be remarked, is supplied with an excellent and most copious index, an example which might well be followed by other editors.

Canterbury in the Olden Time. By JOHN BRENT, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

This work, considerably enlarged and extended in the edition now under notice, may be said to form a complete repertory of the antiquities of Canterbury—Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval—containing, as it does, a full account of all that a visitor to this ancient city can desire to learn with reference to its bygone history. The book, which is illustrated with between twenty and thirty plates of various kinds, some of them printed in colours, will be found full of interest and attraction by the general reader, as well as by the more professed antiquary, for Mr. Brent not only gives an account of the Cathedral, the several churches and ancient religious houses of the city, existent and non-existent, and of the other public buildings of historic interest, but he reproduces pictures of the past life of the inhabitants of Canterbury in all its aspects which cannot fail to engage the

reader. Mr. Brent, who is already favourably known as a writer of authority, discourses pleasantly in connection with "Canterbury in the Olden Time," on such subjects as Miracle Plays and Mysteries; the City Musicians and Waits; the "Boy Bishop;" King John and the Jews at Canterbury; manners, customs, and amusements; the lion baited in Canterbury, the ducking stool; ecclesiastical and civic feastings; the feast of fools; venison feasts; a tournament at Canterbury; the election of mayors and parliamentary representatives; the hunting of the deer by the Corporation; the Corporation in



Canterbrue.

MATTHEW PARIS' SKETCH OF THE CATHEDRAL.

armour; Canterbury in insurrection, and many other curious and interesting details. The book contains an account, with illustrations as far as practicable, of all objects of an antiquarian nature which have at various times been discovered in the city or its immediate neighbourhood; such as Celtic remains, Roman enamelled fibulæ, moulds for pilgrims' tokens, glass vessels, lamps, pottery, &c. Among the ancient

buildings, now demolished, of which Mr. Brent's book contains illustrations, may be mentioned the St. George's and Burgate Gates, the Worthgate, and the old Ridigate, St. Andrew's Church, the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, St. Gregory's, &c. We are enabled to reproduce three of the illustrations—viz., a view of Christ Church Gateway, previous to the lowering of the turrets; Matthew Paris' sketch of the Cathedral; and a view of the Convent of St. Sepulchre, from an ancient drawing.

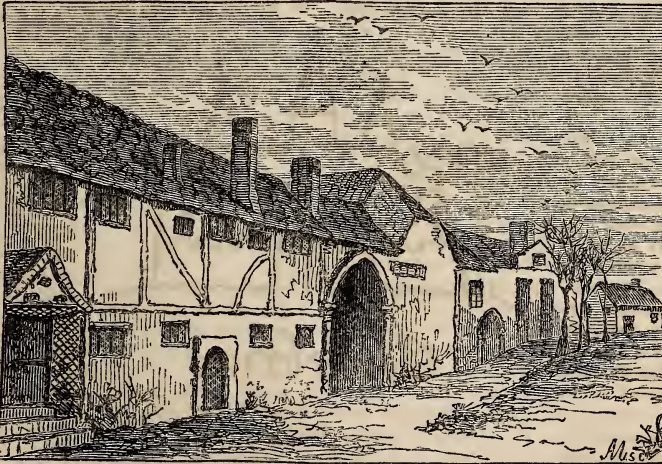
The New Nation. By JOHN MORRIS. 5 vols. 8vo. (Morris, 29, Paternoster Row.)

This work is partly religious and controversial, and as such it does not fall within the scope of THE ANTIQUARY. But it is also very largely historical and retrospective, and in that light it deserves notice at our hands. The first volume is an attempt to show that the Mosaic account of Paradise and of the Fall of Man is wholly mythical, that the Old Testament, though religiously true, is historically false; that the New Testament is not inspired, and that the religion which it teaches is far from perfect, being invented at Alexandria in the first century of our era for political purposes by the Egyptian priests. The second, third, and fourth volumes are devoted to an account of the race of Shem, to whom the author allows no merit—socially, politically, or religiously—considering them responsible for nearly all the wickedness which has blackened the pages of the history of the world. In the fifth and concluding volume, Mr. Morris takes up his parable in favour of the descendants of Ham, in whom he sees the best types of humanity, and the introducers of nearly all that is gentle, lovable, honour-

able, and graceful on earth. Mr. Morris is a sanguine, but, we think, scarcely an unprejudiced admirer of the African race; still his arguments on this head are worthy of attention and consideration; though we are bound to add, that the book, as a whole, must be regarded as an outcome of scepticism on the largest scale; for if Mr. Morris is right, the Holy Scriptures, the Christian Church, and the history of civilization and progress, as we have been accustomed to read it, is false. Perhaps the most curious point in the whole work is to be found on page 432 of the concluding volume, where he asserts that every member of the race of Ham, no matter how much mixed up with other nations, can be instantly and unmistakably identified and distinguished from the rest of the human family, by a mark to be seen on the hip of each individual, male or female. We have no objection in making this fact, if it be a fact, generally known, so that the result may be brought to the test of historical inquiry, and thoroughly verified or else refuted. Our readers, however, will doubtless be warned by what we have written, that the book is not one which can safely be placed in the hands of young people.



CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.



THE CONVENT OF ST. SEPULCHRE, CANTERBURY.

A History of the Reign of Queen Anne. By J. H. BURTON, D.C.L. (Blackwood and Sons, 1880.)

The name of the author of this book is already familiar to our readers, not only as the author of a History of Scotland, but as her Majesty's Historiographer Royal for that kingdom.

The work which he has now brought out in three octavo volumes will be found to add considerably to his reputation, being free to a great extent from those faults of style which confessedly marked his earlier production. His chapters on the "Religious World" at the accession

of Queen Anne, on "The Union between England and Scotland," on "The War on the Continent," which was brought to an end by Marlborough's splendid victories; on "The Troubles Arising out of Dr. Sacheverell;" on "The French Refugees;" on "Ireland;" on "London;" and on the "Intellectual Progress," which signalized the reign of the queen, are all marked by a vigour and a breadth of treatment which is all the more conspicuous because it is not overlaid, like Macaulay's History, with gorgeous word-painting, though Mr. Burton's sketch of the metropolis under Queen Anne, in volume third, is worthy of Macaulay himself. The book is all the more valuable on account of its excellent index.

How to Write the History of a Parish. By J. Charles Cox. (Bemrose and Sons.)

The projected county history of Lincolnshire, upon the basis of separate parochial histories, whether it proves successful or not, has at least been the cause of the production of a most useful handy-book. In a little over one hundred 12mo pages Mr. Cox has brought together a great quantity of invaluable information concerning the various classes of our National records, which afford materials for the would-be parochial historian. As might be expected, in such a limited space, Mr. Cox has necessarily confined his remarks to the most important collections of documents, and certainly no fault can be found with his selection; still, we are disposed to think that greater prominence might have been given to the *Subsidy* and *Assize Rolls*. The *Ministers' Accounts*—a class of document, perhaps, more numerously represented in the National Archives than any other—seem to have escaped Mr. Cox's attention; neither do we trace any mention of the "State Papers." *Court or Manor Rolls* should also, we take it, rank among the foremost sources of information for parochial history. We notice one or two slips which may be worth correcting: "Domesday-book" is in the Public Record Office, and not at the Chapter House, Westminster; the duplicate Pipe Rolls, otherwise called *Chancellor's Rolls*, are in the same repository; only the earlier portion of the series was originally in the British Museum, and was subsequently transferred to the Record Repository. On p. 38 Mr. Cox states that the "inquisitions subsequent to the time of Richard III. have not been calendared;" he has doubtless not seen the MS. *Index Nominum*, which continues and completes the collection. The author's remarks on church restoration are well worth perusal, as are also his hints for the collection of local materials (pp. 46-47, 64-65, and 104-105). We cordially recommend this comprehensive "booklet."

Diprose's Book of Epitaphs (Diprose and Bateman) is a small and unpretending collection of epitaphs, humorous, eccentric, and remarkable. It is not classified, and some of the inscriptions which it contains may be a little apocryphal; but it may well serve as a popular manual on the amusing subject of which it treats.

The Imitation of Christ, reproduced in facsimile from the first edition, edited by Charles Ruelens (Elliot

Stock). This is the last of Mr. Elliot Stock's many reprints of original editions, and it is not the least careful and elaborate of them. We have already written so fully on the "Imitation" itself (see above, pp. 60-63) that there is little more to be said on the subject; we may be pardoned, however, for drawing attention to the volume before us, on account of the extreme beauty of the paper, which is hand-wove, and of greater thickness even than that on which THE ANTIQUARY is printed.

Hereditary Titles of Honour, by E. Solly, F.R.S. (Longmans and Co., 1880).—This volume forms one of the series which is appearing under the auspices of the Index Society, and it certainly does justice to its author and to those who have given it the shelter of their name. It professes to be a complete list of the peerages and baronetages of the United Kingdom, giving the names of the families who have held them, and their exact grade in the peerage, and the dates of their creation and extinction. To the many doubtful baronetcies (mostly Scotch), Mr. Solly has very rightly prefixed a note of interrogation as a query. After a very close inspection and examination of the contents of this book we have been able to detect only two errors. The Dukedom of Gordon, so recently conferred upon his Grace of Richmond, does not appear to be mentioned; and by a comparison of pages 57 and 99 it would seem that Mr. Solly is not aware that the Baronetcy of Hunt is one and the same with that of De Vere, the family name having been changed by Royal licence.

London in 1880, by H. Fry (D. Bogue), is a most serviceable guide to the metropolis as it now is; but it is no less remarkable for the extent, variety, and accuracy of the information which it contains respecting the past history, antiquities, and literary associations of London. Our readers will find our opinion verified by perusing Mr. Fry's account of Covent Garden, Russell Street, Drury Lane, and the vicinity of the older theatres.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 23.—Lord Carnarvon, President, in the Chair.—Special annual meeting of Fellows, according to the provisions of their Charter of incorporation, to elect a president, council, and other officers for the ensuing year. Lord Carnarvon took the Chair for the first time after a long absence through illness. The noble earl alluded, in his address, to the services of Mr. A. W. Franks, who was retiring from the office of director of the society, expressing his warm approval of his labours in the antiquarian cause. He then adverted to the subject chiefly mentioned in his last year's address—namely, the publication of records and other ancient documents which did not fall within the scope of the volumes now in course of publication under the auspices of the

Master of the Rolls, and especially the Pipe Rolls. He also alluded to Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of ancient monuments. Lastly, he advocated the necessity of taking in hand an archaeological survey of the United Kingdom, and discussed the mode in which he thought it should be carried out. A vote of thanks to Lord Carnarvon was moved by Mr. Henry Reeve, and seconded by Mr. Walpole, M.P. A resolution of thanks to Mr. A. W. Franks for his services was moved by Mr. Octavius Morgan, and seconded by Mr. F. Ouvry, V.P. Lord Carnarvon was again chosen President. Ten other members of the old council were also re-elected—viz., Lord Acton, Mr. Henry Reeve, and Mr. Edwin Freshfield, vice-presidents; Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, auditor; Mr. Matthew Clode, Mr. Augustus W. Franks, Mr. Alfred C. King, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. John W. Ogle, M.D., and auditor; and Mr. Edmund Oldfield. The following ten gentlemen, Fellows of the Society, were also elected on the council:—Mr. Henry S. Milman, director; Mr. George J. Clark, Mr. Henry C. Coote, Mr. George A. H. Lane-Fox, Mr. John T. Micklethwaite, Mr. George Scharf, Earl Stanhope, Mr. George E. Street, R.A., the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., and Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Weston. Mr. Charles Knight Watson was re-elected to the secretaryship of the Society for the ensuing year.

April 29th.—Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S., in the Chair.—The minutes of the special annual meeting on St. George's Day having been confirmed, and Mr. Franks having been formally nominated by Lord Carnarvon as a vice-president, the secretary announced several donations lately made to the Society, including a portrait of James Montgomery, the poet, presented by Mr. Brown, and a curious magical or astrological tablet found near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, presented by Mr. E. Peacock. A similar tablet, from the collection in the British Museum, was exhibited by Mr. Franks. The Paper of the evening, read by Mr. Frederick Seeböhm, was "The Connection between Serfdom and Open Field System in the Anglo-Saxon Times and prior to the Domesday Survey," being a continuation of a Paper read by the same gentleman before the Society a few months ago. He was of opinion that the position of the tillers of the soil under the Saxons was practically no less that of serfs than it was confessedly afterwards under our early Norman sovereigns. This practice of serfdom, he believed, was not imported by the Anglo-Saxons, but had existed in some shape or other in this country previous to their coming. He illustrated the serfdom and vassalage of Saxon England by parallel examples on the Continent, and contrasted it with the comparative freedom which prevailed in early times in Wales, where the forced personal services of the tenantry were few, if any. The reading of this Paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Justice Fry, Mr. Joshua Williams, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. A. W. Franks, and the new Director of the Society, Mr. Henry S. Milman, took part.

May 13.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—1, "On Combs and Crescent-shaped Objects discovered in the Primitive Lake Dwellings of Switzerland," &c., by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Honorary F.S.A.; 2,

"On Sundry Unpublished Manuscripts by John Montgomery, bearing date A.D. 1562," by Mr. E. M. Thompson, F.S.A., of the British Museum.—The former Paper, which was illustrated with several drawings and diagrams, was, in the absence of the author, read by the Secretary, Mr. Knight Watson. The latter Paper showed the comparatively defenceless state of the kingdom in the middle of the sixteenth century, and suggested various improvements in the method of engaging and training men for our naval and military service and providing for them in old age. It was dedicated to Francis, Lord Russell, and was one of many works of the same kind which seem to have proceeded from Montgomery's pen. Among the various articles exhibited were some photographs of the recumbent figure of a knight in armour and surcoat from Boyton Church, Wiltshire, believed to belong to one of the Giffords or Giffards, a knight owing feudal allegiance to the Earl of Lancaster and Salisbury. These were shown and commented on by the Rev. J. Baron. Captain Telfer exhibited a block of grey porphyry which once formed part of a temple in Armenia, and was brought over to England at much cost and labour. Mr. George Roche exhibited an ancient gold ring of curious design, and the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson some old casts of weights from a steel-yard in the west of England. Mr. John H. Parker, C.B., also exhibited a photograph of an ancient mosaic found at Pompeii, and which he believed to be Masonic in its type and character, though the members present seemed to entertain a doubt as to his conclusion.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 6th.—Col. Pinney, V.P., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Dr. Hamilton upon the subject of "Two hitherto undescribed Vitrified Forts on the Western Coast of Scotland, near Arisaig and Loch Aylort." The Paper was illustrated with plans and diagrams, and went to show that the "vitrified forts" which occur in the north of Scotland were not volcanic in their origin, nor sacrificial structures, but strongholds showing evident marks of design, and probably intended for defence, though they might serve as beacons. They stood for the most part—as in the case of the two now commented upon—at the edge of lofty rocks, guarding the entrances to inland bays and lochs, and the stones of which they were composed were artificially fused together at the top and sides, while the inner portion of the stones cohered naturally. This showed that the fire by which the materials were fused was applied externally. The existence of such forts had first been discovered about a century ago by John Williams, a mining engineer, who read a Paper upon them before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and they were also mentioned by the antiquary Pennant. Sundry antiquaries thought that they were used as places for purifying and smelting ores. Daines Barrington, on the contrary, held to the theory that they were of volcanic origin. His own opinion was that these forts were erected for purposes of defence by the early Celtic inhabitants of the Highlands, but that they were afterwards reoccupied by their conquerors, and he illustrated the manner in which the stones that surrounded them were fused into a solid mass by examples of a similar process which he had seen in operation near Barnsley and in other parts of

Yorkshire. The view of the lecturer was strongly supported by Mr. Octavius Morgan, F.S.A., who took part in the discussion which followed the Paper. Another Paper, descriptive of some neolithic flint mines lately opened at Crayford, near Dartford, in Kent, was read by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, who illustrated his notes by diagrams. He also exhibited some flint-flakes (in illustration of his Paper), as also sundry specimens of Roman vases and a Samian dish. The Rev. J. E. Waldie exhibited an impression from a gold ring of the latter part of the 15th century, and a buckled scrip, surrounded by the legend, "William du Porlie," lately found by him at Bath; Mr. J. A. S. Bayly exhibited a catalogued collection of casts of 136 official, ecclesiastical, and corporate seals of various places in the county of Essex; the Rev. W. J. Loftie exhibited some fine armlets, bracelets, and other ornaments of gold, and a fine scarabæus made of jade, all of which he had lately brought back with him from Egypt; and Lord Archibald Campbell showed a demi-suit of armour belonging to a harquebusier of the time of the Commonwealth.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 21.

—Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the Chair.—The secretary, Mr. E. L. Brock, reported that some interesting excavations, which were being carried on at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, had resulted in the discovery of five specimens of Roman pavement in good preservation, and that negotiations were pending with Lord Bristol and the other trustees of the Fitzwilliam estates for the excavation of the Roman remains at Caistor, near Peterborough. He also announced that the next summer Congress would be held at Devizes, in August, when Stonehenge, Amesbury, Avebury, and Salisbury would be visited. Two interesting Papers were read; the one (by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, of Winchester, and the Rev. C. Collier, of Andover) on some recent discoveries of old towers, guard-rooms, and other chambers in Wolvesey Castle or Palace, Winchester; and the other (by the chairman) on those curious implements of war, the "Martels-de-fer." Of these he exhibited several specimens, one from Saddleworth, in Lancashire, another from Wolvesey Castle, and another, probably of the 12th century, which was found in the Thames, near Baynard's Castle, at Blackfriars, about thirty-five years ago. Dr. Earle, of Winchester, explained in detail some excavations lately made at the eastern entrance to Winchester, including three arches of a stone bridge, probably of Saxon workmanship; at the same time exhibiting sundry spurs, battle-axe heads, and coins of the Roman emperors, mostly found *in situ*. Mr. W. de Gray Birch next exhibited and commented on two leaden plates, found at Malta, bearing inscriptions in Latin, clearly of the time of the Roman Republic. Mr. G. Adams exhibited a small but beautifully-carved head of one of the early Roman emperors, which the chairman was inclined to think was probably Heliogabalus. Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited several specimens of British pottery, Saxon spear-heads, &c., found lately near Hanwell; and Dr. Earle, a large collection of miscellaneous relics of antiquity which had been turned up in the neighbourhood of Winchester.

May 19.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), V.P., in the Chair. The Secretary announced that the annual summer Congress this year would be held at

Devizes, within reach of Stonehenge, Amesbury, Salisbury, Avebury, and other places interesting to archaeologists and antiquaries. A Paper was read, by Mr. Bradley, on the Measurements of Ptolemy, applied to the Southern Coast of Great Britain, in reply to one read before the Association by Mr. Gordon M. Hills. A Paper was read by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew on the foundations of a Roman villa, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, lately discovered by Captain Thorpe. A sketch of one of the beautiful tessellated pavements was exhibited. From the remains which have already been laid bare, it is evident that this villa is of much larger size than most of those which have hitherto been discovered. It was stated that Captain Thorpe had also found the position of two other Roman villas. A Paper by Dr. Stevens, on "Prehistoric Flint Implements found in the Reading Drift Beds," was next read; and Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited several Roman relics which had been discovered in London Wall, including a bone holder of Saxon date, for steady-ing parchment while in the hands of the transcriber. Among the other articles exhibited were some specimens of jadeite, and also a fourteenth century ring. A Paper was read by Mr. Loftus Brock, in the absence of the author, Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., upon the subject of some curious British masonry works in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, on the banks of the Severn estuary. It was announced that the splendid Roman pavements at Woodchester, Gloucestershire, would be opened by the Rev. F. Smith, if the state of the funds permitted.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 27.—

A Paper entitled "Further Notes on the Romano-British Cemetery at Seaford, Sussex," by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price and Mr. John E. Price, was read. It was a continuation of a Paper read before the institute by the same authors in November, 1876. During the summer of 1879 these gentlemen again visited Seaford, and made further excavations in the Roman Cemetery upon the Downs, in which they discovered several urns, a drinking-cup of Durobrivian pottery, Samian pateræ, flint celts of the neolithic type, and many flint flakes. In one particular interment was discovered a large urn full of charred human bones: the body had a Samian cup in its mouth, for the purpose of keeping out the earth. Another cup, of elegant form, of Durobrivian ware was found on its left side, and a food vessel and patera of Upchurch pottery on the right side. In close proximity to this interment was a similar one; the urn was much crushed, but beneath a patera of Samian ware a coin of Faustina Junior, the daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius, was found. This was most important, as giving an approximate date to the interments. They could not be earlier than between A.D. 161–180. In another part of the Downs, in a place called the Little Burys, black patches were of frequent occurrence in the sand; they were composed of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone, a flint flake or two, and frequently iron nails. In one particular spot a batch of over ninety iron studs were found, mixed up with bone ashes and charcoal. The authors considered that these patches of charcoal without urns indicated pauper burials, or the burials of soldiers, as this place was a military station. The pottery and other relics discovered were exhibited. A discussion followed.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 10.—A Paper was read before the members of this Society, in the Court-room of Christ's Hospital, by Mr. W. Pitman, of the Court of Common Council, on "Topographical Notes on the Ward of Farringdon Within." Mr. Dipnall, clerk to the hospital, occupied the Chair. The speaker traced the history of the ward from the earliest times, and gave copious details of buildings and great men connected with it. Incidentally he made a strong protest against the destruction of City churches for modern improvements. The Paper gave rise to an animated discussion, in the course of which Mr. Cornelius Walford questioned several of the writer's statements, protesting at the same time against the introduction of occurrences during the present century into any Paper delivered under the auspices of an Archæological Society.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited some antiquities, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Birch, A.R.I.B.A., read a brief account of his discovery of the remains of the old Temple in the Strand, removed from Holborn in 1184.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—May 4.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the Chair. After the transaction of ordinary business, a communication from M. Paul Pierret was read, on the "Libation Vase of Osor-ur, preserved in the Museum of the Louvre." The vase, of the Saitic epoch, is of bronze, and of an oblong form, covered with an inscription finely traced with a pointed instrument. The text has been published by M. Pierret in the second volume of his "Recueil d'Inscriptions du Louvre," in the eighth number of the "Études Égyptologiques." The next Paper, by Dr. S. Birch, on the "Monuments of the Reign of Tirhaka," contained an account of the historical monuments of Tirhaka, found in Egypt, and especially of an inscription, published by Le Vte. Jaques de Rougé, recording the fact of Tirhaka having mounted the throne of Egypt in his twentieth year; and it also gave an account of the inscriptions of Mentuemha, the petty king of Thebes and supporter of Tirhaka, mentioned in the inscription of Thebes published by Mariette Pasha. The Paper also contained a mention of some minor monuments of the same monarch, in different collections, illustrating his reign, and likewise included a *resumé* of the history of Tirhaka, as known from the Assyrian monuments, especially in connection with the annals of Assurbanipal, or Assurbanihabla, which contain the relation of the advance of the Assyrian forces as far as Meroë, after driving Tirhaka, or Taharqa, out of Egypt.—Mr. Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A., next gave "An Examination of the Assyrian Ideograph, Mi." It was pointed out, that the sign appears to be used in many Ideographs, with a similar or derivative force. Some examples were given, and mythological points deduced from them.—This Paper was followed by a communication from Richard Cull, F.S.A., "On the Expression in Assyrian of the Soft Sound of the Hebrew *y*."

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 22.—The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth in the Chair.—Mr. John P. Seddon read the second course of his Paper on "Gems of Architecture," which comprised brief descriptions of the principal cathedrals at home and abroad, including those of Venice, Verona, Paris,

Amiens, Rouen, Lincoln, Canterbury, Llandaff, Salisbury, Ely, Exeter, Wells, and many others, and also Westminster Abbey and the Temple Church. The reading of the Paper was accompanied by a lime-light magic lantern, with photographic illustrations, by Mr. Ernest C. Gough.

April 29.—Mr. Philip Boyd in the Chair.—A Paper on "The Teraphim, the Oracular Images of the Bible," was read by the Rev. Samuel Martin Mayhew, vicar of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, and Vice-President of the British Archæological Association, who also exhibited a number of interesting Cypriot antiquities. Cyprus, Mr. Mayhew remarked, is best known as sacred to the worship of Venus, the Cyprian Queen. A reference to Cyprian terra-cottas shows distinctly that this worship existed in a very early era—in the infancy of ceramic art. Among the objects exhibited and described were two "imagunculæ," or children's toys, but in likeness of Cybele and Venus. There were also shown two small figures in terra-cotta, believed to be the oracular images of antiquity—the domestic teraphim.

May 1.—The members of this Society paid a visit to the church of "St. Mary Overie," better known as St. Saviour's, Southwark, when a lecture on the past history and present state of the fabric was read before them by Mr. Dollman, an architect who is understood to have devoted several years of his life to the study of this structure. The lecture was illustrated with architectural and other drawings of the church as it appeared in its old state, before the nave was pulled down, about half a century ago. The tombs of Gower and of Bishop Andrewes were visited and commented upon, as also were those of Fletcher, Massinger, and Edmund Shakspeare in the burial-ground outside. Mr. Dollman drew particular attention to the careful and painstaking restoration of the eastern portion of the structure by Mr. Gwilt in 1832. This part of the building, with its four gables and exquisite groined roof, now forms the eastern end of the church; formerly, however, as Mr. Dollman pointed out, there extended still further to the east, a Lady chapel, which was also sometimes called "Bishop Andrew's" or "the Bishop's Chapel," from having contained his tomb. When that chapel was pulled down, many years ago, the tomb of the bishop was removed to its present site. Mr. Dollman strongly condemned the cheese-paring parsimony and bad taste evinced by the vestry of St. Saviour's in the manner in which the work of "restoration," was carried out by them, when the old nave of the church was rebuilt about sixty years ago.

May 4.—Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair. A Paper, on the "Decorated Period of Ecclesiastical Architecture" was read by Mr. George H. Birch, in the absence of the author, Mr. R. Herbert Carpenter, M.R.I.B.A. He traced the gradual growth and development of this, the Middle-Pointed style, as it is often called, out of the simpler forms of the Early English. From its prevailing so extensively through the reigns of the first three Edwards it is often spoken of as "Edwardian." Of the examples particularly referred to may be mentioned Guisborough Abbey; St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; parts of Westminster Abbey; the Cathedrals of Gloucester, Carlisle, Exeter, Chichester, &c.; Holy Trinity Church, Hull; and the churches of Howden and Boston.

May 22.—The members of the Society paid visits to the recently-restored chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely Place, Holborn, and also to Austin Friars Church, where Mr. George H. Birch acted as *cicerone*, and pointed out and explained the chief architectural features of that ancient building.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 15.—Mr. Bullen, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, in the Chair.—Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Arts, read an elaborate Paper on the History and Art of Bookbinding, illustrated by the exhibition of many antique and curious specimens of binding. The lecturer said that the goldsmiths, the silversmiths, the enamellers, the ivory carvers, and many other artists not ordinarily associated in our minds with book production, all united to adorn the precious manuscripts of ancient times; so that St. Jerome was forced to exclaim, "Your books are covered with precious stones, and Christ died naked before the gate of his temple." These adornments, however, helped to shorten the lives of the books they covered, as they often excited the cupidity of those into whose hands they fell. Thus the Turkish soldiers, when they seized the library of Corvinus, King of Hungary, tore off the rich bindings and threw the manuscripts away as useless and valueless. Most of our kings had shown taste in the ornamentation of their books, and some of our queens had embroidered theirs with their own hands. The wardrobe accounts of Edward IV. contain some curious particulars respecting the covering of books. In 1480 Piers Bauduyn, stationer, was paid 20s. for binding, gilding, and dressing "a booke called Titus Livius;" also the same sum for another book; and 16s. for "a booke called the Bible." For binding and dressing, without gilding, his charge for three books was 6s. 8d., while for the dressing alone of two books he received only 3s. 4d. These sums did not form the total expense of the binding, for velvet, silk, tassels, buttons, clasps, nails, &c., were delivered to the binder, for the purpose of covering and garnishing the books, out of the wardrobestores. Alice Claver, silkwoman, was paid 1s. 2d. for an ounce of sewing silk, and sundry other sums for blue silk, black silk, laces, buttons, and tassels, and figured crimson satin. The coppersmith, also, received 3s. for each pair of clasps of copper and gilt with roses upon them, and 5s. for each pair of clasps with the King's arms upon them. Grolier, De Thou, and other great patrons of bookbinding had raised France to a place above all in the beautiful art, and the pursuit of fine bindings was still zealously carried on there. At a late sale in Paris a book by a modern binder, Trautz-Bauzonnet, a master of the art of inlaying, sold for 640*l.*, of which at least 440*l.* was paid in respect of the binding. Mr. Weale commenced a discussion on the Paper, and produced photographs of uir-bouilli binding. He traced the progress of the bookbinders in the fourteenth century from Utrecht to Bruges, and so to the South. Mr. Cornelius Walford described his method of binding pamphlets separately in vellum and other materials. Mr. Bradshaw suggested that a chronological exhibition of bookbinding should be opened in one of the galleries of the British Museum. In some of the college libraries of the two Universities the books remained as they were originally bound. In his own library (that of the University of

Cambridge) the books had been rebound, which was unfortunate, because they had authentic records of gifts to the library as long ago as 1424. He enlarged upon the iniquities of modern binders, whom Mr. George Simpson rose to defend. Mr. Simpson admitted that the publishers often grudged the small amounts necessary for excellence in binding, but denied that the art of bookbinding was dead, and said that in mechanical perfection it had reached a higher stage than ever.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 15.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Sheriff Mackenzie exhibited two Durham pennies of Edward II., having the limbs of the cross on the reverse formed of two croziers instead of one, as on Bishop Kellow's coins. Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited two proofs in silver and one in copper (gilt) of the Paris Mining Company's Anglesea tokens, two varieties, 1787 and 1788.—Mr. Hoblyn brought for exhibition twenty varieties of the shilling of Charles II., many of them of great beauty, and some extremely rare.—Mr. A. Durlacher exhibited a fine specimen of the 1666 crown of Charles II., with the elephant under the bust; a sixpence of William III., 1700, with a minute plume under the bust; a very fine shilling of James II., 1685, and a sixpence of 1686; also a milled shilling of Elizabeth, with the star mint-mark.—Dr. A. Colson communicated a Paper on the meaning of a well-known reverse type of a coin of Tarentum of the fourth century B.C., on which a youth is represented kneeling beneath a horse and examining his hoof. Dr. Colson pointed out that he could not be shoeing the horse, as some have supposed, as the Greeks never shod their horses, but hardened their hoofs by causing them constantly to stand and exercise upon hard stones.—Mr. S. Sharp communicated a Paper on some new coins of the Stamford mint; and Mr. B. V. Head read the second portion of his Paper "On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Ephesus."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—May 12.—Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by the eminent French Sinologue, M. Terrien de Lacouperie, entitled "Sur l'Histoire de la Langue Chinoise et de quelques noms géographiques de l'Empire du Milieu." It ran to such a length that the learned author confined himself to reading a comparatively small portion. On this account, as well as by reason of its technical and abstruse character, it does not admit of abstract. Its general nature and drift, however, may be gathered from the remarks made upon it, at the Chairman's request, by Professor Douglas, who fills the Chinese Chair in King's College, London. The theory, he said, brought forward in M. Terrien de Lacouperie's Paper was startling to those who had been accustomed to accept the assertions of the Chinese historians as to the extreme antiquity of their race in China and its total isolation from the rest of the world. But the evidence the author had been able to adduce was no less startling than his theory. On that occasion he had rather given them stray results from his researches than formal proofs of the correctness of his views. The lecturer's discoveries with regard to the Yih King were those which would strike the imagination most. Here was a book the original text of which was attempted to be explained by Wan Wang and Chow

Kung about B.C. 1200, again by Confucius, six or seven centuries afterwards, and subsequently by a host of commentators, whose works on the subject would more than fill the room in which they were met, and not one of them had been able to give a full explanation of its contents. Confucius had said, "If my life were prolonged, I would give fifty years to the study of the Yih." After his death there arose nine rival schools of interpretation, and during succeeding centuries every conceivable gloss had been put upon its meaning. At the time of the burning of the books under the Ts'in dynasty the Yih was saved from destruction, because it was held to be a work of divination. By the followers of Choo He, under the Sung dynasty, it was believed to contain the elements of all metaphysical knowledge, and to be the clue to all the secrets of Nature and of being. To foreign students of Chinese it had been a perfect play-ground of theories, and it had, he felt fully convinced, been reserved for M. Terrien de Lacouperie to explain what thirty centuries of native scholarship had been unable to understand. The true key to the mystery had remained undiscovered until now. M. Terrien de Lacouperie might, therefore, be said to start with a clear ground. If his researches had led him no further than he had taken them that day, the very striking points he had succeeded in making would have sufficed to gain for him a respectful hearing. It was earnestly to be hoped that he might be enabled to finish his translation of the Yih, and to collect such evidence as would lift his views out of the domain of theory into that of fact.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 20.—Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids gave the first of a course of three lectures on "The Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—May 11.—A Paper on the Botanical Enterprise of the Empire was read in St. James's Hall by Mr. Thistleton Dyer, assistant director of Kew Gardens. General Sir Charles Daubeney in the Chair. The lecturer, after defining a botanic garden as one embracing a vast assemblage of plants from every accessible part of the earth's surface, gave a history of such gardens, which date from the middle of the sixteenth century, when Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, the patron of Tasso, set the fashion of making collections of foreign plants and flowers. The study of ancient writings on the subject, especially those of the Greek Dioscorides, was then actively pursued. The earliest public botanic garden was founded by Cosmo di Medici, in 1544, for the University of Pisa. The following year one was founded at Padua. In France, the earliest botanic garden was founded at Montpellier towards the end of the sixteenth century, and in Germany, that of Giessen was established in 1614, and in the Low Countries that of Leyden, dated from 1577. In England, the Royal Garden at Hampton Court was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and supported by Charles II. and George III. Those which followed, and still remain, were Oxford, founded in 1632; Chelsea, in 1673; and Edinburgh in 1680. The origin of Kew, as a scientific institution, was entirely due to our Hanoverian princes. The voyages of Captain Cook, and Sir Joshua Banks, and other travellers, served to connect our colonial history with Kew. During the reigns of George IV.

and William IV. Kew was much neglected; but since that date, owing to the efforts of Lindley and Sir W. Hooker, that state of things has been remedied. The lecturer gave an elaborate account of the methods pursued, and the objects aimed at in Kew Gardens. The Museum at Kew was begun in 1847, and a new and larger one built in 1857; and after the Exhibition of 1862 the collection of colonial timbers was removed thence to Kew. After the death of Sir William Hooker, his library and herbarium were purchased for the nation in 1867. Those, also, of Mr. George Bentham, nephew of the great jurist, were presented by him to the gardens, and more recently the whole vegetable collections of the India Museum have been transferred to Kew.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of the members of the London Institution, Mr. Warren De la Rue in the Chair, the report of the managers showed that the income and usefulness of the institution continued to increase. A proposal by the principal librarian to amalgamate the valuable reference library of 65,000 volumes with the circulating library was under consideration. The rapid increase of the circulating library, and of the use made of it, has necessitated large changes in the arrangements of this department. An ingenious system of book-keeping by cards has been invented by one of the assistant-librarians, Mr. Parr, and has been permanently adopted: in the fulness of the information it gives, the rapidity of its working, and the ease with which it can be accommodated to any number of accounts, the card-ledger has proved itself of the highest value. A catalogue of the books, complete up to the end of March, has also been compiled and printed, while a card-catalogue of additions will in future be open for borrowers' reference. The number of volumes in the permanent circulating library now reaches 5,000, and the foundation of a foreign section has been laid. In the past year nearly 45,000 volumes were circulated. The lecture season had been most successful, and the board were much gratified at being able to welcome back Mr. Ruskin as a lecturer. In moving the adoption of the report, the president anticipated that the importance of the circulating library would be in a few months so largely augmented as to attract a great number of new members. The motion was carried unanimously. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—At a meeting held on Monday, April 19th, Mr. R. Brown, F.S.A., read a Paper on "The Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe."

May 3.—A Paper upon the "Life of Joseph," illustrated from sources external to Holy Scripture, was read by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, after which communications from M. Naville, L'Abbé Vigouroux, Dr. Birch, Mr. R. S. Poole, Lieutenant C. R. Conder, Rev. J. Baylee, the Rev. P. Lilly, and others, were read.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY OF AMATEUR ANTIQUARIES.—At a recent sitting the Commission charged by the Societies of Geography and Archeology to examine into the utility of an expedition into the Slavic countries of the South expressed their confidence that all

educated men in Russia share their opinion on the necessity of a detailed study of Slavism, both for the benefit of the congeneric peoples and the "personal profit of the Empire." The Commission added that this conception had obtained the high approval of the Prince of Bulgaria, and that it had been recommended by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The Commission thought that, in consideration of the importance of this enterprise, it would be good to combine the forces and pecuniary resources of all the Russian scientific societies. The programme of exploration of the Slavic countries is as follows :—The ethnology and the ethnography of the Balkan Peninsula ; study of the limits of each nationality of the Peninsula ; study of the genius of the language of each ; collection of historical remains and description of manners and customs ; study and explanation of the monuments of antiquity ; study of the remains of art ; general abstracts of ancient manuscripts, and a search after those which are in the possession of private persons.

PROVINCIAL.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—April 24.—The play for critical consideration was 3 *Henry VI.* Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A., brought a Report on the Grammar of the play. Dr. J. E. Shaw gave "A further Note on the Farmyard and Menagerie Man." Miss Florence O'Brien read a Paper "On some of the Characters in 3 *Henry VI.*" Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time Analysis" of the play (read with the Time Analysis of the other Histories before the New Shakspeare Society on June 13, 1879) was brought before the Association.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—April 14.—At the Royal Cork Institution, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg in the Chair, Alderman Day produced some bronze fragments of celts, arrow-heads, portions of a bronze vessel, and also portions of a bronze scabbard.—The Rev. Dr. Graves said there was no doubt these articles were manufactured in the country, and he thought Mr. Day's discovery had thrown a great deal of light on the bronze period of Ireland. Some of the bronze swords found in Italy were, in shape, identical with those found in Ireland.—The Rev. Dr. Graves exhibited a number of stone hatchets, found in Arran Island.—Mr. Lenihan exhibited some gold ornaments, unique in shape, which had been found in the county Clare.—The Rev. Dr. Graves presented facsimiles, taken by the autotype process, of two interesting drawings in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. One represented two Irish gentlemen and their kernes, or followers, in a German city in the year 1551, the original drawing being the work of Albert Dürer. The other drawing is supposed to be a work of the same great master, and purports to be drawn from the life, or, as the inscription states, "Drawn from ye quicke." It represents the assassination of an Irish chieftain, but to what special assassination it refers no one has as yet been able to determine.—Dr. Caulfield exhibited a silver oar, a little over six inches and a half long, which was lately found by Miss Helen Cecil Archer Butler in the plate-chest at Garnavilla, Cahir. When found it was wrapped up in a paper, on which it was stated that it was "presented to William Gallwey, Esq., of Castle

Townsend, to make him free of that harbour." It is, however, most probable, that it was the oar of the water bailiff of that harbour, as well as Castlehaven, and used by him as the ensign of his authority ; and the armorial bearings engraved on it will partly bear out its history. It is neatly fashioned, and has the letters "E. I." stamped on the handle. On the broad part of the blade the following arms are engraved :—In chief *Ermine* a chevron *gules* for Touchet, in base *Gules* a frette, *or*, for Audley, Baron Audley. Impaling, *Sable*, Six Swallows, 3, 2, 1, *Argent*, for Baron Arundell of Wardour. Supporters, two wiverns, *sa.* Crest : out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a demi-swan, *ar.* ducally crowned *or*. Motto : *Je le tiens*, Audley. James, 13th Lord Audley, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry, Lord Arundell of Wardour, said Elizabeth was born 15 Sept. 1692. John, second son of the above James, the ninth and last Earl of Castlehaven, died *s.p.* 1777, when the earldom became extinct, and the title of Audley, being a barony in fee, descended to his nephew, who took the name of "Touchet." From a narrative pedigree of the Gallweys, preserved at Garnavilla, it appears that there had been some intermarriages between that family and the Butlers, by which means the oar may have come into their possession. It cannot be older than the first quarter of the last century, and its connexion with the Gallweys entirely depends on the few lines which were written on the paper in which it was wrapped up.—The Rev. Canon Hayman exhibited the flag borne by the Youghal Regiment of Volunteers on the 11th of September, 1782, when the Volunteers of the county were reviewed at Ballincollig by the Earl of Charlemont. The flag has the arms of Youghal embroidered with the accustomed motto, *Pro Aris et Focis* (for altars and homes). The flag was used also as the standard of the Youghal yeomanry in 1798.—The Chairman produced an autograph letter of Dean Swift, dated from Quilca, a village near Kells, and in which he complained of being ill with "giddiness and deafness."—Dr. Caulfield exhibited an inquisition, taken at the King's Old Castle, Cork, 13th December, 1664, to inquire into the validity of the will of Sir J. Fitz E. Gerald, of Ballymaloe, executed 1st September, 1640, a copy of which will is appended. From this testament it appears that he had concealed the will of his grandfather, for which he expresses the most sincere contrition, and appropriated under forged documents the lands of Hodnett, of Bellvelly ; Poore, of Shangarry, from which family the "Poore Isle," in Cloyne Cathedral was named ; Condon of Corbegg, Uniack, of Youghal ; Supple, of Aghada ; Fitzgerald, of the House of Clenglish ; Fitzgerald, *alias* M'Robinson, of Ballymacody ; Kinfecke, of Ringinfecke ; Fitzgerald, of Ballycotton, &c. To all these gentlemen he bequeaths their own inheritance. To the cathedral church of Cloyne he leaves numerous lands which he also kept, under false pretences, from the Church. The evidences of old people, which are highly interesting, are also taken—those witnessed the closing scenes of his life, when, afflicted with palsy, and unable to write his name, a bullet was warmed and placed in his hand, which, so far, restored expiring animation that he was able to sign his will. All his papers, real or invented, were kept in a little box or trunk, on which he

kept his eye as well as the key. He seems to have passed away with a fervent prayer, which is given also, "that the Lord of his might and right would guide him, and feed him, and speed him through the pilgrimage of this mortality." He was of the great Seneschals of Imokilly, whose stately monument still adorn, though stripped of its original grandeur, the Fitzgerald aisle in the cathedral church of St. Coleman, Cloyne.

BATLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—April 12th.—Mr. Michael Sheard in the Chair.—The rules of the Society, adopted at the previous meeting, having been unanimously confirmed, and other business transacted, Mr. Dyson laid before the meeting a mutilated copy of a valuation of Batley made in 1756. The Chairman stated that along with the valuation made in that year a plan of the township was also made, indicating every building in the township. Both the original valuation and plan were missing, and he urged on the Society the necessity of searching out documents of such local interest and importance. Mr. Dyson also produced a copy of a lease of some lands in Scotthill from Sir George Saville to Mr. Henry Robertshaw, of that place, dated 1743. An abridged copy of the Batley churchwardens' accounts from 1725 to 1836 was also exhibited by the same gentleman. A conversation on the subject of parish-registers afterwards took place.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 15.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—The Secretary drew the attention of members of the Society to a photolithographic reprint in facsimile of the Epinal MS., the oldest document of Anglo-Saxon, which is being produced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Sweet, and for which subscriptions are urgently needed. [Information may be obtained from Mr. F. J. Furnivall, 3, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.J.—Mr. Ridgeway read remarks on the following passages: Sophocles, Phil. 527; Homer, Il. xv. 18, 19; and Il. xviii. 507, 508.—Two Papers from Dr. Hager were read by the Secretary. In Plato's Apol. Socr. p. 26 D, F, the place called *ἀγοράστρα*, where books were sold, was in the *ἀγορά* (Phot.), not in the theatre, as Boeckh thinks; and in other passages of the Comic writers we see that there was at the time of Socrates' trial, and before that time, a book trade in the market-place at Athens, and even an export trade, Xen. Anab. 7. 5. 15. Dr. Hager contended that the use of books in Greece was much older than Mr. Paley supposes in "Fraser's Magazine."—On Xenophon de Vect. 4. 14, Dr. Hager said the conditions on which slaves were let out to work in the mines were generally said to have been that the lessee was bound to pay an obol a day for each and restore them to the owner the same in number. This would have been a very high rate of interest, nearly fifty per cent., taking 350 days in the year, and reckoning, a mining slave as worth 130 drachmae, and that without any risk. Boeckh's idea that the obol a day included payment for the use of the mines involves a gratuitous alteration of the text, and is opposed by Andoc. Myst. § 58, where Dioclesides has *one* slave working in the mines. From Xen. 1. c. §§ 19, 21, it is probable that the owner ran all the risk for the life and safe-keeping of the slave. The rate of profit was enhanced by the danger of his dying young through the noxious atmosphere of the mine, and also of his deserting.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 10.—A Paper by the Secretary—Mr. D. Watson—was read, giving an account of the manufacture of coarse or tarred wool in the district during the early part of last century. The Paper was compiled chiefly from documents found in the Charter chest of the late Mr. Douglas, of Cavers. A proposal for the rebuilding of the museum was remitted to a committee with powers to make arrangements.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A SCHOOL BOY'S BILL, A.D. 1547.—The following curious account is at present preserved among the Navy Accounts, Exch. Q.R. Bundle 616, B, a small collection of the Public Records:—

"Allowance for A Child named Ralfe Lyons that was gevyen ow^r Latte Souerayne Lorde Kynge Henry the viijth wyche was put to teache to Robarte Phyllypps of his graces chapel from y^e feste off Christmas in y^e xxxviijth yere of the Reyng of oure Souereng Lorde Kynge Henry y^e viijth vnto ou^r Ladye daye in Lent then next followyng in the first yere of the Reyng of ou^r Souerygne Lord Kynge Edward the Syxte.

<i>Item</i> ij yarddes dim. of Clothe for a	xvs.
Cootte pice the yard vjs.	
<i>Item</i> for lynyng to y ^e same Cotte v yardes	iijs. iiijd.
price the yarde viiij ^d	
<i>Item</i> for makyng y ^e same Kott	xvj ^d .
<i>Item</i> for ij shurtes	vjs.
<i>Item</i> for ij payre of hosse	vjs. viij ^d .
<i>Item</i> for iij payre of showys	ijs. iiij ^d .
<i>Item</i> for A doblett	vs. iiij ^d .
<i>Item</i> ij dossen poyntes.	iiij ^d .
<i>Item</i> for A gyrdyll	vij ^d .
<i>Item</i> for A Kappe	iijs.
<i>Item</i> for A Pursse	vij ^d .
<i>Item</i> for A Payre of Knyvys	vd.
<i>Item</i> for hys boord wagys	xxjs. viiij ^d .
Summa—iiij ^{li} . vjs. vij ^d .	

Four earlier and similar accounts are annexed to the one given above, but the items did not differ materially. The dates and amounts of the bills are:—

From Michaelmas to Christmas, 38 Hen. VIII.

Total,—xxvjs. vij^d.

From Midsummer to Michaelmas, 38 Hen. VIII.

Total,—liijs. ij^d.

From Ladye Daye in Lentt to Midsummer, 38 Hen.

Total,—xxiijs. xj^d. [VIII.]

From Christmas to Ladye Daye in Lentt, 37 Hen.

Total,—iiij^{li}. vs. viij^d. [VIII.]

"OWL."

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE IV.—Lord Holland writes in his "History of the Whig Party," published in 1836: "In truth, that there was such a ceremony is *now* not a matter of conjecture and inference. Documents proving it, long in the possession of Mrs. Fitzherbert's family, have been since June, 1833, actually deposited, by agreement

between the executors of George IV. (the Duke of Wellington and Sir Wm. Knighton) and the nominees of Mrs. Fitzherbert (Lord Albemarle and Lord Stourton), at Coutts' Bank in the Strand, in a sealed box." These documents were subsequently published by the late Hon. C. Langdale, in his "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert," and they are conclusive on the subject.

BOAR AND BEAR BAIT.—In his account of the "Sports and Pastimes of London," Fitzstephen tells us that "in winter, on every holiday, before dinner, the boars prepared for brawn are set to fight, or else bulls or bears are baited." Stowe says that these particular sports were still in vogue in his own day, especially in the "Bear Gardens" on Bankside.

ORIGIN OF THE UNION JACK.—Before the crowns of England and Scotland were united under James I., the flag carried by English ships was white, with the red cross of St. George emblazoned on it; and that hoisted on board the ships of Scotland was blue, with the cross of St. Andrew on it; the red lines of the first being perpendicular and horizontal, those of the latter diagonal. Some differences having arisen between the ships of the two countries, His Majesty, to prevent this in future, and to teach his people that they formed one nation, ordained that a new flag should be adopted, having the cross of St. George interlaced with that of St. Andrew on the blue ground of the flag of Scotland. All ships were to carry it at the main-masthead, but the English ships were to display the St. George's red cross at their sterns, and the Scottish that of St. Andrew. On the 12th of April, 1606, the Union Jack was first hoisted at sea, but it was not till the Parliamentary union of the two countries in 1707 that it was adopted as the military flag of Great Britain. Both services, therefore, now use it as the national banner.

OLD CITY INNS.—Excepting the Borough High Street, no street in London has so many famous old inns, with galleries, courtyards, cross-timbered walls, quaint gables, and latticed windows, as Bishops-gate Street. These hostleries were established for the accommodation of carriers and travellers from the north-eastern towns. Among them was the White Hart, formerly the Magpie, which stood by the gateway of Bethlem Priory, supposed to have been originally the hostelry of the Priory, afterwards an inn for travellers who arrived after the gate was shut for the night. It seems from a date on the wall to have been rebuilt in 1480, and was standing in 1810, when a view was taken representing it with a double range of bay windows. It was rebuilt in 1829, and stood at the corner of Liverpool Street. Then there was the Bull, where Burbage and his companions obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for the performance of theatricals in the quadrangle, the spectators occupying the surrounding galleries. This was the inn to which old Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, resorted, from whom came the saying of "Hobson's choice"—that or none. On a wall of the inn was his effigy, in fresco, clutching a money-bag, with an inscription—"The fruitful mother of a hundred more." Milton wrote his epitaph—"Here lieth old Hobson! death hath broken his girth," &c. Another frequenter of the house was one Van Horn, who seems to have been a boon companion, as it is recorded that he drank in the house not less than 35,680

bottles of wine. In Hertford churchyard is an inscription on a gravestone, "Here lyeth Black Tom, of the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate-street, 1656." A modern Bull Inn has been recently erected in the Queen Anne style, with the sign of "Ye Bull." The Green Dragon, an old Tudor house, with balconied yard, surrounded by quaint, low-ceilinged rooms, where it is thought possible that Shakspeare may have performed, has been recently demolished, and a block of offices, with a much smaller Green Dragon, built on the site. The Catherine Wheel is still a carriers' house, retaining many of its old characteristic features.—*City Press*.

PARISH REGISTERS.—A Kentish clergyman writes; I would suggest that every Church Register, having been transcribed, should be sent to the Bishop or Archbishop of every diocese in England, and a fresh register, in tabular form, be issued in a year or so from that date to every incumbent of a parish. In the Metropolitan Diocese of Canterbury there exists a Registry dating, in many instances, from the year 1534—when registers of births, deaths, &c., were first enjoined—of almost every parish in East Kent, and which, by the payment of a small fee per parish, may be referred to and extracts taken, every convenience being afforded by the courteous registrar. Why should not every diocese be the depository of the registers as of the wills of the diocese? Another correspondent adds: It does not appear to be generally known when such registers were instituted; in the 13 Hen. VIII., it was ordered also that the copy of every register should be yearly transmitted to the Bishop. If this provision has been complied with, the old parish registers are by no means of the importance claimed for them, for the information they contain should have been preserved in duplicate in the archives of the diocese.

THE GALLANT ROWLAND WARBURTON.—Rowland Warburton, a Cheshire man, and a member of the Arley family, has been made immortal in the old ballad called "Lady Bessye," as published in Percy's collection. Sir William Stanley was believed to hang fire when the fate of England lay in the balance on the eve of the battle of Bosworth. Richard did not fully trust him, nor did Henry of Richmond; but, if we are to accept the testimony of the old ballad, and adopt it for history—which may often be done with safety—Stanley had, in fact, made up his mind to support Richmond, and only pretended to stand neuter in the coming struggle. He is made to be at Holt watching the wind and inquiring from his followers how it standeth. On being informed that it "standeth now south-west," he exclaimed—"This night yonder Royal prince into England entereth"—meaning thereby Richmond; and then—

He called that gentleman that stood by him,
His name was Rowland Warburton.
He bad him go to Shrewsbury that night,
And bad him let that prince in come.

Whatever doubt may have been cherished as to Stanley's zeal, there can be none as to the energy and haste with which brave Rowland Warburton fulfilled his mission; "for these Cheshire squires, when they take up a side, enter upon it with gallantry and courage," and it is but reasonable to suppose that this young gallant did honour to his name both at

Shrewsbury and at Bosworth, and so added to the many laurels that had already crowned it in days long past.
—*Oswestry Advertiser*.



Antiquarian News.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours has determined to raise its members from 30 to 40.

"Samuel Pepys, and the World he lived in," by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., is announced for publication by Messrs. Bickers and Son.

Some valuable marbles discovered at Jerabulus have been acquired for the British Museum, and are on their way to this country.

The Bodleian Library has acquired a MS. containing the missing Commentary on Proverbs, by the famous Abraham Aben Ezra.

The central building of the City and Guilds Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education will probably be established in South Kensington.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's new work, "The Early History of Charles James Fox," is in the printer's hands.

The annual general meeting of the Essex Archaeological Society will be held in the course of the summer at Saffron Walden, probably under the presidency of Lord Braybrooke.

The Bodleian Library is to lose the services of one of its present sub-librarians, Mr. Bywater, Fellow of Exeter, who has placed his resignation in the hands of the Curators, after very short trial of the post.

Remains of lake dwellings have been discovered in a peat bog near Milan, and in a street in Milan excavations for a house have brought to light what are believed to be vestiges of the old Roman theatre.

Copies of the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, are advertised for sale. It comprises six quarto volumes and supplement, and only a limited number are for sale.

A MS. of Saint-Simon has lately been discovered in the archives of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It is entitled "Henri IV., Louis XIII., et Louis XIV.," and contains details and criticisms of great historical interest.

The *Saturday Review* contains a most exhaustive and on the whole complimentary review of Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire," which is believed to be from the pen of Mr. E. A. Freeman, the celebrated historian.

The Otranto municipality will celebrate, on the 14th of August, the anniversary of the 800 martyrs slaughtered there by Achmet Pasha, under the orders of Mahmoud II., during the Turkish invasion of Southern Italy.

The May number of the *Law Magazine and Review* contains an article by Sir Travers Twiss on Mediæval Law in Cyprus, in which much new light is thrown

on the administration of the island under the House of Lusignan and the Venetian Republic.

Following in the wake of the older-established learned societies, we understand that St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, which has lately completed the first year of its existence, is about to commence the publication of its Transactions.

Llanrhiadhr Church, near Corwen, one of the most interesting in Wales, was lately re-opened after a complete restoration. The building dates from the twelfth century, and contains many relics of olden times.

A Roman pavement has been discovered at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and several tessellated floors have been brought to light. Among the subjects are a Bacchic scene, a combat, and some chequered designs.

Mr. G. R. Waterhouse, F.R.S., has resigned his keepership of geological collections at the British Museum, which he has administered for nearly thirty years. Mr. Waterhouse's contributions to the advancement of the science of geology are well known.

We have to record the death of Hannah Bloomfield, niece of Robert Bloomfield, the author of *The Farmer's Boy*, and other poems, and widow of his son Charles. She died at Upper Clapton, in her 71st year.

Part 2 of vol. xlv. (for 1875), and part 1 of vol. xlvi. (for 1878) of "The Archæologia," have just been issued under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. The parts for 1876 and 1877 will form the index of vols. i. to xlv.

The Ministry of the Republic of San Domingo has issued a circular to the Ministers of England, America, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Denmark, soliciting their co-operation in the erection of a monument to Christopher Columbus in that city.

The National Portrait Gallery has received an important addition in the gift of B. R. Haydon's large painting of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at the Freemason's Tavern in 1840, under the presidency of Thomas Clarkson.

The *Gloucester Journal* has commenced setting apart a weekly column for the publication of "Local Notes and Queries," in which will be inserted such items of the history, biography, folk-lore, antiquities, or other associations of the county of Gloucester as the editor may be favoured with.

An extraordinary find of Roman coins has just been made by some boys a few miles from Bristol. While removing a primrose root from a bank, they unearthed a large urn, which contained numerous coins of the Emperors Domitian and Constantine, many in excellent preservation.

For the first time since the reign of Henry VIII., a military mass is now celebrated in the Tower, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic officers and men of the Guards stationed there. This result has been mainly brought about by the Rev. Father Bowden, who was formerly an officer in the Household Brigade,

According to the *Academy*, Lord Ashburnham,

yielding to the representations of M. L. Delisle, has presented to the Library of Lyons the leaves of the famous Pentateuch, which, under painful circumstances, had been taken from that library and carried off to England.

In the Old White-Friars, at Canterbury, now being demolished to make room for middle-class schools, some antiquities have just been discovered. They comprise a very rude circular brooch, with the effigy of a strange quadruped upon it, some Anglo-Saxon beads, and a small buckle, mediæval glass fragments, and various Norman coins.

The front pillars of Torregiano's altar, which Mr. J. H. Middleton discovered a few months ago in the Ashmolean Museum, and which the University authorities have since given up to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, have been replaced in their old position in the Chapel of Henry VII. The altar to which they originally belonged was destroyed in 1643.

The house in Brook Street, Holborn, in which Chatterton, the poet, expired, and from which his body was brought for interment to a burial ground in Shoe Lane, hard by, has just been demolished to make way for new buildings to be erected under a scheme for improving the district between Gray's Inn Lane and Furnival's Inn.

The Royal Academicians have bought with the Chantry fund, from the exhibition which is now open in Burlington Gardens, Mr. Poynter's "A Visit to Æsculapius" (250), Mr. Orchardson's "On Board H.M.S. Bellerophon" (262), Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Returning to the Fold" (255), and Mr. Brett's "Britannia's Realm" (387).

Professor Sayce is preparing a revised edition of George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." The translations as well as the text, according to the *Academy*, will be corrected and enlarged, and full use will be made of the tablets recently acquired by the British Museum, which relate to the earlier chapters of Genesis.

Professor Buschmann, the oldest keeper of the Royal Library at Berlin, died last month at the age of 75, having held that post since 1832. He assisted largely in the compilation of the alphabetical catalogue, while the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences record many proofs of his great linguistic acquirements.

The death is announced of Mr. John Jope Rogers, of Penrose, Cornwall, formerly M.P. for Helston. He was a member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, of which Society he was president in 1868 and the following year. Mr. Rogers was an occasional writer on antiquarian subjects in the pages of *Notes and Queries*.

The opponents have abandoned the appeal against the diocesan chancellor's judgment in favour of Sir Edmund Beckett's faculty to continue the restoration of St. Albans' Cathedral with the west front according to his design, which was given in to the court. The most urgent repairs have been begun already, as some parts of the nave are in danger.

The article on "Queen Victoria and Art," illus-

trated, by permission of the Queen, with copies of sketches by Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, will appear in the June part of the *Magazine of Art*. This will form the first of a series of articles to appear in this magazine illustrating the interest taken in art by members of the Royal family.

A Roman altar, or monumental stone, was lately found near the well-known Roman station at Maryport, Cumberland. A small cinerary cup or vessel of dark clay and a mass of calcined human bones and charcoal were also unburied. The stone has been placed in the portico at Netherhall, where there is a fine collection of Roman antiquities. The other relics are in the hands of a local antiquary.

The old Rectory House at Wakefield, which had been for some years used as the Freemasons' Hall, has lately been pulled down. It was an Elizabethan structure of solid oak framework, filled in with masonry; the doorways, windows, fire-places, and external string courses being of wrought stone after a plain, substantial, and picturesque pattern. There was a date on one of the ceilings—1584.

A bronze statue of a faun, of about the same size as the celebrated *Dancing Faun* of the Naples Museum, has lately been dug out at Pompeii. It was found in a house decorated with paintings near the temple of Fortune. The faun is represented in a drunken attitude, and holding under his left arm a pitcher out of which the water of a fountain was probably intended to flow.

We are informed by Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, the editor of "The Burn's Calendar," &c., that the letter of the poet (on p. 231) was printed and circulated in facsimile many years ago by Mr. Dick, bookseller of Irvine. He adds that it has for the first time been included in the poet's correspondence, in the new and beautiful library edition of Burns, in six volumes octavo, edited by William Scott Douglas, and published by William Paterson, of Edinburgh.

A new stained glass window has been inserted in the east end of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; it is the joint gift of Mr. Sampson Copestake and Mr. James Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, and Co., of Bow Churchyard. The incident depicted is the presentation of the infant Christ in the Temple. A new organ, by Messrs. Walker and Sons, has also been erected in the church.

At a meeting of the committee of the Truro Cathedral fund, recently held at Truro, the treasurer read a statement, from which it appears that the amount promised up to the present time is 38,700*l.*, of which 22,181*l.* has been received. The committee has had to expend 10,000*l.* in the purchase of property in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, the site of the new cathedral, but there will be ample funds to proceed with the building of the shell of the choir, as determined some months ago.

Dr. Carl Somogyi, Grand-Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of Gran, the Primate's see of Hungary, has presented the city of Szegedin with a library of more than 70,000 volumes, including literary and scientific works in all the European languages. He has

further settled an endowment of 1,000 florins a year to procure fresh books regularly. The municipality, on its side, is required to provide a suitable building, to maintain a librarian, and to give another 1,000 florins annually for the purchase of new books.

One of the most important of recent sales of autographs of European celebrities took place on the 10th of May at Leipsic. The sale comprised three separate collections, and numbered 2,189 lots. The autographs were those of celebrities of the first rank, including sovereigns, statesmen, generals, savants, poets, artists, &c., from the time of the Reformation down to the present generation. There were several letters from popes, bishops, and other ecclesiastical celebrities.

The finest existing specimen of the rare fossil bird, the *Archæopteryx*, has been acquired for the Berlin University collection for 4,000*l.* It was bought direct from the original owner, Herr Haberlein. The Berlin specimen is only the third which has been discovered and preserved, and is in good preservation. Of the two others, one is in Bavaria, and the other in the British Museum. They were all found in the lithographic stone of Solnhofen, belonging to the rocks of the Jura formation.

Facsimiles in oil colours of two remarkable works of art by Mr. Goodall—"Holy Childhood" and "Hannah's Vow"—are being issued by the National Fine Art Association, Castle Street, Holborn. Proofs of the facsimiles were submitted before publication to Mr. Goodall, who declared himself entirely satisfied with them. By another process of reproduction, denominated "technemacy," Messrs. Morris and Lowe have executed copies of Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin."

The Lisbon Academy has decided to ask the consent of the Portuguese Government to transfer the bones of Vasco di Gama from Vidigueria Alemejo, and also those of Camoens from the Convent of Santa Anna to the Church of the Jeronimites, Belem. Extensive repairs and improvements are about to be undertaken at the Hofburg, or old imperial palace of the Hapsburg family in Vienna. The palace enclosure embraces an extent of about 19½ acres, of which about 9½ acres are actually covered with buildings.

The death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, the well-known professor in the Johanneum of Hamburg. He died at Naples, at the early age of thirty-seven. Dr. Wagner had gone to Italy on a scholarly and artistic tour, and finally succumbed to a sudden attack of typhus fever in sight of Herculaneum, the object of his most enthusiastic curiosity. Many admirably repeat the famous phrase—but it is, after all, the practical lot of very few—"to see Naples and then die." Professor Wagner was a devoted student and admirer of English literature.

Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Dean of Salisbury, has announced her intention to restore the north porch of the cathedral, the completion of which, at a cost of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*, will thus soon be accomplished. The work in question was long ago contemplated, but has been delayed from want of funds. The porch is admired as a fine specimen of

the Early English style of church architecture. Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., is to be entrusted with the work. The late Dean has left to the cathedral 1,000 volumes of handsomely bound books.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold at their Gallery, on the 5th of May, portions of the libraries of the late Mr. C. Rothery, and of another well-known antiquary. Among the principal lots were Guillim's "Heraldry," Rymer's "Foedera," Whittaker's "Leeds," "The Nuremberg Chronicle," "The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll," Watson's "Earls of Warren and Surrey," "Sussex Archæological Collections" (23 volumes), "The Gentleman's Magazine" (188 volumes), Lodge's "Portraits," &c. The sale comprised nearly 700 lots, and good prices were realized.

A notable event in the world of literature occurred recently on the occasion of Señor Castelar's address to the Spanish Academy. It was a model of eloquence and prudence, aiming to prove that in our time poetry, art, and literature can find, and have found, as many, and nobler, ideals, if possible, than the classical traditions of the ancients. He illustrated, as his principal argument, Victor Hugo and Byron. Señor Canalejas, a famous *littérateur* and poet, replied in an admirable address. Señor Castelar was elected an academicien in 1871, but hitherto he has refrained from delivering his reception speech.

In a paragraph which lately appeared in *The Times*, it was stated that "the number of different kinds of postage stamps hitherto issued all over the world is estimated in round numbers at 6,000." Messrs. Palmer and Co., of 76, Strand, write to the editor saying that this is an under-estimate:—"We are at this moment negotiating the purchase of a collection of 9,000, all different; and on August 30 and September 3, 1877, you alluded to a collection of 17,000 varieties, for which we had recently given 800*l.* We may add that we have had offered to us this very day a collection of 20,000, all different, for which a similar price has been asked."

On Saturday, the 8th inst., Dr. Samuel Kinns conducted a numerous party of the employés of Messrs. Cassell & Co. through the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. Surrounded by the veritable remains of a remote antiquity, the doctor discoursed regarding the history, geography, manners and customs of the Assyrians, illustrating his remarks by reference to the monuments and by quotations from the Bible. The close attention evinced by his hearers clearly indicated that he had awakened an intense interest in his subject, and the vote of thanks which he received at the conclusion clearly showed how highly this method of visiting the Museum was appreciated.

Messrs. Field & Tuer will immediately issue a little volume entitled "Journals and Journalism, with a Guide for Literary Beginners." Besides chapters headed "Literary Amateurs," "Introductions to Editors," "Returned with Thanks," "How to Begin," "*£ s. d.*," "The Literary Career: the Fair and the Seamy Side," "In an Editor's Chair," and "Literary Copyright," the book contains a list of all periodical publications of general interest, with the addresses of their offices and some account of their history and scope. The volume, which is studded

with the autographs of literati, is written by a practical journalist under the *nom de plume* of John Oldcastle.

One of the old buildings at Liège has just been partly burnt down. It was erected in the middle of the 13th century by the Prince-Bishop Henry of Guelders, who made it a kind of seraglio, and there brought up his numerous illegitimate children, whence it acquired the name of Bastarderie, ultimately corrupted to Basteire. It was restored three or four centuries ago, but up to fifteen years since it was a manor-house, with moat, portcullis, and fine garden, containing a grotto with ceiling and walls of shells and jets of water. This wall was demolished ten years ago, part of the garden built on, and a kind of "Vauxhall" erected adjoining the old tower.

A labouring man lately dug up in the neighbourhood of the Addison Road, Kensington, a little cross, which he at first thought was only of pewter, and appeared to have belonged to a common rosary of beads. On closer inspection, however, it turned out to be a pectoral cross of silver, bearing on one side the legend, "Caritas Christi urget nos," and on the other a well-executed figure of the Virgin Mary with the Divine Child in her arms. As there is no record of any Roman Catholic burial-ground having been in or near Addison Road, it is probable that it belonged to one of the priests and chaplains of the old Benedictine convent at Hammersmith. The cross is of German design and workmanship, and the characters engraved on it correspond in form.

At the farm of Auchmill, King Edward, Turiff, Aberdeenshire, the crumbling away of a gravel hillock on the side of a ravine about three hundred yards to the south-east of the hoary ruins of the famous old castle of King Edward or "Kinedart," laid bare recently the ends of several slabs of old red sandstone. On examination they proved to be a stone cist or grave, six feet long by nearly four feet broad, and about seven feet below the original surface of the ground. The bottom of the grave was neatly paved and the sides built up, but there was no covering seen on the top. A large quantity of peat and ashes was found in the cavity, as also fragments of an urn or drinking-cup and unburnt wood. The place has been visited by several local antiquaries, who have made a careful examination of the grave.

Mr. Greville Chester has recently returned from a journey, undertaken at the request of the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, to the principal Biblical sites in Lower Egypt, and in particular from the tract of country between San, the ancient Zoan, and the Serbonian Lake, through which, according to the theory taken up and advocated by Brugsch-Bey, and since accepted by Professor Sayce, the Israelites passed at the time of the Exodus. The result of Mr. Chester's explorations will be published in the next Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Fund. The *Academy* hears that he has been compelled to abandon this theory, as he has discovered that the geographical and physical features of Serbonis are in actual conflict with it, and utterly incompatible with any tract of water bearing the name Jam Sûf.

Professor Prosdocimi, of the Este Museum, who discovered a pre-historic cemetery on the slope of the hills overlooking that town, has unearthed in the

same vicinity eighty-two tombs, forty-four of them violated apparently during the Roman period, the rest untouched, with all their pottery and bronzes. The urns are of three periods, some coloured black, with linear ornamentation; others adorned with circles and wavy lines; others with alternate bands of red and black. Some of the accessory vases might serve as elegant models for modern potters. The bronze ornaments are also very interesting, and a bronze chest bears three designs, comprising in all seventeen warriors and a priest, seven animals (horses, oxen, stags, birds, and a dog), several plants, and a kind of chariot with a man seated in it. These are probably among the finest pre-historic remains in Italy.

Dr. Leopold Seligmann lately delivered a series of three lectures upon Shakspeare's plays, at the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archæology. Dr. S. Birch took the Chair at the first lecture, *King Lear* being the play selected. The lecturer endeavoured to point out the sources whence Shakspeare drew his conception of the tragedy; and he also gave an explanation of the king's insanity, and of the characteristics of Lear's companion picture, Edgar, as the representative of simulated madness. — Dr. Seligmann's second lecture was on the tragedy of *Macbeth*. The principal characters of the play were sketched in accordance with the poet's own words, and the chief features of the tragedy were all fully explained. Dr. Seligmann concluded his series of lectures with the tragedy of *Hamlet*, which the lecturer considered the most difficult and most profound of all Shakspeare's plays.

The Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society lately ascertained that it is proposed to form a roadway through a portion of Hackney Churchyard, in which scores of paupers' bodies are buried,—reports that the Rector will not sanction such a desecration. The Society has also had a clause inserted in the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway (City Lines Extension) Bill (1880), which will secure the church of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, from the destruction with which it was threatened. The honorary secretary, Mr. Henry Wright, will be glad to receive information respecting desecrations of City churches and churchyards, and we are requested to state that such communications should be made in writing to him at Charterhouse Square. The first public meeting of the Society will be held in June. Tickets for the meeting can be obtained by application to Mr. Wright at the above address.

For some time past, writes the *Sunderland Daily Herald*, during the work of restoring and enlarging St. Margaret's Church, Durham, many discoveries have been made, throwing light upon its antiquity and architectural history. The restorations now going on, rendered the removal of the old north wall necessary; and in taking this wall down to admit of the widening of the aisle, the workmen found in the middle of the wall, which is about two feet and a half thick, a box about a foot and a half square, in a cavity which seemed to have been prepared for it. Neither externally nor internally were there any marks upon the wall to indicate the position of the box, which fell to pieces on being removed. In it were found upon examination, several skulls and fragmentary bones.

They are all in a very perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding that they must have been placed in the wall in later Norman times, about the middle of the thirteenth century.

A stained glass memorial window has been placed in the chancel of the Kirk of Morton, Dumfriesshire, in memory of the late James Lockhart Russell, M.D., of Holmhill. The window, twenty feet high and five feet wide, contains three subjects; 1st, "Dorcas dispensing food and clothes to the poor," emblematic of the charity and benevolence of his wife, Mary Dobbie; 2nd, "the Good Samaritan," indicative of his profession as the healing art; 3rd, "Our Lord restoring sight to the blind," emblematic of his skill as an oculist. The subjects are panelled by a Norman border, in harmony with the architecture of the church, which, although comparatively of modern construction, is built in the Norman style. The work has been executed by Messrs. J. A. Forrest and Son, of Liverpool. The inscription at the foot of the window is as follows:—"This window is erected in grateful remembrance of James Lockhart Russell, M.D., for more than fifty years an elder in this church, who died 1st September, 1878, aged 83, and Mary Dobbie, his wife, who died December 17th, 1875. By James Fingland, of Wavertree, Liverpool."

The Cluny Museum has made two important purchases at the San Donato sale. One is a processional crucifix in silver gilt of fourteenth-century workmanship. It is in perfect preservation and of the finest execution. Both faces are enriched with figures in high relief, on one side being seen Christ crucified, with the Virgin, St. John, St. Peter, and Mary Magdalene, and on the other the twelve apostles with their various emblems, the whole being executed in rich *repoussé*, and ornamented with pieces of rock crystal. The other work is of less choice material, but is almost equally fine in its own way of workmanship. It is a Venetian cabinet in the form of a palace, with five rows of columns rising one above another and a cupola crowning the whole. In the niches between the columns are placed very small figures in bronze gilt, while charming paintings of flowers, arabesques, and figures adorn every portion that is not inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ivory. This ornate cabinet was acquired by M. Sommèrard, the director of the museum, for 5,100 *livres*, and the crucifix for 11,100—a very much smaller sum than Prince Demidoff had paid for it some years ago.

At the first sitting of a new Parliament it is customary for the four City members to attend in Court suits or in uniform, and to take their seats on the front Treasury Bench, which seats they afterwards vacate in favour of the Ministry of the day. This honorary position is accorded to them in consequence of the City having saved the privileges of Parliament in the year 1640, when Charles I. attempted to arrest Hampden, Pym, and the rest of the "five members," who fled to the City for protection, and were sheltered there by the Corporation. The account of this will be found in Foster's work, absurdly termed "The Arrest of the Five Members," who were never arrested. In that work will be seen the entry of the proceeding as it appears on the journals of the Court of Common Council, and there will also be found an account of the subsequent thanks of Parliament to the

City. On the day of the recent opening of Parliament three of the City members—Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence availed themselves of their privilege, and were conspicuous in the front; Mr. Hubbard modestly contenting himself with a back seat.

An interesting and probably unique discovery has been made close to the town of Randers, in Jutland, of a grave, dating probably from the sixth or seventh century, containing the remains of a woman who had been buried in her richest attire, it being still possible to trace her dress, which had been interwoven with gold thread. Across the chest were laid two bands with a kind of gold lace, on the top of which again were laid some ornaments, composed of coloured glass beads, some having an outer shell of gold leaf, and several cut like diamonds, as well as a small perforated silver coin. To the left of the body was found a knife, a pair of scissors, a small whetstone (for needles), and a small glass cup, which was broken in pieces. In the tomb were also found the remains of a wooden pail with iron bands, which had contained the food supposed necessary to support the deceased on her journey to Hades. This discovery affords another proof of the exceptionally high position occupied by the women in Scandinavia during heathen times, in comparison with nearly all other heathen countries. The body had evidently originally been enclosed in a coffin of rough oaken planks. Great interest is taken in the scientific examination of the silver coin, by which the actual period may be at least approximately ascertained.

Whilst a shepherd at Langhope, near Hawick, was lately going his rounds, he discovered in a "sheep drain" a bronze pot partially uncovered by the action of the water. Upon unearthing his find it was seen to be of bronze, urn-shaped, having three legs, and lugs for handles, but without lid when discovered. It is ten inches deep, seven inches wide at the mouth, and twenty-nine inches in circumference at the bulge, the feet being four inches long. The contents proved to be of considerable value, as it contained nearly a stone-weight of coins, fibulae, &c. The coins were principally silver pennies of Alexander III., John Balliol, and Robert Bruce of Scotland, and of the contemporary kings of England, besides a number of pence struck on the Continent. What jewellery there was may never be known, but there was disposed of in Hawick two beautiful silver buckles of excellent workmanship and design. The finder handed over the pot and its contents to his master, who proceeded to realize its value (!) by disposing of the coins by the pound weight. Such a "find" could not long be kept secret, and it is satisfactory to know that the proper authorities succeeded in recovering the bronze vessel and some of the coins and jewellery, which in course of time will find their way into the National Collection of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

The provisional committee of the recently proposed Topographical Society for London, which has for its object the study of the changes in the condition of London and its history in the past, has been busy completing the scheme. The main objects of the Society are nine in number, as follow:—1. The collection of books, maps, drawings, prints, &c., in

relation to the topography of London. 2. The collection of documents, deeds, &c., and of extracts relating to the history of, and associations connected with, places in and around London, arranged in an accessible form. 3. The collection of information relating to the etymology of London as to places and names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature. 4. The preparation of maps and plans showing the position of public buildings, streets, &c., at various periods. 5. The representation of churches and other buildings before they are demolished. 6. The preparation and publication of a biography of London topography. 7. The preparation and publication of an index of London drawings, prints, antiquities, tokens, &c., in various collections. 8. The publication of copies of old London engravings. 9. The publication of documents relating to London. Already many gentlemen connected with the City have joined the Society.

American papers report the discovery in Munroe County, Missouri, of a temple hewn in a solid rock. The main hall is of immense size, and has a vaulted roof supported by slender columns of Egyptian granite. The walls are covered with slabs of black and grey granite, and at the end was found what is described as an altar. On the altar was a heap of ashes. In a smaller apartment were found a number of bronze tools and a bronze plate with an inscription in the Hebrew character. But in Ohio a still more remarkable discovery has been made. In the depths of a cave have been found a series of magnificent tombs—these, too, of Egyptian granite. On one is the figure of a man with a distinctly Jewish nose, while the sides are covered with a series of bas-reliefs. The tombs are described as full of mummies nine feet long. Copper weapons, vases, and “an immense quantity of memorial tablets covered with Hebrew characters,” were also found. The age of the stalactites formed in the cave is said to prove that the tombs have been undisturbed for several thousand years. Both temple and tombs are assumed to be the work of early Jewish emigrants, while the use of the Egyptian granite and the process of embalming is supposed to indicate that they came from Egypt. But it is right to add that the accuracy of the reports is doubted, both as regards the character of the inscriptions and the physiognomy of the mummies.

The *Times* states that if the number of visitors present at the Passion Play in Ober-Ammergau this year exceeds the accommodation on the appointed dates of representation, the performance of the play will on such occasions be repeated on the following day. In order to avoid crowding and discomfort, it is arranged that the number of tickets of admission to be issued shall not exceed the number of seats provided. As there are 100 rows, each containing 60 seats, the total number of spectators who can be present at each representation is 6,000. The Ober-Ammergau people wish to do all that is possible for the comfort of their visitors from a distance, and to spare them any disappointment or annoyance at the performance, as well as loss of time, as, for instance, finding themselves under the necessity of staying in the neighbourhood for a week in order to obtain a chance of admission. With respect to the seats, the

front ones are the cheaper. They are only wooden benches, while the higher and more expensive rows consist of cane-bottomed and cloth-covered chairs. The orchestra, consisting of thirty performers, will be entirely out of sight of the public. In front of the stage, which is enclosed at the back and sides, and is covered with a roof, there will be an extensive space set apart for the choir. The new structure in which the play is to be performed has cost the Ober-Ammergau Commune about 2000*l.* Adding to this the outlay on costumes, decoration, and miscellaneous objects, the total debt incurred by Ober-Ammergau for the Passion Play of 1880 will amount to over 3,000*l.*

The library formed by Mr. Richard Bull, of Ongar, Essex, and Northcourt, Isle of Wight, a friend of Horace Walpole, was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It consisted of several thousand volumes, many of which were fine editions, and was especially interesting for the copy of Walpole's “Anecdotes of Painting and Engraving in England,” in fourteen volumes, imperial folio. Mr. Bull had devoted many years to collecting drawings and engravings to illustrate this, with portraits, views, antiquities, &c. It was the object of much competition, and was eventually bought by Mr. Donaldson, the dealer, for 1,800*l.* Among the other important works disposed of were Aubrey's “Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,” Lysons' “Environ of London,” “Philosophical Transactions, from 1665 to 1812,” Gough's “Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,” Hasted's “History of Kent,” Manning and Bray's “History of Surrey,” Walpole's “Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,” “Boydell's Edition of Shakspeare,” Walpole's “Description of the Villa of Strawberry Hill.” Mr. Quaritch bought a not quite perfect copy of the celebrated “Chronicle of St. Albans,” printed in the Abbey about 1483. It had been described in the auction catalogue and was sold as a Caxton; but was discovered by the purchaser to be an article of much rarer occurrence than a specimen of Caxton's press. The half-dozen books which issued from the monastery of St. Albans are perhaps the rarest of all the productions of early English typography. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to 4,071*l.* 18*s.*

Bangor Cathedral was re-opened on May 11th, after restoration from the late Sir Gilbert Scott's designs. The present restoration is a continuation of that which was completed in 1873, and, in a marked degree, is due to the energy of Dean Edwards and the munificence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Assheton Smith, and Mr. Hesketh. It embraces the renovation of the nave and transepts, the erection of a chapter and muniment room, together with the external improvement of the building and its approaches. The old roof of the aisles and nave has been cased with panelled oak; the concrete floor has been laid with encaustic tiles, and the windows, which hitherto presented a great variety of architectural styles, have been made uniform; those at the west-end being filled with a representation of the Evangelists, placed as a memorial to the late Dean Cotton. The baptistry has been slightly raised and tiled; oaken open seats or benches have been substituted for the chairs in the transepts and nave; and

additional accommodation has been provided for the choristers. The chancel stalls, including those of the dean and sub-dean, have been handsomely canopied; an organ screen has been placed in the north transept; and the Freemasons of North Wales and Shropshire province have subscribed the funds necessary for a throne. Although within the last ten years the restoration of the cathedral, which dates as a foundation from the sixth century, has absorbed about 35,000*l.*, the work is far from complete, and funds are urgently needed for a reredos and the erection of a spire. The curious relics found during the restoration have been carefully preserved.

Following in the wake of the "Tabard," immortalized by Chaucer, another and the oldest of the taverns for which Southwark was so famous—viz., the "Bricklayers' Arms," in Old Kent Road—a part of the freehold held by the Bridge House Estates for the Corporation of the City of London—will soon become a thing of the past. In the reign of Edward III. Philip de Comines records that the Burgundian lords who came over after the Battle of Cressy to issue a general challenge to the English knights in a tournament to be held at Smithfield, lodged at this house, which he describes as a "vaste hostel on the olde rode from Kent into Southwarke, about two-thirds of a league from the bridge across the Thames." He adds, "the Burgundians were mightilie overthrowen." A century later Warwick, the great king-maker, on his journey to France to demand the French King's sister's hand for Edward IV., waited here for his horses and retinue. Here Anne of Cleves waited while her portrait was forwarded to her future husband, Henry VIII. In later times, Drake, after his victory over Van Tromp, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Duncan (Lord Camperdown), Lord Hood, after his victory over the French fleet, and Sir Horatio Nelson, after the Battle of the Nile, all made this house their headquarters. In the later part of the last century the house fell into the hands of one Townsend, who modernized it, but, falling out with his builder, the latter inscribed under the dormer the following lines:—

"By short mugs and glasses
This house it was built;
By spendthrifts, not Townsend,
The sign it was gilt."

The above paragraph, which is condensed from the *Times*, is apparently based upon tradition; but its historical accuracy is questioned by a writer in *Notes and Queries*. The inscription, signed "By a lover of full measure," still remains, as also do some old oak beams and garniture of the last century; otherwise there is little or nothing in the present building of remote antiquity.



Correspondence.

"GARLAND DAY" IN WEST KENT.

This morning I had the pleasure of witnessing a lingering remnant of the olden observances of "Merrie May-day." Numbers of children went about from house to house in the Sevenoaks district,

in groups, each provided with tasteful little constructions which they called May-boughs and garlands. The former were small branches of fruit and other early blossoming trees secured to the end of short sticks, and were carried perpendicularly. One of these was borne by each of the children. Two in every group carried between them, suspended from a stick, the "May-garland," formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of primrose and other flowers, and fresh green foliage. These presented a very pretty appearance. At every door the children halted and sang their May-day carol, in expectation of a small pecuniary reward from the occupants of the house. The carol was varied by different groups, and seems to be a relic of the Mayer's song of antiquity. Some of the little rustic bands contented themselves with the reiteration of the distich:—

"This is the day, the first of May,
Please to remember the garland."

Others sang the following lines several times at each halting place:—

"This is the day, the first of May,
Please remember the May-bough;
The garland, the garland,
Please to remember the garland."

A branch of May I have brought you,
And at your door I stand;
It is the work of our Lord's hand,
So hip! hip! hurrah!"

A further variation by a third group which I listened to, consisted in the substitution of this doggerel triplet in place of the four concluding lines just given:—

"First come buttercups, then come daisies,
Then come gentlefolks, then come ladies;
So we pass the time away."

These Kentish associations of "Garland Day," like the rest of our popular folk-customs, have a tendency to shortly become altogether obsolete. Middle-aged matrons who have resided in this part of the "garden of England" all their lives, speak in terms of pardonable pride of the immense garlands of their girlhood. Forty years ago, I am told, the May-garlands often exceeded a yard in diameter, and were constructed in a most elaborate manner.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.

Sevenoaks, May 1st, 1880.



ANCIENT BRITISH ROAD FOUND AT WAVERTREE.

Referring to an article which I contributed to the *Liverpool Mercury*, and subsequently reproduced at page 137 of *THE ANTIQUARY*, I have to add that during the removal of the ancient British road two brooches in bronze were found, one of them in a good state of preservation, the other somewhat corroded, and both having on the reverse raised portions where the pins had been fastened. The brooch whose surface was not corroded was ornamented with a design contained in three connected circles, similar to the pattern described on the surface of specimens

of ancient British brooches found in the limestone caves at Craven, in Yorkshire.

W. FINLAND.

Wavertree, Liverpool.

CIVIC MACES.

In his interesting article on "Civic Maces" (see p. 67), Mr. G. Lambert states that, to the best of his knowledge, the earliest provincial maces still in existence, those at Tenterden, in Kent, are dated 1649 and 1660. The Corporation of Arundel, in Sussex, boasts of three maces; one in silver, of the time of Elizabeth; the second of the next century; and the third, an ordinary town mace, of gold, of the last century. There are also three silver loving cups. One of the time of the Commonwealth, and the others of more modern date.

PERCY E. COOMBE.

23, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

Would you oblige me in your Reply Column with the name of the best works extant on the "Rosicrucians and their Mysteries?"

ROSY CROSS.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Ireland having recently passed through a period of distress to which that country has ever been subject, it may perhaps interest some of your readers to learn what an old writer says upon these calamities. The book from which I have taken this extract is unfortunately in a somewhat mutilated condition; the title-page and several other pages are missing. I should be glad if any of your readers could give me some information as to its authorship and publication. It contains a description of the English counties, and also of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and was probably published prior to the year 1612, as reference is made to Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James "our soueraigne." Some of the maps appear to have been engraved by Petrus Kœnius:—

"God hath oftentimes shewed His tender loue and affection to this people, in laying His fatherly chastisements and afflictions upon them, sometimes by windes, sometimes by famine and dearth, and sometimes againe by opening His hand of plenty into their laps to convert them to Himselfe, and to divert their hearts from superstitions. In the year 1330, about the Feast of Saint John Baptist, there began such a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundations of waters (which continued until *Michaelmas* following) that a cranoc of wheat was sold for twentie shillings, a cranoc of oats for eight shillings, a cranoc of pease, beanes, and barley for as much. The windes the same year were so mightie, that many were hurt, and many slaine outright by the fall of houses that was forced by the violence of the same. The like whereof were never seen in *Ireland*. In the year 1317 there was such a dearth of corne and other victuals, that a cranoc of wheat was sold for twentie three shillings. And many householders, that before-

time had sustained and relieued a great number, were this year driuen to beg, and many famished. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God so disposed that upon the 27th day of June, in the year 1331, there came to land such a mightie multitude of great Sea-fishes (that is) *Thursheads*, such as in many ages past had never beene seene, that the people were much comforted in this distresse, and received great reliefe and sustenance by the same."

D. R. READ.

Wickham Market, Suffolk.

FIG SUNDAY.

(See p. 234.)

The Sunday preceding Easter has acquired the local appellation of *Fig Sunday* not only in the county of Northampton, but also in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Hertford, Oxford, and elsewhere. Doubtless this nomenclature arises from the custom of eating dried figs on Palm Sunday; prevalent, in a greater or less degree, even at the present day, in those districts where the name obtains. Those who observe the annual usage have a vague idea that it is done in remembrance of the desire of our Saviour to partake of the fruit of the fig-tree, on the day following his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. This is at best but a mere surmise; still it is advanced as a hint at the origin of the custom, by Baker ("Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases," 1854, i. 232); and the notion has, moreover, been pretty generally adopted. Cole conjectures that the practice has reference to the parable propounded by the Redeemer on the occasion in question (see "History of Filey," 1826, p. 135).

"Fig-pie Wake" is kept up at Drayton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, and elsewhere in the same neighbourhood, on *Mid-Lent* Sunday. Friends flock from a distance to attend the wake, at which a pie is largely eaten, principally composed of the esculent Eastern fruit.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.

Sevenoaks, Kent.

COFFIN AND CORPSE BOARDS.

It may not be generally known that certain families are in the habit of felling an oak tree now and again in order to use its timber for coffin boards. Three or four sets of these boards are kept about the premises to season.

Such a family lived for generations in Montgomeryshire, and its representatives are still in existence. These sets of coffin boards were actually bequeathed by will, with the other effects, to the next of kin or to a certain member of the family. It was not unusual for one of the family even to fix upon the boards that should be utilised in making his or her coffin, and when it came to the last set, a dispute would arise as to whose they should be. This dispute was generally concluded by an arrangement that the first to die should have them! This particular family had a corpse-board upon which its members had, for time out of mind, been laid after death. Alas, the

hand of a Vandal came upon it, and cut it up to mend the cooler! (a large vessel once used for cooling home-brewed beer, and latterly for salting pigs). His friends suggested to him that when he died the cooler should be turned upside down and used as a coffin.

T. MORGAN OWEN.

Bronwylfa, Rhyl.



"THE IMITATIO CHRISTI."

It may perhaps interest some of your readers, who have followed Mr. Waterton's excellent contribution to the bibliography of "The Imitation," to be reminded that a collection was made of various editions of "that divine book," and deposited in the library of the Franciscan Monastery of St. Michele, in Isola, at Venice. Where it may be at this time, and how cared for, I know not, and shall be glad if it is yet kept together. Its history is this. In 1840 John Anthony Moschini, a canon of St. Mark's, bequeathed to the friars of St. Michael his collection of "The Imitation," which he had begun to form a few years before, with directions for its completion. Its after-history, for twenty years, was not altogether very satisfactory, and need not be entered upon; but the collection remained at least intact. Rich in Italian and Continental editions, it possessed one in English. The dates extended from 1483 to 1840. These gave, as the name of the author—one, as S. Bernard; sixteen, as Gersen; twenty-two, as Gerson; fifty-six gave no name, and two hundred and six gave that of Kempis. The consensus of the collection may therefore be cited as something for the acceptance of authorship.

B. L. LEWIS.

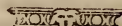
Ongar Hill, Weybridge.



A HAND BELL.

The Corporation of Dover have in its possession a small hand bell, of somewhat curious construction. It stands (exclusive of the handle) about 3 inches high. The inscription reads "Petrus Greinens me fecit . . . 91." The date has been read 1491, and the bell is supposed to be of the fifteenth century, but the cipher or monogram before -91 is uncertain. The bell may be of the sixteenth century, if not even later. It is supposed to be of German origin. The subject on it is the Annunciation of the Virgin. It has evidently been gilded, and it was probably made for a Roman Catholic church. Can any of your readers throw light on its history?

A MAN OF KENT.



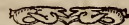
EIKON BASILIKE.

As Mr. Scott, in his interesting preface to Mr. Stock's reprint of this memorable book of King Charles, suggests a "collation" of all "copies" and "reprints," I beg to send you some notes on a copy of 1649 in my possession. This is a small pocket edition, evidently read and interlined by a contemporary loyalist—"Reprinted for John Williams, 1649." It has a crown with a large "Alpha" underneath, an epitaph by J. H., and an "Omega" after "Vota

dubunt," &c. It contains as an "inset" His Majesty's reasons against the pretended jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, a true relation of the King's speech to Lady Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester; two other relations of the Lady Elizabeth, and a letter from the Prince of Wales to the King, dated "The Hague, January 23, 1648."

A. F. A. WOODFORD.

25A, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park.



SPINDLE WHORLS.

During a recent visit to the site of Sankissa in the Tutehghurh district of North-Western India, a well-known Buddhist city, described by General Cunningham and others, I obtained a number of clay dies, many of which bear an extraordinary resemblance both in shape and ornamentation to the so-called "Spindle Whorls" described in Schliemann's "Troy," and by Gastaldi in his "Prehistoric Remains of Italy." I have seen it mentioned that similar "Spindle Whorls" have been found in some parts of Great Britain. Will you or any of your readers kindly indicate to me the works in which I can find descriptions of this class of remains?

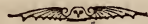
H. RIVETT-CARNAC, F.S.A.

Ghazapore, India.



Books Received.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden. Vol. VII. Edited by the Rev. J. R. Lumby, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)—The Village of Palaces; Chronicles of Chelsea. 2 vols. By the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange. (Hurst & Blackett.)—St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome. By the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln. (Rivingtons.)—Memorials of Cambridge. No. 4. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The New Nation, 5 vols. By John Morris. (J. Morris, Paternoster Row.)—Half-Hours with the Telescope. By R. A. Proctor. (David Bogue.)—Letters on Common Things. First Series. By Colonel Clinton. (Royston: John Warren.)—Crosby Records; a Cavalier's Note Book. Edited by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson. (Longmans & Co.)—Domesday Studies; Somerset. 2 vols. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. (Reeves & Turner.)—Inscription* on Covenanters' Tombstones. By James Gibson. (Dunn & Wright.)—New England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. 134. (Boston, U.S.A., Society's House, 18, Somerset Street.)—Industrial Geography Primers. By G. P. Bevan, F.G.S. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)—Textbook of Botany. Translated from the German of Dr. K. Prantl. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)



Notice to Correspondents.

We are requested by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., of Oxford, to state that our illustrations, borrowed from Mr. Waterton's "Pietas Mariana Britannica," (pp. 216, 217), were originally engraved for one of Mr. Parker's own books. The credit of them should certainly have been given in the proper quarter. Our error, it need hardly be added, was quite unintentional.

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.

Enclose 1d. Stamp for each Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

NOTE.—All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Scott's Poetical Works, Turner's designs, vols. 7 and 8.—Houghton Gallery.—Shakspeare, 12mo, Tonsen, vols. 1, 2, 4, 7, and 9.—Original Letters, Sir H. Ellis, third series, vols. 1 and 2.—Denmark Delineated, by A. A. Feldborg, parts 4 and 5.—Universal History, vol. 17, (que. 1761).—Monasticon Anglicanum, 1849, vols. 1 and 2.—Wordsworth's Greek Testament, part 4.—Alford's Greek Testament, vol. 3, and part 2, vol. 4.—Morant's Essex, and any Essex books.—Edmund Durrant & Co., 90, High Street, Chelmsford.

History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th Century) of Surrey. George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Watts, Dr., Divine and Moral Songs. Any early edition (67).

Gerard's Herbal, and Parkinson's Herbal (68).

Autograph Correspondence of Distinguished Literary and Royal Personages. Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of North Wales, Wrexham especially. Apply—E. Rowland, Boyn Offa, Wrexham.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society, vol. for 1864, with coloured plates. State if in good condition, and price (66).

Thesaurus rerum Ecclesiasticarum, by John Ecton, 1742, 4to (62).

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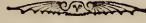
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THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*

EDITED BY

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AUTHOR OF THE "COUNTY FAMILIES," ETC. ETC.

*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

SHAKESPEARE.

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1880.

Old St. Paul's.

(The substance of a Lecture delivered by Edmund B. Ferrey, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., before the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.)

PART II.

HAVING sketched the history of the Cathedral, and commented on its surroundings, I will proceed to make some general remarks on its architectural features and peculiarities.

Commencing at the west end, we find evidence that the façade was plain and severe, judging by the analogy of other buildings of the same date, and from the views of the south side of the nave given by Hollar. Dugdale mentions no western towers as having existed at any time; but Stow minutely describes them. In the later edition of Stow by Strype, however, nothing is said of these towers. It seems curious that a cathedral of the first magnitude should have possessed no western towers, when such a comparatively small building as Lichfield Cathedral has, in all, *three* towers. Mediæval churches abroad were rich in towers. There were nine at Clugny, seven intended for Rheims, and seven formerly at Laon, according to Mr. Beresford Hope's "Cathedrals of the Nineteenth Century." At Tournai, in Belgium, also, though but a small cathedral, we see five towers; but in our own land even a building of the scale of that at Salisbury has but one tower and spire, forming the crowning feature of the structure, and this was probably the case at Old St. Paul's. The plan of the westernmost piers of the nave, as shown by Hollar, does not suggest any towers; which consequently, if they existed, must have been outside the aisles, like those to Wells Cathedral.

Entering in at the west doors the spectator must have been impressed by the vast length

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and size of the building, which, notwithstanding Dugdale's authority, I cannot but think was about 596 feet long in the clear (Dugdale says 690 feet) as shown by the scale on Hollar's ground plan. In a work called "London Plates," in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, the length is described in the margin as 720 feet. Now, the extreme length of Ely Cathedral is 560 feet, and it is the longest on this side of the Alps according to Murray's "Handbook of the Cathedrals." The extreme length of the present St. Paul's, externally, is but 512 feet, and that of St. Peter's, at Rome, 607 feet. Therefore, I think, we may reasonably conclude that Hollar's plan is correct. In simplicity of plan, a plain Latin cross, Old St. Paul's was like Ely or Winchester; it had not the intricate and irregular plan of such a Cathedral as Canterbury. It is interesting for a moment to compare it in this respect to Chichester, or on the Continent to Notre Dame, at Paris, and to Seville Cathedral, all with two aisles on either side, or to Antwerp Cathedral, with three.

In span the nave of Old St. Paul's was about the same as Peterborough, 38 feet. The triforium was lighted by circular windows. At Westminster Abbey, spherical triangular shaped windows, as we know, occupy this not very usual position; at Waltham Abbey are circular windows, and at the Abbaye aux Hommes, at Caen, circular windows filled with tracery. It should be observed how wide for Norman windows are those to the aisles of the nave. (Hollar gives a view on a large scale of one of them, retaining its Norman garb). The ancient Consistory Court was probably in the westernmost bay of the north nave aisle. Proceeding down the nave, let us next pause to look at the elegant chantry chapel of Bishop Thomas Kempe, between the piers on north side of nave, near the crossing. Such a position is not unusual for the memorials of great benefactors to a building, so placed that every worshipper could not fail to observe them. At Winchester Cathedral, we have similarly in the nave, the chantries of Bishops William of Wykeham and Edington; and at Wells Cathedral that of Bishop Bubwith.

I have little doubt the central tower was treated like a lantern—we know it never had

B

bells. This was quite an English feature, and more effective than the Continental plan of a *flèche* at the crossing. The eight flying buttresses, though probably not originally designed for the tower, form an integral part of the composition, and must have had a very striking appearance.

The transepts in Old St. Paul's were made important features, owing to their great projection. They also had aisles on either side, whereas many of our larger cathedrals have only eastern aisles. In the time of Hollar, these latter aisles seem to have been walled up. There can be little doubt the eastern aisles of the transepts were used for chapels, as was customary.

The cloisters were small, as compared with those of Westminster Abbey or Gloucester; the fact is that St. Paul's was not a monastery, and therefore it did not require large cloisters.

Dugdale nowhere mentions the position of the sacristy; but this, I should imagine, may very likely have been in the inner angle of the north transept, next the choir: it was probably a low building covered with a flat lead-covered roof.

About the choir stalls there is little to say, as those represented by Hollar were not original, but of the Jacobean period.

The Treasury, so important an appurtenance in the Middle Ages, probably stood between the buttresses of the north choir aisle. At Norwich Cathedral it formed a choir chapel, as is still the case in some of the French cathedrals. If it stood in this position, it would have been carried on an arch, like the chantry chapels, between the buttresses on the south side of the choir. The cause for this treatment is obviously that the windows of St. Faith's Church being underneath, the space between the buttresses had to be bridged over so as not to obscure the light. The effect must have been pretty, as a deep line of shadow would have been formed under the chapels. There are several instances of chantry chapels between buttresses, as at St. Albans, Exeter, and Chichester cathedrals.

I will not dilate on the recent interesting discoveries made by Mr. Penrose, as that gentleman has already fully described them elsewhere; but he has proved with scarcely a shadow of doubt, that the axis of the choir inclined to the north. I would only remark

that at Whitby Abbey and at Lichfield Cathedral, the axis of the choir also inclined to the same direction.

The Lady Chapel occupied the very usual place at the easternmost end of the building, but, as was *not* usual, formed an extension of the constructional part of the choir, under the main roof, instead of a semi-detached structure further eastwards. One of the chief glories of Old St. Paul's must have been its splendid Eastern rose-window, the resemblance of which to the south transept window of Notre Dame, Paris, was kindly pointed out to me some years since by Mr. James Fergusson. Underneath this was a seven-light window, forming a part of the composition of the rose above. Notwithstanding the rarity of a circular window at the east end of our churches and cathedrals, it must be remembered that at Old St. Paul's there was still the characteristic English square end, and no Continental apse. The central portion of the "Nine Altars" at Durham Cathedral has a rose window. Westminster Abbey with its chevet is far more French in the character of its eastern termination.

The number of chapels and altars mentioned by Dugdale is very large; and these, together with the numerous tombs and brasses, the retables and shrines, screens and other furniture, must have given a most gorgeous effect to the interior, and taken off the chilling appearance of the mere architectural framework, however beautiful the latter may have been.

The choir did not comprise a monotonous repetition of the same design in the triforium and the windows, as there was in it evidence of the work of no less than three distinct dates. The window tracery seems to have been of a very beautiful description.

It is rather curious that no wall-passages are shown in any of Hollar's views. Their absence in a mediæval church of such importance would be very unusual; and I have no doubt that they really existed, but were accidentally omitted in Hollar's valuable engravings.

After observing the splendid proportions of the exterior of Old St. Paul's with its lofty spire, the spectator on entering must have seen the severe twelve-bayed nave, then the dignified transept treated in a rather more

ornate style and, passing on, the rich choir, approached from the nave by a grand flight of steps, and last the beautiful traceried rose-window at the east end.

One cannot but admire the consummate skill of the mediæval men, as a rule, in their choice of sites for the great churches. The position of St. Paul's was chosen most wisely, on one of the highest parts of the City, and with a sharp fall towards the Thames, so that the Cathedral might be well seen from that direction. The Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire were equally well placed for their purposes. Englishmen cannot be too thankful that St. Paul's was not built in such a situation as that great basilica with which it is so often compared—St. Peter's at Rome. It is most difficult to realize the immense scale of this latter building, a defect caused to a great extent by the want of elevation in its position.



A Chapter on Gloves.

THE use of gloves ascends to a remote antiquity, though only to one which must have already attained a certain measure of civilization.

As the covering of the head, whether hat, helmet, or crown, has derived importance from its association with the most distinctive part of the human being, so the glove has borrowed a lustre not its own. The hand, and especially the right hand, had a larger significance for an age which wielded the sword than it has for one which has replaced warlike weapons by others. "Manus" was "power," and the hand which tipped the sceptre of Dagobert was a symbol of that philological fact. In the same spirit the ancient Roman law held the property in an object to have passed upon the literal transfer of it, or of part of it, into the hand of the purchaser. It was an advance in conveyancing, or, more accurately, a substitution of a contract for an absolute conveyance, when this transfer ceased to be literal and became symbolical. This legal differentiation shows itself in the infancy of all law, and in the East the symbol of transfer very commonly adopted was the glove. Commenta-

tors have disputed as to the passage in the Psalms (lx. 8): "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe," as it appears in our version, some translating not "shoe" but "glove," in reference to this custom. The controversy at any rate cannot fail to remind us of the German "handschuh."

In this way the glove became among Oriental peoples an ensign of dignity—very much as the "cap of honour" in Europe. It was also a luxury; but in neither character did it commend itself to the Greeks and Romans. Among the former it remained a distinctive mark of the barbarians: sculptures discovered at Thebes represent Asiatic ambassadors apparently offering gloves, probably as signs of submission. They were essentially "Persici apparatus," despised, just as umbrellas were when first introduced into England, as being womanish. A passage in Xenophon (Cyr. viii. 8), in which these two useful luxuries are coupled as examples of effeminacy, shows that he would have sympathized with the robust conservatives of this country. Casaubon has a learned note upon the *Deipnosophistæ* of Athenæus, xii. 10, which quotes in part the above passage from Xenophon. He remarks, "Neque Græci neque Romani habuere in usu manuum tegumenta; quibus etiam rustici hodie utuntur;" an observation on which we shall have more to say presently. After a reference to the passage in the *Cyropædia*, he continues: "Chaldæi jam olim, ut videtur, iis usi; nam in Lexico Talmudico, 'magubh' exponitur manuum indumentum." He adds that the use of gloves was unknown to the ancient Greeks until the discipline of early ages had become impaired. Casaubon then goes on to quote the well-known passage in Pliny's *Epistles* (v. 3), in which Pliny describes his uncle as travelling with a secretary by his side wearing gloves to protect his diligent fingers from the numbing cold.

These passages remind us of the conclusion which has lately been arrived at by an American man of science, that civilization is marked by demand for increased temperature. The austerity of ancient sentiment, however, though it frequently remained sentiment and nothing more, was, one must suppose, strong enough to check the spread of the fashion of wearing gloves. It is at least certain that

the glove never attained such a character of dignity as it enjoyed in the Middle Ages. This change appears first about the eleventh century, at which period the practice of enfeoffing by the symbol of a glove, the precise parallel of the Oriental use already mentioned, seems to have made its appearance. Among the passages illustrative of this in Du Cange is one which shows it to have been a custom of the Chapter of Bremen at that time. One of Du Cange's citations specially mentions that a left-hand glove was given, which indicates that, as might have been expected, the right hand, the hand of honour, was usually employed.

From this use the glove came to enjoy a derivative and slightly different meaning. The sentiment of personal honour, which the Middle Ages developed, came in time to be represented by a personal gage. The first example of this in Du Cange occurs in 1499, when its significance is made matter of especial note: "*Fidem suam et in illius signum manum suam dextram et chirothecam ejusdem reddiderat.*" It was at a later date still, when parchment conveyances had superseded all contractual symbolisms, that the transfer of gloves was converted into a payment of glove-money by a purchaser to the steward of the manor: as an ancient form adds, after fixing the price of the land to be paid to the lord, "*Avec les gants de son sergent estimetz 20 sols.*" Thus also gloves are constantly enumerated among the incidental payments of feudal tenants.

The clerical glove of modern days is often one of rusty black cotton, with holes in the finger tips. But, in the Middle Ages, the glove was the privilege of dignified and opulent churchmen. It was embroidered, and adorned at the back with precious stones. Nor were these mere useless ornament, for we read that on the occasion of an act of sacrilege, the gloves of S. Martialis, in horror thereat, "*ornamentagemmarum in lucem coram testibus vomuerunt.*" At one time the Roman See exercised the prerogative of granting permission to wear gloves. In some "uses," gloves were specially ordered to be put on before the consecration of the Sacrament. The association of gloves with ecclesiastical dignity survived the Reformation in England; for although they ceased to be worn in the

services of the Church, yet as late as the reign of Charles II. bishops upon their consecration were accustomed to present gloves to the archbishop and to all who came to their consecration banquet. By an order in council, dated Oct. 23rd, 1678, bishops were directed to pay, in lieu of gloves, 50*l.* to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon their consecration, the money to be devoted to St. Paul's Cathedral. But the lavender gloves with golden fringe which so often adorn their portraits, may still remind our modern prelates of the ancient glories of their predecessors.

Besides the dignified clergy, gloves were worn by the nobles or, at least, by those of exalted rank. Among the emblems of Imperial dignity were purple gloves ornamented with pearls and precious stones. The Doge of Venice wore scarlet gloves, as has not been forgotten by our theatrical managers, in reproducing the "*Merchant of Venice*" at the Lyceum and elsewhere. According to one story the identity of Richard I. in Austria was discovered by his gloves. As may be supposed, ladies were not backward in adopting the luxury; and a lady's glove became, like a lady's garter, a fashionable ornament for the helmet. There are allusions to this custom in Shakespeare; and Drayton mentions it as having been in vogue at the battle of Agincourt—

"The nobler youth, the common rank above,
On their courveting coursers mounted fair,
One wore his mistress' garter, one her glove,
And he her colours whom he most did love:
There was not one but did some favour wear;
And each one took it on his happy speed
To make it famous by some knightly deed."

Walpole, in his "*Royal and Noble Authors*," says that Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, first brought *embroidered* gloves over to England in Queen Elizabeth's time. The queen was so well pleased with the gloves presented by him that she ordered them to be reproduced in one of her portraits. But the statement that De Vere first introduced this luxury is of more than doubtful accuracy, for Warton, in his "*Life of Sir Thomas Pope*," tells us that when the founder of Trinity visited his college at Oxford, "the Bursars offered him a present of embroidered gloves," and this was in 1556. The Univer-

sity also accompanied a complimentary letter to him with a present of rich gloves. These gloves, it is mentioned, cost 6s. 8d. a pair. Lady Pope was presented with another pair. Indeed the Oxford dons seem to have regarded gloves as Lady Pope's special weakness, and to have set themselves to humour her ladyship accordingly; for when after the death of Sir Thomas Pope she married Sir Hugh Powlett, the University sent her another pair of gloves for a wedding present, costing this time sixteen shillings. Trinity College, not ungrateful to its founder and his spouse, has many entries after the date of 1556 in the Bursar's books, "pro fumigatis chirothecis," for perfumed gloves. Perfume was an essential, and to preserve it special boxes were used. "These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume," says Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing." At Court there was an officer—subordinate, it may be supposed, to the mistress of the robes—called "mistress of the sweet coffers."

It is easy to see why a pair of gloves should be given as a present, but less intelligible why one should be the sign of defiance. Possibly it was a symbolical staking of the prowess of the hand to which the glove belonged. The custom does not appear to have been much older than the thirteenth century, at least in England, for Matthew Paris, in writing of the year 1245, speaks of it expressly as French. To hang up a glove in a church was a public challenge, very much as a notice affixed to a church door is a public notice. The challenge by the Queen's champion, who throws down a glove, still remains among our Coronation ceremonies.

Mention has been made of embroidered gloves. These were made of skin sewn with silk. The embroidery was sometimes very elaborate, representing scenes from the chase and the like. As gloves became an article of every-day use, canons were promulgated to restrain the clergy from wearing coloured ones, "rubris seu viridibus seu virgatis." Silk gloves came early into fashion, especially in the South of France, and were much worn by ladies. There is a passage in Du Cange from which it would seem that whaleskin, not a very supple material, was sometimes employed. This was probably the precursor of the military gauntlet, and, like the gloves

of the ancient archers, simply a bag for the hand. Gloves with separate fingers and covering the wrist were first worn in France in the time of St. Louis (1215-1270). The gauntlet was a later invention. If we may trust a MS. Chronicle of Bertrand Guesclin, it was known at the end of the fourteenth century:

"Et riche bacinet li fist—on apporter
Gans à broches de fer qui sont au redouter."

Skins with the hair on were frequently used in the Middle Ages as, according to the passage of Musonias quoted by Casaubon, they had been by the ancients. They are frequently mentioned as having been worn by husbandmen in England. Casaubon notes the circumstance that the rustics of our day made use of gloves. There is nothing in that passage to show that he was speaking of this country, and he may very possibly have seen it in France. In England, at any rate, "the monastery of Bury allowed its servants two-pence a piece for glove silver in autumn" (Pegge Misc. Cur.); and at a later date, in Laneham's account of the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, the rural bridegroom had "a payr of harvest gloves on his hand as a sign of good husbandry." Upon the coronation of Petrarch at Rome in 1340 as the "prince of poets," gloves of otters' skins were put on his hands, the satirical explanation being given that the poet, like the otter, lives by rapine.

The modern ladies' glove of four and twenty buttons has had its prototype; for in the fourteenth century the nobility of France began to wear gloves reaching to the elbow. These gloves were, at times, like the more familiar stocking which they must have much resembled, used as purses. Notwithstanding their length, it was always looked upon as decorous for the laity to take off their gloves in Church, where ecclesiastics alone might wear them. The custom still obtains in the Church of England at the Sacrament, though it is plain that it had not arisen in this connection in the first instance, since in the Roman ritual the communicant does not handle the consecrated wafer. It was perhaps regarded as a proof and symbol of clean hands, for to this day persons sworn in our law courts are compelled to remove

their gloves. There is probably, too, some relation between this feeling and a curious Saxon law, which forbade the judges to wear gloves whilst sitting on the Bench.

The gloves of the judges were, like those of the bishops, a mark of their rank. The portraits of the judges painted by order of the Corporation of London in the reign of Charles II., and hanging in the courts at Guildhall, represent them with fringed and embroidered gloves. It was probably not in reference to the judges that a cant term for a bribe was a "pair of gloves." When Sir Thomas More was Chancellor, he happened to determine a cause in favour of a lady named Croaker, who displayed her gratitude by sending him a New Year's gift of a pair of gloves with forty angels in them. Sir Thomas returned the money with the following letter: "Mistress,—Since it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining I utterly refuse it."

It was a mark of respect in the Middle Ages, and even down to our fathers' days, though now fast disappearing, to remove the glove in greeting. At several towns in England it has been the custom from time immemorial to announce a fair by hoisting a huge glove upon a prominent place. Writers in *Notes and Queries* have mentioned Macclesfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chester, as places where this practice exists. Hone mentions it at Exeter:

Exeter Lammas Fair.—The Charter for this Fair is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed and carried through the city on a very long pole, decorated with ribbons, flowers, &c., and attended with music, parish beadles and the nobility. It is afterwards placed on the top of the Guildhall and then the Fair commences: on the taking down of the glove the fair terminates.

The explanation has been offered, especially in the case of Chester, that the glove was selected as the sign of the fair because it was a principal article of trade. This is, however, scarcely satisfactory when extended to the other places where the usage is observed. But a passage in the "*Speculum Saxonicum*" (Lib. ii. Art. 26, § 6) throws a curious light upon the question: "No one is allowed to set up a market or a mint, without the consent of the ordinary or judge of that place, the king also ought to

send a glove as a sign of his consent to the same." The glove therefore was the king's glove, the earliest form of royal charter, the original "sign-manual."

I conclude this Paper with a query, to which I can discover no satisfactory answer, "What is the association between gloves and a stolen kiss?"

I. S. LEADAM.



A Supplementary Chapter on Book-Plates.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, writes as follows with reference to the subject of "Book-Plates":—

"As another collector of these silent librarians, so interesting to the scholar, the herald, and the genealogist, I would ask permission to supplement the articles which have already appeared in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see vol. i. pp. 75, 117, and 256), with a few particulars from my own collection. Mr. Hamilton says that 'unfortunately dates are of rare occurrence on book plates'—of course he means on those of the last century, or earlier. The earliest I possess is (1) that of Gilbert Nicholson, of Balrath, in the county of Meath, Esq., 1669. Among later ones (2), that of Mr. Ambrose Holbech, of Mollington, in the county of Warwick, 1702 (of this I have a duplicate). (3) Several very early plates from Cambridge libraries—*e.g.*, 'Collegium sive aula S. St. Trinitatis in Academia Cantabrigiensi, 1700'; 'Collegium, sive aula Mariæ de Valentia, communiter nuncupata Pembroke Hall in Academia Cantabrigiensi, 17—.'

"Three curious plates from the library of the distinguished antiquary, Bishop White Kennett, illustrating stages of his life. The first being simply the name White Kennett, and the device 'jucunda oblivia vitæ'—the second, Wh. Kennett, D.D., Decan, Petrib.—(4) and the third, W. H: De Burgo St. Petri, with the mitre, and the date MD.CCXX. (5) John Percival, Earl of Egmont, 1736; (6) a quaint foreign plate of Franciscus Præpositus Cann. Reg.: in Polling, anno 1744—above 'Juventa levetur'—in the centre around

armorial bearings, and curious medallions 'Quoniam suscepisti me, exaltabo Te, Ps. 29;' (7) J. Gulston, 1768; (8) the Honble. Robert Price, Esq., one of the Barons of Her Ma'ties Court of Exchequer, 1703; (9) Guiliel: Parry, S.T.B., Coll. Jesu Oxon Socius. 1725; and (10) Scrope Berdmere, S.T.P. Coll. Mert. Custos 1790. I have other less interesting specimens with dates. To the already quoted appropriate devices I may add that of Johannes Michael a Loen, 'Scientiæ ipsæ, ignorantia nostræ testes.'

"Book-plates may actually be valuable as works of art; and it is perhaps to be wondered at that great etchers and engravers have not more frequently exercised their peculiar talent on such lighter efforts of their art in hours of comparative leisure and relaxation. The results would at least have been more carefully preserved, and better known to the cultured world, than those of many other such efforts, and Dibdin might have added another chapter to his 'Bibliographical Decameron.' A few such are in my collection—e.g., a clever etching of a table with books and writing materials, by—I believe—a well-known amateur etcher of the last century for the 'Earl of Aylesford, Packington, Warwickshire,' and a remarkably beautiful engraving of a kneeling female figure pointing to the name of 'Anna Damer.' Beneath, 'Agnes Berry invt et delit Londini 1793. Franciscus Legat Sculpsit.'"

Another correspondent, Mr. George J. Gray, of Pembroke Street, Cambridge, writes as follows:—

"None of the former writers on this subject have mentioned as having in their possession a book-plate dated so early as 1703. I have one of that date which may perhaps interest them. It is that of the Right Hon. Francis North, Baron Guilford, 1703. Two leopards holding up a shield, surmounting is the baron's coronet and helmet; underneath the shield is the motto, 'Animo et Fide.' I have also the book-plate of Petrus de Havilland, a shield encircled by two branches, within which are three castles, and 'Dominus Fortissima Turris' underneath. Also, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fiott de Havilland, a shield, one-half of which contains three castles, while

the other half is divided into two sections, one containing three small castles and three lions' heads, the other three daggers, while on the top of the shield is a castle with flag, and above that, 'In Hac Vexillum Statuo,' and underneath shield, 'Dominus Fortissima Turris,' like Petrus de Havilland's book-plate. I have also that of Sir John Anstruther, of that ilk, baronet, two eagles or hawks standing on the motto, 'Periissem Nisi Periissem,' upholding a shield wherein are three points, on the top of which is a helmet, with two arms holding up a battle-axe.

I see that mention is made of taking the book-plate from the book. I, myself, have found one underneath another—for instance, in a copy of 'Dyer's Cambridge, 1814.' I soaked off the book-plate of Rev. George Williams, and underneath I found the book-plate of John Adams, who was the second President of the United States of America, and died in 1826. It is a shield divided into two, with a blank space left in the middle; the two sides have half an eagle and half a lion, with wings, in each, on hind legs; above the shield is an eagle with wings outspread, and flowers are scattered round the shield. I do not know whether collectors of book-plates find out all about the person to whom the book-plate belonged to or not, but I, myself, collect as much information as I can about them, and neatly write it on the mount underneath the book-plate. I should like to know whether there is a proper way to mount book-plates, as I am about to mount my own, and of course should like to mount them properly. I have several other curious book-plates, &c., which I should be happy to describe if this one short notice is satisfactory." Mr. Gray adds that he has acquired a still earlier specimen, that of the Right Honourable Thomas Wentworth, Baron of Raby and Collnell, of his Maiefties Own Royal Regmt of Dragoons, 1698. Supporters: A lion and a dragon. Shield: three lions' faces, a chevron, and a baron's coronet, with a dragon surmounting it; beneath, the motto, "En dieu est Tovi."

Mr. E. J. Barron, of 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, sends us the following communication on this subject:—

"Mr. Hamilton remarks (see vol. i. p. 118) that he has never seen a book-plate of Robert

Southey. I have a little 12mo volume of poems by Matilda Belham, 'Lond: 1808,' which I purchased in 1844 shortly after the dispersion of the Laureate's library. On the upper part of the half-title page, in his beautifully neat handwriting, are the words 'Robert Southey, London, March 15, 1808, from the Authoress,' and pasted underneath is what I doubt not was his book-plate. It is a woodcut engraved probably by Bewick, the shield resting against a rocky, wooded background is:—Sa., a chevron, arg., between three crosslets of the same. The helm is on one side of the shield with the crest a mailed hand grasping a crosslet, and hanging over the other side of the shield is a ribbon with the motto, 'In labore quies.'

"Let me add to what Mr. Hamilton has said on the subject, that collectors cannot be too careful in damping off book-plates, where there is any indication of another plate being beneath, as the under one will generally be found to be the most interesting. I have a quaint Augsburg book-plate 'Ex Bibliotheca Collegii Evangelici, Aug. Vindel,' representing an open-air discourse in the court, I presume, of the college. This I was very careful in removing, noticing that it covered apparently another plate, and was well repaid for my trouble, for beneath it I found a most interesting heraldic book-plate, with the inscription, 'Andreas Beham Der Elter, Anno Domini 1595,' and the mottoes, 'Omnia a Deo,' 'Cum bonis ambula,' 'Ora et Labora.' Among mottoes I may mention that of Sir Arthur Helps, 'Auxilia Auxiliis,' 'Solamen in Solitudine,' 'Ex libris Francisci Perrault 1764,' 'Vive ut vivas,' (Vivian); while a clergyman heads his plate with a reference to Psalm xxxvii. 21."

To the above we have to add the following remarks by Mr. Edward Solly, of Sutton, Surrey:—

"As the subject of book-plates has been brought prominently forward in the pages of this magazine, I am induced to send a few remarks, chiefly with a view to obtain the aid and co-operation of collectors in the arrangement of such information as it is desirable to get together, in a form which may be practically useful to others. There is a good deal to be said about book-plates, and much instruction as well as amusement to be gathered

in collecting them. It is very pleasant to see a collection, and to hear from the maker of it an account of his most interesting plates; and even a mere description of it with a running commentary of remarks and suggestions, and the thoughts which the memories of distinguished men thus brought before us give rise to, is full of interest. For the last few years I have been hoping to see a *Handy Book of Book-plates*, and as I have recently heard that a writer in *THE ANTIQUARY* has a book of this kind in hand, or rather is collecting materials for its publication, may I suggest how much such a work would be facilitated if collectors would bring together the mass of information which is now scattered abroad, and only known to individuals? For example, a list of dated plates would be desirable, and probably would be much longer than at first might be expected. I will commence with a list of English plates having dates between the years 1700 and 1750.

- 1701. Earl of Essex (two sizes).
- 1702. Baron Hervey, of Ickworth.
- „ Lord Halifax.
- „ Richard Towneley, Esq.
- „ Ambrose Holbeche, Esq.
- „ Sir John Percival, Bart.
- „ Thomas Knatchbull, Esq.
- 1703. John Penn, of Pennsylvania.
- „ Sir Edward Northey, Knt.
- „ Baron Guilford.
- 1704. Earl of Leicester.
- „ Sir William Dawes, Bart.
- 1707. Richard Jones, Esq.
- 1708. Earl of Rothes.
- 1715. Baron Percival, of Burton.
- 1717. Edward Rudd, Esq.
- 1720. Bishop White Kennett.
- „ Earl of Berkshire.
- 1723. Samuel Strode, Esq.
- 1730. James Hustler, Esq.
- 1734. John Lloyd, Esq.
- „ Charles Bush.
- 1736. Earl of Egmont.
- 1741. Samuel Strode, Esq.
- 1743. B. Hatley Foote.
- 1750. Earl of Clanricarde.

"Many other book-plates might have been added to this short list, which, though not dated, bear on the face of them evidence that they were issued in the first half of the eighteenth century. Thus, for example, the plate of White Kennett as Dean of Peterborough, showing the family crest which he then bore, but which he gave up subsequently when he was collated to a bishopric

must have been engraved in 1708-18, the period when he was Dean. In this way a second and longer list of plates might be made, and added to, or united with, those with printed dates. The above list is of course very imperfect, but if collectors would kindly supply other similar lists, a very useful index would soon be formed.

"In the various notes on the subject of book-plates which have lately appeared, there does not seem to be any reference to what may be termed different editions. These sometimes arise from family changes, and sometimes show curious modifications in customs or feelings of the time. The book-plate of Lady Drury is an example of a change in family circumstances, which at the same time fixes very nearly its date. Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, Bart., died in 1759, leaving a widow, Martha, second daughter of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., of Heron, Essex. This lady evidently was a lover of books, for she had a book-plate engraved in which the arms of Drury alone are shown, on a widow's shield, with the motto, *non sine causa*, and the name "Lady Drury." This must have been engraved after the death of her husband, and therefore after 1759; at this time Lady Drury had a brother alive, Sir John Tyrell, fifth and last Baronet; he died without issue male in 1766; and then his sister, Lady Drury, became co-heiress of the Tyrell family. On this she had a new book-plate engraved, in which the bearing of the Tyrells is impaled with that of the Drurys; she died in 1768, consequently this second plate must have been engraved in 1766-8.

"The book-plates of the family of Longe, of Spixworth, in Norfolk, show curious modifications. Of the larger plate with supporters there are two editions; in the first the supporters, which are full-length figures of Ceres and Bacchus, are practically wholly devoid of garments, the motto being *sine cerere et Baccho friget Venus*. In the second issue, which is identical in most other points with the first, the figure of Ceres is fairly clothed from the neck to the ankles.

"A considerable number of book-plates are commonly called artistic or pictorial, these may or may not be at the same time heraldic. They may be fairly divided into those which are pretty, and those which are suggestive, in

the latter an appropriate motto or inscription often forming an essential part. The old plates of Dr. M. Griffith and of Evan Lloyd, are certainly pretty, and the same may be said of the more modern ones of William Dobie, Robert Liddell, and Esther M. Benson. As types of the suggestive plate, the beautiful ones of C. Walter Thornbury and Mary Barbara Hales, may be mentioned. 'A Collector' will I trust pardon me if I observe that the book-plate of my good old friend James Yates, F.R.S., which he mentions (see p. 77), is of the suggestive class, and is designed to represent the pure spring of knowledge, from which the thirsty wayfarer is invited to take a draught, freely offered to all—a favourite idea with Mr. Yates, and one which he has right nobly carried out by his will.

"Not the least interesting part of a book-plate is its motto, and it is probable that the after life of many a young man has been influenced by the silent voice of an old family motto thus prominently brought before him in the library of a past generation. On these, and the changes which have been made in many old mottoes, a very interesting chapter might be written. It would have been well for the unfortunate Dr. Dodd if, at the right moment, one of his own book-plates had caught his eye, and he had read the motto *Wise and Harmless*. Perhaps, too, it had been well for John Wilkes had he remembered the motto on his book-plate, *Arcui meo non confido*, at those times when he was all too ready to use his bow, and to trust to it alone.

"In conclusion, one word to collectors, never take a book-plate out of a book of any value if by so doing you destroy all evidence of ownership; I have just recovered a very interesting memorandum relating to Sir Joseph Banks, which, indeed, might have been of some value, from seeing a lady's name "Dora" on the title-page, and an old book-plate of Hugesson in the cover, which at once led to the knowledge that the book must have belonged to Dorothea Hugesson, who married Sir Joseph Banks, and that the MS. notes referred to her celebrated husband."

Another correspondent, "J. H. F.," writes:—

"In addition to the book-plates your corre-

spondent has quoted with admonitory verses (see vol. i. p. 249), permit me to add two more examples. The first is now common, but I quote it from the original little book tablet as it was issued for any one to buy and insert in their books. It measures four inches by three, and within a filagree border are these words :—

THIS BOOK.
Belongs to

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store ;
But Books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly, Pause frequently,
Think seriously,

Keep cleanly, return duly,
with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Printed and Sold by C. Talbot, 174, Tooley Street.

"My second example is an old book-plate two inches long by three in breadth. Enclosed in an ornamental double border are these words—

H. MACDONALD.

Fear not, nor soil not ;
Read all, but spoil not.

A good book is a good friend ; he who would injure the one, deserves not the respect of the other.

"I have heard of an Irish book collector who would never lend a book to anybody, and was so afraid of their getting abstracted from his library that he inserted in the covers of all his volumes a book-plate stating 'This Book is stolen from the Library of Timothy Kelly, Esq., Cork.' Everybody who may have purchased any portion of his library would soon remove the book-plate and probably destroy it, thus rendering it something surpassing scarce and curious."

Another correspondent, "W. B.," writes from Addiscombe :—

"I have read with much interest the articles in THE ANTIQUARY upon 'Book-plates.' I, also, am a collector, and though my possessions are not very numerous I think I have some that are uncommon.

"Of *dated* specimens (which we are told

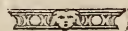
in your pages are rare) I possess five specimens,—viz., 'Henricus Gaudy Coll, Reginal. Cantabr., July 1665,' with the motto 'Hog age Ruit hora ;' 'John Selby Serjeant-at-Law, 1703,' with some handsome scroll-work ; 'White Kennett, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, 1720,' showing the arms of the see and his own on one shield, which leans against an altar formed entirely of books (this specimen is a rather large one, five inches by four) ; 'Robert Foulkes, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, 1724 ;' and 'Scrope Berdmore, D.D., Custos, Merton College, 1790.'

"Of *celebrated characters*, I have a Bishop Burnet ; a David Garrick (a scroll bearing his name, adorned with the bust of Shakespeare, a tragedy mask, a clown's staff, &c., with the motto from Menogiana as referred to in vol. i. of THE ANTIQUARY, p. 117) ; a Sir Stamford Raffles ; and one of the Rt. Hon. John Hookham Frere, of Roydon, the friend of Byron, and himself a poet, author of 'Whistlecroft,' &c., and conjointly with Canning of the 'Needy Knife Grinder.'

"Of *picture* specimens I shall mention two—(1) a Dutch plate of 'I. G. M.' engraved by Fruytiers, with a Latin motto, and a galliot in full trim heavily ploughing the sea ; (2) the plate of James Hews Bransby (within the present century), showing an agricultural scene with a ploughman and a sower, and the motto beneath it, 'Breve et irreparabile tempus.' As I have more than one plate engraved by Fruytiers, I should be glad to be informed who he was and when he 'flourished.'


"Of *miscellaneous* ones, I possess the armorial plates of the Rt. Hon. J. Sullivan, Under Secretary at War, 1805 ; the Hon. Richard Howard, afterwards fourth Earl of Effingham, very handsome in garland work ; Lord Berwick, 1792 ; Baron Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire, circa 1740 ; and the Rt. Hon. Lord Mansel, the title of which house became extinct in 1750.

"Besides these I possess several foreign specimens, one Swedish, or Norwegian, of Yon Troil, and a large plate of 'Leopold Octavius S.R.I. Comitatis de Turre, Vallis Saxinæ,' &c. &c., engraved by Filosi."



Russia in the Year 1670.

By An Eminent Traveller.

N eminent person," who resided at the "Tzar's" Court at Moscow for nine years in the seventeenth century, has left us a by no means uninteresting account of some of the domestic and religious eccentricities of the Russians at a time when their civilization resembled (far more than it even now does) a semi-respectable barbarism. The impressions formed during his term of office appear to have been jotted down without order or system, and rather in a haphazard manner, characteristic of a writer whose ready perception of the ridiculous and intense love of fun were scarcely kept in check by the solemn dignity of his official duties. The original design seems to have been to have printed the MS. under the title of "Ivan Vasiloidg," but, as the friend says who completed the work, "an acute and unkind disease put a period to that and his life.

But it cannot be insignificant of the frivolous inanity which prevailed to a great degree at the time when our author wrote (the 8th year of Charles II.), that regardless of the terrible struggle yet fresh in the minds of every nation of Europe, a man of education could be found to devote his time and intellect to the recollection and relation of such a marvellous mass of gross absurdities. There is a touch of inimitable cynicism in the lines in which our facile friend prefaces his lively trochue :

O utinam Ars mores animi depingere posset !
Pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret.

"The people" he proceeds to describe as "jealous and suspicious, devoted to their own ignorance and education, which is altogether illiterate and rude in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs ; they look upon learning as a monster and fear it no less than a ship of wildfire. Consequently their government is but poor and contemptible, monarchical and arbitrary. In its direction and dispensation their want of written laws has been supplemented by precedents ; this 'lex non scripta' principle is ever represented by money, for a precedent established or a bribe will in any Court gain the day." He then proceeds to have a sharp cut at the practice of the

Common Law at home, for, comparing English clerks with the Russian, he says : "They write rolls at great length to no purpose. All business takes the form of a petition, which, rolled up like a wafer, is held out to the Boyar, or judge, and if he happen to be in a good temper, he hands it to his Diac, or clerk, who must be bribed for a remembrancer. Murder can easily be bought off with money ; slave or wife killing are venial offences, beneath the notice of the Imperial Majesty ; but the acme of absurdity in criminal law is reached when it is stated that though a thousand witnesses prove a man guilty of homicide, he cannot be convicted unless he confess the deed. This confession, however, may be procured by an exquisite persuasion, called the strappado, in the first instance ; in the second, whipping, at which their hangmen are elegant adepts, being qualified in six or seven lashes to save the accused the trouble of walking to the gallows, by immediate death. If, however, the wretch persist in his assertions of innocence (for it may be he has nothing to confess) they let him loose, set his shoulders, and let him rest twenty days, only to repeat the former torment, varying it possibly by pulling out a rib or two with a pair of hot pincers, and so 'usque ad nauseam.' The punishment of coiners is conducted on the principle 'neque enim lex justior ulla est quam necis artifices arte perire sua,' some of the molten coin being poured down the throat. But if to kill wife or servant be a venial offence, to aim at a bird under Royal protection is a crime of far more serious moment. A fellow was once known to take a shot at a jackdaw in the Imperial Court, but not being an adept at the art of precision, the bullet glanced and fell into one of the apartments of the palace : for this slight error of judgment he lost his left leg and right hand." While thousands are now on their way to Siberia, it may not be uninteresting to relate the expedients resorted to for the purpose of shortening their journey. Having been weakened by secret torments, and started a few hundred versts on the way, numbers were softly and considerably popped under the ice. Hanging seems at the present day to be in greater favour than it was two or three hundred years ago with the Russian executioner, for

the dull Russ in those days thought if the malefactor was strangled his soul was forced to sally forth at the Postern gate, which made it defiled; but Mr. Marwood could never have attained to his present dignity, as the office is hereditary and jealously entailed, the hangman teaching his children from their earliest years to strike upon a leathern bag. The unhappy culprit, however, gives little trouble to the executioner, himself inserting his head into the noose, and at Calcraft's command, throwing himself into eternity.

It will be pleasant to turn from these sad and sickening details of the Russian penal law to contemplate with our eminent traveller the charms and virtues of the Imperial personage and one of his more gifted ancestors. At first only "Dukes of Volodimir," they increased their strength, says our writer, and possessed themselves of "Moscu." One of the stoutest of their Princes, the before-named Ivan Vasiloidg, had certainly many strange humours, which took various strange forms, at times in a direction which would scarcely commend itself to the deliberate discretion or proprieties of the 19th century. Oneday he came to his Chancellor and handed him a petition, in which he desired him to make ready without loss of time 200,000 men and arms, adding that he should be very thankful to him and pray for his health, subscribing his letter, "Thy humble servant, JOCKY OF MOSCUA."

In this expedition he conquered Casan, 1000 versts down the Volga, and the imperial city of Hobrachan, and took Siberia, 3000 versts away, "one of the best flowers of the Empire." The people loved well their victorious tyrant, but we question if his Boyars loved his treatment of their feet equally well. It was his habit to carry a staff with a very sharp spike at the end thereof, and this in the midst of discourse he would playfully and powerfully strike through their feet. If they could bear it without flinching promotion was sure and swift; but the result of the alternative history telleth not. His whims at other times took a slightly inconvenient form; as, for instance, when he sent a mission to Vologda to exact a tribute of a colpack of fleas, for as they could not get full measure he inflicted a heavy fine.

But perhaps the crisis of strange idiosyncrasy

was attained when certain Dutch and English ladies, who were strangers to the city, and, we may presume, to the manners of the Imperial fancy, laughed heartily at certain mild pranks the famous Ivan Vasiloidg played at a public festival. He sent for them all to his palace, and without more ado had them all reduced to a state of nature, and placed in that slightly disagreeable condition before him in the Great Room of his palace. Then he commanded four or five bushels of pease to be thrown down before them, and made them pick them all up. When they had done this he gave them all some wine, and bade them be careful how they laughed at an emperor again.

But the commands of this slightly vexatious despot seemed at times to have puzzled even his most faithful commissioners, for on one occasion, having sent for a nobleman of Casan, called Plesheave (which is, being interpreted, Bald), the Vayod, mistaking the name or the word, sent for one hundred and fifty bald-pated old men. More than eighty or ninety, however, he could not get together; so he sent them up speedily to the palace, with an apology that he regretted he could find no more in his province, and desired pardon for the short measure. The Emperor, astonished at the sight of so many old bald-pates, devoutly crossed himself. At last one of the chief men delivered the letter, and the Diack showed his Majesty the copy of the letter he had sent to the Vayod, and the mistake being found out, the baldpates were made drunk for three days and sent home again.

All Vayods, however, had not such good luck, for when one had taken for a bribe a goose stuffed full of ducats, and the complaint reached the Imperial ears, no notice was taken of it for some days, and the elated officer flattered himself he had escaped detection. One day, however, when the Emperor saw this same Vayod crossing through the Posshian, or Smithfield, where executions took place, he commanded the hangman to cut off his arms and legs, and at every blow to ask him whether the goose was good eating or not.

On one occasion Ivan Vasiloidg nailed a French Ambassador's hat to his head for presuming not to uncover in the Imperial presence. Sir Jerome Boze, the English Ambas-

sador, coming shortly afterwards, nothing daunted by the tale of his unfortunate friend, put on his hat and cocked it right jauntily before the Emperor, who sternly demanded how he dared so to insult him, having heard how he had chastised the Frenchman. Sir Jerome was a match for the Emperor, and replied that he (the Frenchman) had only represented a cowardly King of France, "but I," said he, "am the Ambassador of the invincible Queen of England, who does not veil her bonnet nor bare her head to any prince living, and if any of her ministers receive affront, she is able to revenge her own quarrel."

"Look you there," quoth Ivan Vasiloidg to his attendant Boyars, "there is a brave fellow, indeed, that dares do and say thus much for his mistress; which booby of you dare so much for me your master?"

This made them envy Sir Jerome, so they persuaded the Emperor to give him a wild horse to tame, which he did, and so successful he broke and tired him out that the horse fell down dead under him; and upon this asked his Majesty if he had any more horses to tame. Our friend adds that after this the Emperor much honoured and loved "such a daring fellow as he was and a madd blade to boot."

The "Love me love my dog" principle seems to have had something to do with this, if we may believe what our historian relates, that this queer tyrant actually courted the Virgin Queen with a view to matrimony, and once, upon a suspicion of treason, fortified Vologda, and gathered all his treasure there, with the intention of escaping to England upon extremity.

If we may believe the following story, the ancient family of Sopotski owed its wealth and position to the following quaint fancy:—

When Ivan went through the country he was in the habit of accepting presents from the poor and the rich. There happened one day to be in his route a good honest bask-shoemaker, who made shoes of bask for a copeck a pair, but when the Emperor came he was quite at a loss what to give. His wife, a woman of ready wit and reserve, suggests a pair of sopkyes, or bask shoes. "That is no rarity," quoth the man; "but we have an huge great turnip in the garden, we'll give him that, and a pair of sopkyes too." Great

was his success; the Emperor was delighted, and made all his followers buy sopkyes at five shillings a pair, and wore a pair himself. So began the wheel of good fortune to turn for the Sopotskies, for he soon drove a thriving trade, and left a great estate behind him. And in memory of this gallant it is the custom for the Russians to throw all their old sopkyes into a tree which stood by his house. There was a gentleman, however, hard by, who, seeing the turnip so graciously accepted and generously rewarded, bethought him of a like success, and offered the Emperor a brave horse. But the Emperor, seeing through his motives, gave him nothing in return but the aforesaid great and mighty turnip, for which—as seems not improbable—he was both abashed and laughed at.

As we have seen, the whims of this inestimable prince took at times slightly inconvenient, if not disastrous, developments; but perhaps never more so than on an occasion which we will now relate.

Ivan, following the habits of so many Eastern despots, delighted to go about in disguise, and test and witness the feelings of the people towards strangers generally and the Imperial person in particular.

One night, in disguise, he sought a lodging in a village near the city of Moscow, but in vain, for no one would let him in; but at last one poor fellow, whose wife was momentarily expecting to become a joyful mother, opened his door and admitted the apparently exhausted beggar. In the course of the night the child was born, and the vagrant, getting himself gone, told the man he would bring him some godfathers next day. Accordingly, the next day the Emperor and many of his nobles came and presented the poor fellow with a handsome largess, and set fire and burnt up all the other houses in the village, playfully exhorting the inhabitants to charity and the entertainment of strangers, and that it were good for them to try how excellent it was to be out of doors on a cold winter night.

But one more anecdote of this amusing, if unpleasant, monarch will supply us with a fair idea of his versatility and ingenious readiness.


It was his custom to associate with thieves and robbers in disguise. Once he went so

far as to recommend them to rob the Imperial Exchequer, "for," said he, "I know the way to it." But upon this, in a moment one of the fellows up with his fist and struck him a hearty good blow on the face, saying, "Thou rogue! Wilt thou offer to rob His Majesty, who is so good to us? Let us go and rob some rich Boyar who has cozened his Majesty of vast sums." Ivan was mightily pleased with this fellow, and at parting changed caps with him, bidding him meet him next morning in the Dravetz, a place in the Court where the Emperor was accustomed to pass by, "And there," said he, "will I bring thee a good cup of aqua vitæ and bread." The next morning the thief was there, and being discovered by his Majesty was called up, admonished to steal no more, preferred to high dignity about the Court, and appointed Chief Commissioner of the Detective Force. In our next we propose to give (with a graphic portrait sketched by the author from life) some account of the distinguished descendant of this inimitable tyrant, at whose Court our eminent traveller formed some conclusions and experienced some national practices as novel as peculiar to the Russian temperament, and to relate some of the strange sights which he saw in their religious and domestic life.

F. R.



Art Treasures at the Mansion House.

N Friday evening, the 11th of June, a *conversazione* was held at the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, at which the remarkable collection of the gold and silver plate possessed by the Corporation of the City of London and the ancient City guilds was exhibited, together with various charters, records, and other historical documents of public interest, which had been lent by the livery companies of the City of London. The whole formed a magnificent and rare exhibition of great value and interest, so large a quantity of the plate belonging to the livery companies having never before been gathered under one roof. The work of selection and arrangement was carried out by a

committee of gentlemen, including, amongst others, Mr. Alderman Staples, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, Mr. R. Soden Smith, Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, and Sir P. Cunliffe Owen. Mr. W. H. Cross acted as honorary secretary to the committee. Without exception the livery companies cordially acceded to the invitations of the Lord Mayor, readily offering their treasures for exhibition, and giving the committee every assistance in their work of selection.

Seldom, if ever, has such a display of gold and silver plate been collected together as that which was exhibited on this occasion. Magnificent displays of this kind are, indeed, a feature of City entertainments, and upon certain occasions, like that when the Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained, the show of plate contributed by the City Companies is superb. A buffet, however, closely packed with massive articles of gold and silver, is a gorgeous spectacle, but by no means affords opportunities for recognizing the art merits of the individual articles crowded there. The plate was arranged in ten great showcases, each containing three and four shelves, upon which the articles contributed were displayed to the very best advantage. Knowing that this would be the case the City Companies all willingly lent their treasures, and the result was simply magnificent. Of course the collective show was but a tithe of the plate of the London Companies, for many of these possess an abundance of gold and silver plate which could vie with that of some Continental Courts; but here were gathered the gems of the collection. The quaint goblets, the grand loving cups, the beaker and water dishes, the mazer bowls, and the staffs with great silver heads, looking rather like episcopal staffs, were all collected here, and so placed that each specimen could be seen and admired. Not a little, indeed, did the display owe to the artistic care with which it was arranged. The plate collection included nearly 400 specimens, all of which were of ancient date, as attested not only by the hallmarks in each case, but, in many instances, by the quaint and curious inscriptions and devices upon them. This interesting exhibition gave some idea of the traditional wealth of the City Companies, but the plate shown

was not a tithe of that possessed by the various guilds, the articles exhibited having merely been selected from the much larger collection of modern or less ancient plate stored in their halls. Nearly all the guilds, with ready courtesy, placed their collections on loan at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate.

The companies represented were the Armourers and Braziers, the Barber-Surgeons, the Blacksmiths, Broderers, Butchers, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Fanmakers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leathersellers, Mercers, Merchant-Tailors, Needle-makers, Painter-stainers, Pewterers, Saddlers, Salters, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tilers and Bricklayers, Vintners, and Weavers. The Fishmongers' Company were the only prominent guild unrepresented. The articles comprised magnificent loving-cups, punchbowls, tankards, épergnes, flagons, ladles, rose-water dishes, salt-cellar, coffee-pots, ewers, snuff-boxes, apostle spoons, and beadles' staves. In the centre of the Egyptian Hall stood a great glass showcase, in and on which were disposed the plate in use at the Mansion House, Corporation plate, and picked specimens from the more massive articles sent by the Companies, the result being a really wonderful trophy of gold and silver work. The gems of this collection were the wonderful helmet-shaped ewer and the great salver, both lent by the Goldsmiths' Company, of Paul Lamerie, and the best examples of the goldsmith's work. They are of the date 1741, a century at least later than the bulk of the articles exhibited, and the style of art is more ornate and showy than that of the work of the older smiths, but in workmanship it yields to none; and there is a boldness and a vigour which place the salver and ewer quite alone among the many hundreds of pieces of massive plate.

The Corporation exhibited a number of charters granted by the Kings of England, commencing with two charters of William I., and including the charter of King John, granting the shrievalty of London and Middlesex to the citizens of London, and dated 1199. A second charter of King John,

dated 1214, granting the citizens of London the right to elect their Mayor, was also shown. Amongst the other objects of historical interest were books, pictures, and drawings of old London; autographs, including a deed signed by Shakspeare; and an account of the christenings and deaths during the year of the pestilence, 1665. The Corporation also exhibited the City jewelled sceptre, tendered to Sovereigns on the occasion of Royal visits to the City; the City purse, symbol of the cash in the City; and the plate in use at the Mansion House. The Bohemian astrological clock, fabricated at Prague by Jacob Zech, A.D. 1525, was lent by the Society of Antiquaries. The Barber-Surgeons' Company appear to have launched into the luxury of silver plate at an earlier epoch than did most of the other corporate bodies, or, if it did not do so, it has at least been more fortunate in preserving its distinct plate. The grace cup and cover, silver-gilt, presented to the Company by Henry VIII. (hall-marked 1523), and the Royal oak cup and cover, in silver, presented to them by Charles II., in 1676, both attracted much attention. The Armourers and Braziers' Company was very strongly represented in the older part of the collection. This Company lent, amongst other things, a large mazer bowl, silver-mounted, hall-marked 1578-9; the wooden bowl, presented by Everard Frere, the first master after the incorporation in 1453; standing cup and cover, silver-gilt, the gift of John Richmond, fifteenth-century work; the Owl Pot, brown stone ware in form of an owl, given in 1537 by Julyan, wife of William Vyneard; beadle's staff, surmounted with representation of St. George and the Dragon, date 1658. The grace cup and cover lent by the Mercers' Company—a very fine specimen of work—were, with the Henry VIII. cup, in the case on the left of the entrance, which contained the oldest specimens of plate present—for the display was arranged chronologically. The Blacksmiths' Company contributed a case containing specimens of work in iron; the Broderers' Company a cup and cover, silver gilt, presented by John Parr in 1606, made at Nuremberg; the Butchers' Company a silver beaker, the gift of Richard Taylor (hall-marked 1669). The Carpenters'

Company contributed four standing cups, silver gilt, and four garlands (or caps) of the master and wardens of the Company. The Clockmakers' Company sent a case containing specimens of ancient watches, &c. The Clothworkers' Company exhibited a standing cup and cover, silver, presented by Samuel Pepys in 1677, hall-marked same year; also a standing cup and cover, silver, presented by Daniel Waldo in 1655, hall-marked same year; and a large Monteith, or punch-bowl, with bull's-head handles, presented by Sir J. Bull, hall-marked 1718. From the Coachmakers' Company there was a large flagon, silver-gilt repousse, with arms of the Company, presented by R. Cheslyn, about 1685; a large flagon, silver-gilt, presented by J. Jacob in 1693; and a beadle's staff-head, silver, dating from about 1677. The Cooks' Company contributed a cup and cover, presented by E. Corbett in 1676, hall-marked 1675; and also a cocoanut cup, hall-marked 1588. The Coopers' Company sent a Monteith, or punch-bowl, fluted, presented by Frances Loveday in 1705, hall-marked 1704; and a cup in form of a barrel, on tall stem, Basle hall-mark. The Cordwainers' Company a flat-lid tankard, the gift of Thomas Palfray in 1666, hall-marked 1667, &c. The Cutlers' Company a cup and cover, silver-gilt, presented by G. Clarke in 1616, hall-marked 1607; salt, in form of an elephant, presented by R. Carrington in 1658. The Distillers' Company a silver coffee-pot, presented by T. Hardwicke in 1778, hall-marked 1773; and also a silver tankard, presented by J. Woods in 1700, hall-marked 1700. The Drapers' Company contributed several handsome cups, one presented by W. Lambardi in 1578, hall-marked 1578-9; a silver cup and cover, presented by John Walter in 1656; a silver cup and cover, presented by John Taylor, hall-marked 1699; and a silver voiding knife, presented by Sir Edward Barkeham; lunette, or breast ornament, of pure gold, found on the company's Irish estate. The Fanmakers' Company: beadle's staff-head, silver, 1726. The Goldsmiths' Company: Helmet-shaped ewer, by Paul Lamerie, hall-marked 1741; great salver, by the same, hall-marked 1741 (very massive); tall German cup and cover, Augsburg, sixteenth-century work; salt, gift of Richard Rogers in 1632; another salt, gift

of Simon Gibbon, in 1632. The Grocers' Company: Two standing cups and covers, presented by John Saunders, who died in 1669, hall-marked 1672 and 1764. The Haberdashers' Company: Pair of loving cups, silver-gilt, with frosted surface, the gift of Thomas Stone, hall-marked 1649; silver-gilt circular salt, presented by Sir Hugh Hamersley 1636, hall-marked 1635; silver-gilt standing cup, embossed with three scenes from the Book of Tobit, presented by Mr. Thomas Juall 1629, hall-marked 1629; waterman's silver badge, dated 1689. The Innholders' Company: Standing cup, silver-gilt, presented by Grace Gwalter, hall-marked 1599; salt-cellar, silver, gift of Richard Reeve in 1748, hall-marked 1657. The Ironmongers' Company: Pair of maize bowls, mounted in silver gilt. On a raised boss at the bottom of each bowl are the Company's arms enamelled in their proper colours, fifteenth century; cocoanut cup, or hanap, mounted in silver-gilt frame on a fluted stand, late fifteenth century. The Joiners' Company: Eighteen ancient silver spoons; loving cup and cover, hall-marked 1770. The Leathersellers' Company: Two drinking cups, silver parcel-gilt, presented by George Humble, 1640; rose-water dish and ewer, silver-gilt, presented by Bentley, Augsburg hall-mark; two garlands of the masters and wardens of the Company. The Mercers' Company: Grace cup and cover, ornamented with maidens' heads and flagons, the badges of the Company, hall-marked 1499-1500; silver-gilt tun or wine-barrel with waggon, formerly belonging to College of St. Thomas of Acon, early sixteenth century; pair of loving cups, silver, gift of Governor and Company of Bank of England in 1718, hall-marked 1694; epergne, silver, gift of National Debt Commissioners in 1794, hall-marked 1794; "Evidences of Dean Colet's Lands," MS. book of early part of sixteenth century; Original Ordinances of Whittington College, illuminated; Original Ordinances of Dean Colet for St. Paul's School, with portrait of the dean. The Merchant Taylors' Company: Beadle's mace, silver; standard yard measure, silver; two silver loving cups, with handles and covers, presented by Thomas Roberts in 1795, hall-marked 1795. The Needlemakers' Company: Rose-water dish

and ewer, silver-gilt, presented by Thomas King in 1809, hall-marked 1799; two silver salt-cellars, hall-marked 1692 and 1705; charters. The Painter-stainers' Company: Silver cup and cover, bequeathed by Mr. W. Camden, hall-marked 1623; salt (in three pieces), gift of Mr. J. Beston, hall-marked 1635; three spoons, seal-topped, hall-marks from 1560 to 1590. The Pewterers' Company: Silver-gilt cups and cover; beadle's staff-head, silver; two touch-plates of the pewter manufacturers (now out of use). The Saddlers' Company: Cocoanut cup, gift of T. Layborne in 1627, sixteenth century work, subject, "Life of Christ;" rose-water dish; four tall salt-cellars, &c.; mace, silver-gilt, presented by John Heylin in 1711; ballot box, given in 1619, for three balls of cork. The Salters' Company: Tea urn; rose-water dish; tankards, 1716; a bill of fare of 1506, showing a dinner for fifty persons given at a cost of £2 17s. 6d. The Shipwrights' Company: Two silver-gilt cups, with handles and covers, date 1808; silver-gilt Lubeck Shippers' cup and cover, foreign; silver claret jug, Indian. The Skinners' Company: Peahen cup, silver, presented by Mary Peacock in 1642; two Cockayne loving cups, silver-gilt, bequeathed by William Cockayne, hall-marked 1605; a silver snuff-box, in the shape of a leopard, the Company's crest, the gift of Roger Kemp, master, in 1610. The Spectaclemakers' Company: Silver cup, Irish, Dublin hall-marked 1726. The Stationers' Company: Two cups, silver, presented by Thomas Davies, hall-marked 1676; two-handled cup, silver, presented by Elizabeth Crook, hall-marked 1674, and several other interesting pieces of plate. The Tallow-chandlers' Company: Rose-water dish, silver, seventeenth century; barge-master's badge, silver, framed; grant of supporters, 1602, framed, under hand and seal of William Camden, Clarencieux. The Tilers and Bricklayers' Company: Three silver fish slices, shaped like bricklayers' trowels, hall-marked 1770; Breeches Bible, and old Bible, with padlock and chain. The Vintners' Company: Square salt and cover, silver-gilt, presented by J. Powell in 1702, hall-marked 1569; small wine cup, of silver, in shape of a female carrying a milk-pail, forming two drinking vessels; tankard, stoneware, mounted

in silver gilt, with cover, hall-marked 1562; cocoanut cup, mounted in silver gilt, ornamented with pineapples, &c., hall-marked 1518-1519; embroidered pall, purple silk, brocaded in gold, fifteenth century; tapestry, framed and glazed, originally made for Canterbury Cathedral, A.D. 1400. The Weavers' Company: Beadle's mace, silver, Tudor period; the Company's charter (Henry II.), attested by Thomas à Becket. In almost all cases more objects than those enumerated were sent by the Companies named, but time prevents us from particularizing them now.

Amongst other contributions were a Doggett's milk-cup and tube of silver, dated 1715; a pegged tankard of silver, bearing the Swedish hall-mark of 1717, and an Indian cup, cover, and stand. These were lent by Mr. J. R. Vallentin, Master of the Distillers' Company. A case containing thirteen Apostle spoons, and other spoons and forks, was lent by Mr. W. Pitman, C.C. In the vestibule were three cases of Japanese art work in metal and lacquer, lent by Mr. C. Pfoundes, who also exhibited a large number of specimens of Japanese art in the drawing-rooms. Amongst other beautiful and rare objects, some of which were lent by the Society of Antiquaries, were silk embroideries, paintings on silk, albums of native sketches and paintings, and specimens of ancient and modern pottery. At the entrance to the State drawing-room were hung two large and rich paintings on silk, representing the death of Buddha. Several specimens of rare Mikudzu ware, pottery in relief, and delicate jewellery and enamel work, were also shown by Mr. Pfoundes. The guests, who included representatives from all the learned societies and the City companies, were received in the saloon on their arrival by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. It was a source of much regret that the exhibition lasted only for that one evening. All the articles, without a single loss or mishap, were returned to their various owners next day.

We are glad to place the above notice of this interesting exhibition on permanent record in *THE ANTIQUARY*; but we must add that for many of the particulars we are indebted to the notices which appeared in the *Times*, the *Standard*, and the *City Press*.

Our Early Bells.



WHATEVER may have been the customs relative to bells and bell-ringing, or the origin of bells among other nations, the uses and purposes of bells among ourselves have had their share in the larger history of the changes and development of that civilization under which we are privileged to dwell.

That bells or their substitutes have been and are used among all nations, from the times of the earliest records, mingled with customs connected with war, religion, and domestic life, has been shown on many occasions, both in the highly cultivated tastes of a civilized people, and in the rites, ceremonies, and customs of barbaric hordes.

There can be but little doubt but that the Phœnicians introduced their customs and religion into our country in very early times, and Market Jew Street, or Marazion, near Penzance, is a name which tells the tale of their intercourse and settlement. Always wandering, searching, trading, and colonizing, as Cadmus with his followers when he went into Greece, they brought hither the marks of their language and letters, their refinement and customs, as well as the relics of their religion, and probably their gongs or bells. The cinyra, or harp-lyre, was used along with bells or gongs in the rejoicings or the mournful wailings and mysteries of Ashtareth; to this day the joyous bells of England may be found sounding in concert with the bardic harps of Wales.

The Druids were introduced, as it has been said, about B.C. 1000 into Britain; and Druidism was but Baalism, or the worship of the sun and the host of heaven, which was identical with Hebrewism before the exit of Abraham from his father's home.

The Carthaginian descendants of the Phœnicians also introduced Baalism into South America, and in both cases bells or gongs

were used long before the time of Columbus or even that of Cæsar.

The Welsh used to sing, in days gone by, of their Trojan ancestry, having continued the bardic tales left them by the Saronides, or bards, who acted immediately under the direction of the Druidical Brahmins, the great ministers of religion; and these were accompanied by lyre and harp, and probably by cymbals, gongs, or bells, to summon the assemblies.

There was, it is said, but little difference between the Magi of Persia, the Brahmins of India, and the Druids of Britain.

The occupation of the bards was to repeat, with accompaniments, the actions of their illustrious men in heroic verse; and among each of the former both gongs or metal basins and bells were mixed up with their acts of worship.

Wherever the sun and fire have been adored, there has also been an accompaniment of bells in the scenes and noises attendant on the human sacrifices offered to the deities. Not long since a bell and a metal speculum were found in an ancient Japanese fire temple, specimens of the instruments used in early times in other fire temples, probably in Britain, where the sacred bell was used for calling the assembly together, and the speculum, as among the Greeks and Romans, for producing the sacred flames.

The bells and other instruments which were used by

Druids, fire priests, and bards, were holy; the fetish bells of Africa are holy, and by them such priests divine. Divination by bells and cups, as the cup of Joseph, in Egypt—and what is a bell but a cup inverted?—naturally led the common people of outer castes to esteem them highly for their work's sake. It cannot be a matter of great wonder in these days to find that among the Celts the holy bells which came into their hands, and were used by their priests, were supposed to possess miraculous powers, and were above all things particularly sacred.



ANCIENT BRITON WITH CROTAL OR SPEAR BELL.

But leaving the gongs, cymbals or bells of the Druidical mysteries of Ashtareth, let us pass on to the smaller bells connected with our earliest records. When Cæsar with his retinue arrived at the coast of Britain, to satisfy his curiosity and his ambition (B.C. 55), he found the white chalk cliffs of the island bolder in aspect than he had anticipated; and although he had made up his mind that conquering was an easy task—that but a feeble resistance would be made by the painted natives—it was with discomfort that he saw the masses of speared warriors with scythe-axled chariots upon the cliffs waiting for him, and heard the tinkling bells upon the spear shafts of his barbarous foe.

The sounds of these tinkling bells, were but as those attached to the inner parts of the shields of Rome's neighbouring foes in Greece. They did not secure the victory, neither did the native warriors have the chance to shake and rattle their spear bells, as did the Goths, who, when accompanied by the noise of timbrels, shook bells in honour of their gods, who gave them success in battle. The custom and practice of ringing bells in the times of victory has, however, run through the veins of Britons; for we do it still—not at all times, perhaps, in the most approved manner when ecclesiastical bells are used for political victories.*

No sooner had the Romans settled in Britain than the groves and caverns had to give way

* Quoting from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's "Bells of the Church," we learn, from Lingard's narrative of the expedition to England of the Emperor Severus:—

"When the army moved from York, the selection of the commander, the number of the legions and auxiliary cohorts, and the long trains of carriages laden with provisions or implements of war, proclaimed the determination of the Emperor to subdue if not to exterminate all the rebellious tribes in the north. The Britons were but ill-provided against so formidable an invasion. They possessed no other defensive armour than a narrow target. Their weapons were a dirk, an unwieldy sword hanging from the waist by an iron chain, and a short lance, from one extremity of which was suspended a bell."

"The above cut is reduced from an engraving in Speed's 'Theatre of Great Britaine,' fol. 1676. It purports to represent an ancient Briton. Though Speed refers to no authority, it agrees with the descriptions given by Dion Cassius. Certainly these round Crotal bells in figure resemble an apple, and this instrument was evidently intended to make a rattling noise when shaken."

to more refined places of assembly, for more artistic expressions and rites of the worship of "lords many and gods many," to which the people were summoned by the sound of bells, cymbals, or sistrums. The small spear-bell gave way to the larger hand-bell of the Roman sentinel, who marked his journeys, if not the hours of the night, by the sound of his bell when passing it on to his neighbouring guardsman. The Druids' oak gave way to Diana's temple on Lud's hill, as well as at other places.

The forms and ceremonies of the (*Δρῦς*.) Drus assemblies of the forests gave way for the processions of Cybele, the holy-day festivals of the Pantheon deities. The natives saw the effects of the tuition given by the refined inhabitants of Greece to the children of their Roman victors, combined with their natural energy, hard work, and strong will. No longer were the forests and paths blocked with the butts of trees; the way was open, the secretly-guarded entrances to their groves and caverns gave way to better and clearer roads, established markets and market-places, funerals, weddings, and public worship attended by bells and bell-ringers.

The Romans were ever careful to foster religion, for they considered that by it good laws were produced; from good laws they considered that they might expect good fortune, and from good fortune a good end in whatever they undertook, and to this end they laboured. It was not at all difficult for them to introduce their various orders of priests and vestals, for these were but the kindred of the Druids and Druidesses, and their sacrifices were in some respects similar to those to which the people were accustomed; for example, the augurs, interpreting dreams and oracles by thunder, lightning, birds, beasts, the spilling of salt, sneezing, &c., would be very welcome to those who had resorted to the astrological and other divinations of other priests.

The processions of the order of Salii, in the month of March, singing and leaping, and shaking their armour; the vestals re-kindling their sacred fire with their burning mirrors on the first of March, by the unpolluted rays of the sun; the procession of Cybele's priests with the noise of pipes, timbrels, and cymbals, with yelling, howling, and cutting their flesh in honour of the Mother of gods; the sacrificing priests, with

their pomp and show, very soon attracted the inhabitants of these islands. Added to that the Gauls, Britons, and Germans flocked into the army of the Romans and into Rome; the way was opened for that further inter-



ROMAN SACRIFICIAL BOAR WITH SANCTUS BELL.
From Kennett's *Roman Antiquities*.

course and adoption of the manners and customs of the Romans by the Britons, which naturally led to their extended uses of bells, sistra, and cymbals.

It was an acknowledged custom that the boars which were brought to the sacrifice in honour of Diana, in August, should have a (sanctus) bell attached to their necks, and such sanctus bells are to be found now.

Before the gates and doors of their mansions and temples were opened, a ring of the bell was to be heard; the priest rung a hand-bell, or sistrum, to call the people to sacrifice; the bellman went before a funeral



CYBELE'S PRIEST AND PRIESTESS WITH SYSTRA.
From Paintings at Portici, copied from Dr. W. Smith's
Dictionary of Antiquities.

procession to keep off the crowd, and to denote to the Flamen Dialis to keep out of the way, lest he should be polluted with the

sight, or by the funeral music. In the markets and on the horses were bells; the dinner, the bath, and the criers' bells became known, and in most cases remain to the present day.

Sistra and cymbals found their place in Britain for various purposes. It is evident that sistrums were the appendages of the Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek priests; these were sacred instruments, to be used only by priests or vestals of the sacred company caste, or order, and had the special virtue of driving away evil spirits, typhon, the devil, diseases, thunder, lightning, storms, and winds, by arousing Diana, or Isis, who had the power over winds and waves given to her by Jupiter, a kind of sacred and meteorological instrument, in which, as Plutarch has said, the common people in his time, in Egypt, thoroughly believed—who forgot that the goddess had the power, and ascribed it to the bell or sistrum which was dedicated to her.



CYMBALA.

From a bas-relief in the Vatican, copied from Dr. W. Smith's
Dictionary of Antiquities.

The priests of Isis, in Italy, were, in some cases, supported by endowments, founded by wealthy Roman families; but the greater part were begging priests, who, clad in white garments and with heads shaved, knocked at the doors with their sistra, persuading the common people that no crime was so enormous as that of refusing charity.

Some of these priests, there can be no doubt, found their way to Britain, and taught their lessons with the sounding sistra, during the 500 years of Roman rule, or, at least, during the 250 years of pagan worship.

Cymbals were not only used by the priests

and daughters of Cybele, in remembrance that their goddess had taught them that husbandmen must not lie still, as there was always something for them to do; but also at weddings, and other festivals of rejoicing, they were in use as bells are at the present time.

In the second century, when Christianity had taken root in Britain, King Lucius, having been instructed in the faith at Rome, and seeking the welfare of his countrymen, arranged with his teacher for some native converts to be instructed so as to be employed as missionaries, the pagan temples became Christian sanctuaries and many were baptized. This caused the persecutions of Diocletian, and prevented the spread of the use of bells in Christian assemblies. The native Christians of Angleland then fled, and

were retained in identical form: as sanctus, prayer, funeral, and wedding bells.

Although the Saxon robbers again persecuted the Christians, demolishing their churches, yet when Augustine came with his followers to reduce the pagan temples into Christian churches, the hand-bells were again in the hands of the priests for ecclesiastical, funeral, and wedding purposes.

In 614, we are told by the Venerable Bede that Begu, of Whitby Abbey, on a sudden heard the sound of a bell in the air which used to awake and call her sister to prayers. So it is found that the prayer bell was in constant use in Angleland at this period.

The bishops carried their bells, and in some cases made them with their own hands. Dunstan, who was skilful in metal work, has been celebrated as a bell maker about 942, these in some cases being of beaten work (riveted) in iron and in bronze, and in others cast in metal to particular forms.



ANCIENT CELTIC OR SAXON HAMMERED BELL.

in Mona and Wales the sacred assemblies were summoned by these sounds. But when Constantine ordered that the temples should be used for Christian worship and practices, these were assimilated to the pagan acts and rites, so that there was but little difference between them: pompous and splendid ritual, gorgeous robes, mitres, tiaras, croziers, images, fonts, pictures, and bells became general. And with bells the significant uses and purposes



ANCIENT CAST HAND-BELL; SAXON OR EARLY ENGLISH.

Benedict went over to Gaul and brought to England all things necessary for the church and altar, including sanctus bells for Christian worship.

Many of these early bells received the names of saints, who were supposed to call by their sounds, and were supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers. All the early missionaries were thus provided. St. Patrick, St. Colomba, and others, as St. Francis Xavier in more modern times.

Before the more general introduction of

the larger bells, and indeed in Saxon and Norman times, the office of bell-ringer was not deputed to an unqualified person, or a mere youth. Egbert made a law "that every priest, at the proper hours, was to ring the bells of his own church."

The old Bayeux tapestry, which has been accepted as a work of the period of the Conquest, illustrates this fact, and proves that the funeral procession still retained the Roman custom; for in that portion

which depicts the advance of the procession of the funeral of Edward the Confessor to Westminster, in marked simplicity, as Bruce says—"no gilded cross is borne before the body; no candles, lighted or unlighted, are carried in procession. The attendants, clerical and lay, wear their ordinary dresses. Two youths go by the side of the bier ringing bells."

(To be continued.)



Cut taken from Rev. J. C. Bruce's account of the Bayeux Tapestry (inserted by permission), which, however, is in error as showing three boys, the original has but two.

Pannier Alley.

IN an interesting Paper, "The Tradition of London Stone," by Mr. H. C. Coote, the learned author of "The Romans of Britain," is an incidental reference to a much earlier mention of another "stone" in London, evidently also of public notoriety. The passage is quoted from "Codex Diplomaticus," No. cccxvi., dated A.D. 889, which contains a grant by King Alfred to Werefrith, Bishop of Worcester, of "in Lundonia unam curtem, quae verbo tenus ad antiquum petrosum aedificium, id est, ad Hwaetmundes stane a ciubus appellatur, a strata publica usque in murum eiusdem ciuitatis, cuius longitudo est perticarum xxvi. et latitudo," &c.

Mr. Coote's purpose in quoting this passage is to support his position that in the first year of King Richard I., when Henry Fitz-Aylwin

is described as "de Londone Stane," no reference is made to the well-known stone in Cannon Street, but to a stone house or mansion so distinguished, in which he lived. "For the word 'stone,' in its secondary sense, meant a stone house;" and the passage above copied from the charter of A.D. 889, is quoted as an earlier example of this secondary use of the word "stone" as for a stone house. May not, however, the "antiquum petrosum aedificium" of the earlier charter be any ancient stone monument—a pillar, a pyramid, or erection of any kind; a monolith even? If so, what is the meaning of the vernacular name, of the ancient stone, quoted in the charter?

In Devonshire, a large basket, such as in other parts of England is called a "hamper," is scarcely known otherwise than as a "maund." Will not this help to interpret the name "Hwaetmundes stane" as "Wheat-maund's-stone?" and was this already ancient stone an antecessor of the sculptured stone in Pannier Alley, Newgate Street? This

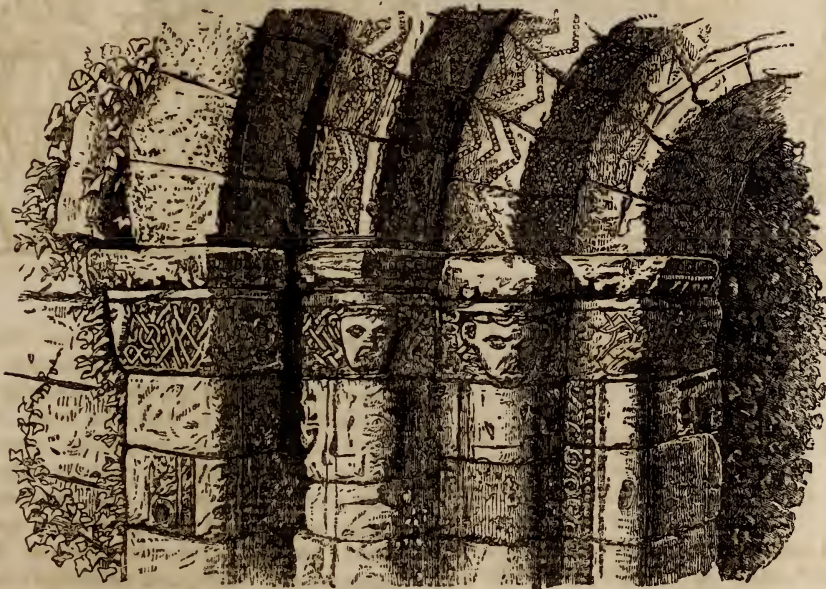
stone, with its figure of a man or boy sitting upon a pannier or maund, and the date 1688, is as well known as "London Stone" itself, and has been often engraved. See, for example, "Hone's Every-Day Book," ii. 1135.

Moreover, the "curtis" of the grant seems to include a larger piece of land than is accounted for by supposing it to have been a house; and is described as having the usages, rights, and appliances of a public market, which are included in the grant of it to the Bishop. The charter continues ". . . et intro urnam et trutinam ad mensurandum in emendo siue uendendo ad usum, siue ad necessitatem propriam et liberam omnimodis habeat;" but while tolls of sales,

after the Fire, in order to transmit, to our end of the millennium, the tradition of the "antiquum petrosum ædificium," or wheat-maund's-stone, which marked the pitching place of cereal produce, or the ancient meal-market—a market-cross, in fact? Or is there any other trace of ancient interests of the Bishops of Worcester in Newgate Market, or of any of their possessions in London that may otherwise have been the subject of the grant?

THOMAS KERSLAKE.

Bristol.



DOORWAY AT KILLESLIN.

"foris uel in strata publica seu in ripa emptorali," shall go to the King; "si intus in curte prædicta quislibet emerit uel uenderit," the tolls shall be paid to the said Bishop of Worcester.

The historians of London say that, before the Fire of London, Newgate Market was kept in the open Newgate Street, except that there was a market-house only for meal. Was the pannier stone of 1688 placed there

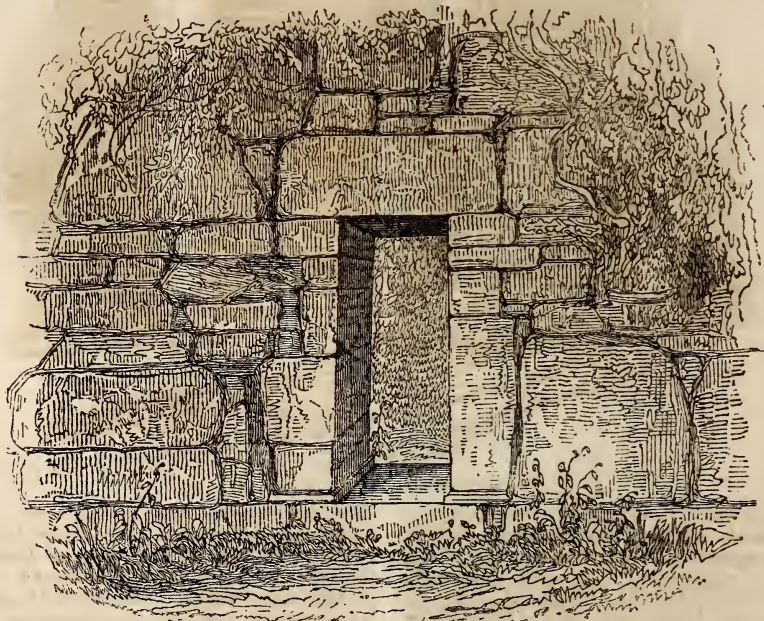
Reviews.

Early Christian Architecture in Ireland. By MARGARET STOKES. (G. Bell & Sons.)

THOUGH more than a year has elapsed since its appearance this book deserves at the least some short notice here, as one of the most valuable contributions to architectural and archaeological lore. A special interest attaches to the study of the Church Architecture of Ireland before it ceased to be essentially Irish, not so much because it was superior to that of other countries belong to the Western Church, as because



CORMAC'S CHAPEL, CASHEL.



KILCRONIG, CO. WICKLOW.

no portion of Europe is richer in remains of the work of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries: and because nowhere else can be traced so well the development of beautiful results from early and rude beginnings. In illustration of this statement, Miss Stokes brings before us in succession the Pagan forts and dome-roofed sepulchres so common in the far west,

and the first monasteries of the early monks, together with the gradual growth of architectural ornamentation, the erection of the Round Towers, campaniles, oratories, &c., till she comes to the Irish Romanesque style; which prevailed a little before, and concurrently with, the Anglo-Norman style of architecture in England. Miss Stokes, therefore, not without good cause



ST. CRONAN'S CHURCH, ROSCREA.

congratulates her fellow-countrymen on belonging to a race which could originate and develop a style of Church Architecture essentially its own, and differing from that of its neighbours. It is right, however, to admit that this national and individual style, after all, was but a branch of the great order of architecture which then prevailed over Western Europe, and which modified essentially the Romanesque style.

VOL. II.

We observe that Miss Stokes bears a very strong testimony to the value of the late Dr. Petrie's investigations into the antiquities of Ireland, as well as of the late Lord Dunraven's contributions to the same subject. The work is also illustrated by between 150 and 200 woodcuts, explanatory of the text, and for the most part admirably executed. It may be added that much valuable

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matter will be found in the Appendices to the book—the Chronological Tables of Architectural Examples, and of the Irish Annals; and that the book is rendered all the more valuable by a careful and well classified index.

Memories of Troublous Times, by Emma Marshall (Seeley & Co.), is one of those half real and half fictitious autobiographies of which “The Diary of the Lady Willoughby” was the earliest and perhaps the best example. The scene of the events which it records is laid in the neighbourhood of Gloucester in the time of the Civil War: the book is partly based on the contents of a genuine biography of an actually existing lady in the seventeenth century. Readers will find that it illustrates the habits and manners and customs of those times, in which many good and noble men, and women too, took contrary sides, and when families were divided against their nearest and dearest relatives. The illustrations (careful etchings) of Gloucester Cathedral, the Grey Friars, the Village Church by the Sea, the old Cross and West Gate of Gloucester, Matson House, &c., add materially to the interest and value of the book.

Mr. Thomas Sangster, churchwarden of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, has lately published a brief history of that ancient fabric, in the form of a small *brochure*, and as an appeal for funds for the repair and preservation of the edifice. The church of St. Bartholomew the Great is one of the oldest in London, and one especially dear to antiquaries; it would, therefore, be a great pity that it should be allowed to fall into a state of decay through want of funds for its sustenance. The little book can be procured from its author, in Long Lane, Smithfield.

The Reader's Handbook, by E. C. Brewer, LL.D., (Chatto & Windus, 1880, 2nd edition), is one of those handy reference volumes without which the scholar and the man of letters, in whatever direction his studies may carry him, will be sure to find much that is as useful as new. It is a perfect repertory and storehouse of information on subjects of the most miscellaneous kind, allusions, references, stories, characters, plots of standard plays and novels, and indeed *omnia scibilia*. Dr. Brewer deserves the greatest credit for the persevering labour which he has spent upon the work—a work alike of years and of love. The only wonder is to us to see how little of the whole range of *curiosa* he has failed to record, and how he has contrived to condense so much and such multifarious matter into so small a compass.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.—May 27.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—“On some Armour brought from the interior of Africa by Colonel

Gordon,” by Mr. John Latham; “On a Gold Ring of Phahaspes, with Remarks by Mr. Percy Gardner,” by Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S.; and “On the Early History of the City of Ardea,” by Mr. John H. Parker, C.B. The last-named Paper, in Mr. Parker's absence, was read by the Secretary. Among the articles of interest exhibited were the above-mentioned gold ring of Phahaspes and other Oriental rings of gold and bronze, sundry morions, coats of mail, and helmets, found in Africa, illustrative of the first Paper; a curious old lock and iron spearheads, from Oystermouth Castle; some Lincolnshire relics, consisting of pottery, swords, &c., by Mr. Streatfeild; and a drawing of a “martel de fer” lately found at Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, and forwarded to the Society by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester School.

June 10.—Mr. A. W. Franks, late Director of the Society, in the Chair.—Lord Ashburnham exhibited a fine manuscript of the Gospels, which is believed to date from the Carolingian era. The volume, which was shown under a glass case in the centre of the room, is of the quarto size. Its covers are richly ornamented with goldsmith's work, probably of as early a date as the eighth century, and inlaid with emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and other precious stones, the interstices being filled with figures of the Cross, angels, saints, and beasts. These are finer and larger on the upper side than on the reverse, and, as was explained in an elaborate Paper read by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, were of the German type rather than either Italian or French, and certainly were not Byzantine. It was probable, he said, that some of the ornamentation was executed by members of the Irish Missionary Church in Germany. He thought that the reverse and plainer side of the volume as it now stood was the older, belonging to the Carolingian period, and that the front had been added at a more recent period. Indeed, some of the work of restoration of the volume bore the date A.D. 1594. He stated that in its perfect condition it had been inlaid with enamel, and studded with upwards of forty emeralds, carbuncles, &c.—Mr. E. M. Thompson followed with a brief Paper on the interior of the volume, which he was not inclined to assign to an earlier period than the latter half of the tenth century, for reasons which he stated in full. The volume consists of 224 pages, containing the four Gospels, all illuminated to a slight degree with capital letters, &c., but plain when compared with many existing specimens of the same date. The manuscript itself is very clean and perfect, and in a first-rate state. It was given about A.D. 980 to a convent on the banks of the Lake of Constance. It was there carried in solemn procession at the annual festival and on other great occasions; and it was bought from Mr. Boore by the late Lord Ashburnham. Some photographs showing the elaborate detail of the ornamentation of the covers were handed round the room, and the reading of the two Papers gave rise to an animated discussion, after which votes of thanks were passed to Lord Ashburnham and to Messrs Nesbitt and Thompson. It was announced that the Earl of Ashburnham, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, and three other gentlemen had been elected Fellows of the Society; and

votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bernhard Smith, who exhibited four ancient martels and a mace of iron; to Mr. Orde-Powlett, who showed a curious mould dug up at Basing House, Hampshire; and to the Director of the Society, Mr. Milman, for the gift of the various books in the library.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 3.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Vice-President, in the Chair.—It was announced that the Devizes Congress would commence on the 16th of August, Earl Nelson having been elected President for the Congress and the following year.—The death of Mr. Planché, Vice-President, was referred to in fitting terms.—Dr. Stevens announced the discovery of Roman remains at Corton, Wilts, in a position that appears to indicate the existence of buildings at no great distance.—A seal was exhibited with an inscription, "Johanna de Breneford."—Dr. Kendrick exhibited a curious wooden spoon, with the crowned head of the Douglas family; Mrs. M. Hyde a silver goblet, with portraits in relief.—Dr. Woodhouse described the progress of the demolition of old Fulham Church, and produced several early flooring tiles. The monumental slab of Bishop Hinchman has also been found.—Mr. W. Money exhibited photographs of the carved bosses of the roof of St. Nicholas Church, Newbury, which are boldly carved with the emblems of our Lord's Passion.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew described several beautiful objects of antiquity, and also a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland painted on glass.—Mr. C. Brent exhibited a curious MS., relating to accounts paid by Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1593.—The first Paper was by Mr. C. W. Dymond, on "Cup Marking, on Burley Moor," and was read by Mr. W. de Gray Birch. It was descriptive of a series of these curious markings on a stone of large size which had hitherto escaped observation.—The second Paper was on "The Site of the Village of Wrangholm, near Old Melrose, the birth-place of St. Cuthbert," by Mr. E. Frier, and was read by Mr. L. Brock.—The third Paper was by Mr. T. Morgan, on "Roman Inscriptions from Italy," and now built up in the walls of a mansion at Higham in Kent. They are all sepulchral in character, and are mostly surrounded with architectural borders of great beauty. They were brought to England in the last century, when the collection of classical antiquities was so prevalent. The Paper is the second of a series on similar collections in England, and it is to be hoped that others may follow, that a permanent record may be kept of these contributions to history, which are at present difficult of access or comparison.—Mr. G. Wright reported the arrangements for the Congress, and named the places to be visited.

June 8.—The Council of this Society held a *soirée and conversazione* at the rooms of the Society of British Architects in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. The company, who numbered between 300 and 400, were received by Mr. Thomas Morgan, the treasurer, Mr. R. Horman Fisher, and Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A. Among the guests were Lord Waveney, the President of last year's Congress at Norwich and Yarmouth, and Lord Nelson, the President Elect of the coming Congress at Devizes. Among the curiosities exhibited in cases in various parts of the rooms were specimens of Roman pottery, urns, vases, tiles, jars, &c., dug up in various parts of London, mediæval

jewellery, cut glass, jade ornaments, and other articles of *virtu*, and also an interesting collection of autographs, mainly of the Parliamentary and Stuart eras.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 2.—A general meeting was held in the hall of Sion College, London, the Rev. Lewis B. White, President of the College, in the Chair.—The Rev. William H. Milman, M.A., librarian, read a Paper on the "History and Antiquities of Sion College," which was founded in 1630 under the will of Dr. Thomas White, who died in 1624. The College, [was, in fact, a City guild or company, governed by a president and two deans annually elected, instead of by a master and two wardens. The fellows of the college were the clergy of the various parishes in the City of London and in the suburbs, by which word was meant the parishes any part of which touched the boundary of the City. By a decision of the Bishop of London this included all the more recent divisions of these parishes—and the 60 fellows with whom the College had commenced had now somewhat increased in number. Dr. White had been minister of St. Gregory's and afterwards of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, he was also treasurer of the cathedral of Salisbury, canon of Bristol, of St. Paul's, and of Windsor. He was therefore very wealthy, but he did a great deal of good with his money. He bequeathed £3,000 to purchase the site, &c., of the college and £160 a year, £120 of which was to support 20 persons in an almshouse and £40 for the college. The place was purchased and the almshouse erected, after which, on the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, one of the trustees, a library was erected over it. The site had originally been the ancient priory of Elsing Spital, founded originally as an hospital by William Elsing, a citizen of London, and afterwards converted into a priory. The College would ere long be removed to a new building to be erected for it on the Thames Embankment.—The Rev. Hawley Clutterbuck read a Paper on "The Church of St. Alphage," close by Sion College. The old church, dedicated to the ancient English saint and martyr, had stood at the other side of London Wall, and in 1546, the steeple and the church itself having become ruinous in condition, the parishioners petitioned King Henry VIII. to sell them the old chapel of Elsing Spital, and to declare it to be their parish church. They paid some £104 for this church, but save an arch in the present porch there was most probably none of it now remaining. It had been altogether rebuilt in 1777. The registers of the church were in excellent preservation, and commenced in 1612, and the churchwardens' books, beginning in 1527, were a marvellously-preserved record of the highest interest and value.—The company then visited the library of Sion College and the church of St. Alphage, whence they proceeded to the hall of the Company of the Armourers and Braziers, in Coleman Street, where Mr. E. J. Barron, F.S.A., read a Paper on the "History of the Armourers' Company," which was incorporated by the charter of Henry VI., that it had been in existence as a society as early as 1327. In 1708 the Company was united with the Braziers, and has since continued under its present name. The court book was preserved since 1413, and the book of accounts since 1497. The hall had been acquired in

1428, and several shops were let out on the premises. The present building was erected in 1839-41. Mr. Barron called attention to the charters of the Company, and to a fine collection of silver spoons and cups, a number of which are tazzas, much resembling in shape the modern champagne glasses.—Mr. C. J. Shoppee afterwards described the various objects of antiquarian interest which were shown.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—June 1.—Mr. Walter Morrison, V.P., in the Chair.—Lieut.-Col. Warren, R.E., read a Paper on "The Site of the Temples of the Jews," in which he stated that, in his opinion, the explorations at Jerusalem tended to confirm the authenticity of the traditional sites of the Holy Sepulchre and Temple of the Jews, and have completely overthrown the theory advanced by Mr. Fergusson that the dome of the rock covers the Holy Sepulchre. He first showed that the Zion to which the ark of the Lord was brought by King David was a totally distinct hill from Moriah on which the Temple of Solomon was built, and pointed out that the confusion existing in the minds of many on the subject arises from the fact that, of the principal poetical works, the psalms, referring specially to Zion, were composed by David during the period that Zion was the Holy Hill, while the psalms written after the building of the Temple only refer to Zion in parallelisms. He then pointed out that of the three hills on which Jerusalem is built, there is a general concurrence between the Bible, Josephus, and Maccabees, that Moriah the Temple mount is that to the east, that to the south-west is the upper city of Josephus, and that to the north-west is the Akra, formerly the city of David (Zion), which was cut down by the Maccabees to prevent it dominating the Temple. In conclusion the writer referred to a recent paper of Col. Wilson, on the masonry of the Temple, and pointed out the inconsistencies which exist in his conclusions, and that while asserting that the larger marginal drafted stones are to be referred to one epoch, he makes that epoch extend for 1,000 years, from the time of Nehemiah to Justinian, and proposes that the heaviest and best masonry in the Sanctuary was erected by the latter.—The following communication, by Professor Giovanni Kmínek-Szedlo, was read by the Secretary:—"The Papyrus of Bek-en-Amen, preserved in the Municipal Museum of Bologna."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 11.—Mr. A. L. Lewis in the Chair.—The following Papers were read: "Notes on Prehistoric Discoveries in Central Russia," by Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael,—"Notes on the Occurrence of Stone Implements of the Surface Period in South Russia," by Mr. W. D. Gooch,—"Notes on the Western Regions," by Mr. A. Wylie,—"On Jade Implements in Switzerland," by Mr. H. M. Westropp,—and "Flint Implements from the Valley of the Bann," by Mr. W. J. Knowles.

May 25.—Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The first Paper brought before the meeting was on "The Stone Age in Japan." It was by Professor John Milne, F.G.S., of the University of Tokio (Yeddo), in whose absence extracts from it were read by Dr. Henry Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.S., of the British Museum. It was illustrated by a collection of fragments of pottery, shells, and other remains from kitchen middens in Japan. These kitchen

middens were scattered over a large area, and many of them had been explored personally by the author of the Paper. The species of shells found in them were enumerated and described. The fragments of bones belonged to bears, boars, birds, and fishes, while some were human, affording clear indications, Professor Milne thought, of the cannibalism of the early natives of Japan. The potsherds belonged to vessels of the vase type, and were seemingly traceable to the Ainos, the oldest known inhabitants of the islands. Dr. Tylor thought this primitive pottery might have even developed into the famous Satsuma ware of our own days. Among the stone implements were arrow-heads, stone axes, and chisels, all very like those found in all parts of Europe. There were also stone ornaments which had been used to decorate the idols and the chiefs. *Tumuli* were very numerous in Japan, as well as caves, both natural and artificial. Professor Milne had opened one of the latter, which was covered with inscriptions. The Japanese themselves were very keen archæologists, and made valuable collections of stone implements, old pottery, &c., the favourite notion among them being that such things were freaks of Nature.—The Paper having been discussed, Mr. C. Pfoundes read a communication, the result of thirteen years' residence in the Japanese islands, on "The Manners and Customs of the Japanese." He also exhibited a large collection of illustrative photographs and drawings.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 7.—Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair.—Mr. John D. Sedding, M.R.I.B.A., read a Paper on the "Perpendicular Period," which formed the conclusion of the series of architectural papers read before the members of this Society. A large number of drawings of windows, screens, and other architectural details, of the Perpendicular Order, from Westminster and St. Albans Abbeys, Sherborne Minster, Gloucester Cathedral, and other buildings, which were exhibited upon the walls, served as illustrations to the Paper.

May 22.—The members held their second afternoon gathering for the present summer, and inspected the chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely Place, Holborn, and the church of the Austin Friars, near Old Broad Street.—At Ely Place the construction of the chapel, which was formerly the private chapel of the palace of the Bishops of Ely, was fully explained by Mr. John Young (the architect under whom the fabric has recently been renovated throughout), who discoursed on its early history, and on the salient points of its chief architectural features, its lofty oak roof, its magnificent eastern and western windows, full of geometrical and flowing tracery; its lofty side lights, its ancient sculptures, and, lastly, its undercroft or crypt, which till very lately was filled up with earth and with barrels of ale and porter from Messrs. Reid's brewery close by. In removing the earth from this crypt, preparatory to commencing the restoration of the chapel, there were discovered the skeletons of several persons who had been killed 200 years ago by the fall of a chapel in Blackfriars, and were here interred. The "conservative restoration" of the fabric—in the general plan of which the late Sir George Gilbert Scott had been frequently consulted—was much admired by the ecclesiologists. Ely Chapel was at one time leased to the National Society for a schoolroom, after which it

remained for a while untenanted ; but in 1843 it was opened for the service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. In 1874 it was bought by a Roman Catholic community, and thus, after a lapse of three hundred years, it has once more reverted to its original uses.—At Austin Friars, the members heard a Paper on that church read by Mr. George H. Birch, who contrasted its spacious nave and side aisles with the small and elegant chapel which they had just left. This arrangement, he said, was necessary for the purposes of a religious order such as the Austin, or Augustinian, Friars, whose special mission it was to preach to large popular audiences. The nave and its aisles, he said, were wider than those of some of our cathedrals ; and the windows, which were of the Decorated style, had probably belonged to a more ancient fabric than the present. Mr. Birch drew attention to the elegant tracery of the southern windows, and to the sad havoc made in the church at the Reformation, when its beautiful central tower, transepts, and chancel, were pulled down, and Henry VIII. seized upon the revenues of the brotherhood, who had held the church since its first foundation by the noble house of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, in the middle of the thirteenth century. Many of the Bohuns, Courtenays, and other nobles of the Plantagenet times lay buried within these sacred walls. Edward VI. gave the nave of the church—all that is now left—to the Dutch merchants of the Protestant faith, and their services had been held here for three centuries.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—May 13.—The Rev. E. Bradley presided.—Dr. Phené delivered a lecture on “*Travels in Asia Minor.*” The lecturer dwelt chiefly on the recent discoveries made at the sites of Troy and Pergamos, and his observations on visiting these sites. He referred to the peculiar custom of the early dwellers in Asia Minor of levelling down the hilltops to form sites for cities. This, he said, opened up to us half their manners, civic and religious. By this means they were secured from attack from wild beasts or man ; they were freed from the miasma of the marshes of the low ground ; and they had a commanding view over their pastures. They attained, in fact, what we now attain by systems of drainage, a vigilant police, and strong armies. Proceeding to describe the district of Troy, he remarked that ancient writers specially noted that towns on the plains were walled for the sake of security. Dr. Schliemann had undoubtedly discovered a city of Ilium, or Ilium, but it was not necessarily the chief city. Without going into the question of Hissarlik being the site of that city, Dr. Phené said it must in any case have been one of the towns belonging to the Dardani. The remains near Buonarbashi agreed more with the rain-proof porches to walk in and with the separate chambers for Priam’s sons and sons-in-law, referred to in Book VI. of the “*Iliad.*” The foundations at Buonarbashi, when compared with the oldest remains in Italy, were found to be of the type called Pelasgic. They were carefully, it might almost be said royally, constructed, while those at Hissarlik are carelessly put together. The impression of the lecturer was that the ruins of Hissarlik represented the Acropolis of ancient Troy. The Trojans were not a naval people, but the vast jars for oil and wine

unearthed by Dr. Schliemann testified to commercial importance, while the royal residence and temple would, like the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, be secluded from the noisy rabble of commerce. Further south, and strongly protected from the sea by a bold coast, was the site of the ruins of Chigri. This district abounded in relics. It was near here that Alexander erected the Troas bearing his name, and it seemed to the lecturer that he was well advised in selecting the former royal rather than the former commercial district. Dr. Schliemann may have opened, he said, the great mart of Troy ; but Priam dwelt at Ilium. Ida, on a spur of which Ilium stood, was the sacred mountain of the Trojans. This matter had been considered on too narrow a basis. We had been looking for a city, it was urged, while we named a country ; for citizens, while we were thinking of a nation. Troja was the capital of Troas, and Ilium was the royal and military stronghold. Referring to peculiarities of the inhabitants of the district, the lecturer drew attention to the golden hair and light blue eyes of many of the women ; a remarkable dance for festival days, in which the dancers, young and old, performed in line and not in circle ; and the children having horses for their principal plaything. The horse was famous in the history of Troy ; and it was curious that these modern toys had a noticeable shape which was almost identical with that of one which Dr. Phené had picked up from the ground, which must have been of great age. After alluding to an ascent of Samothrak—the lecturer saying he believed he was the first person who in modern times had seen the plains from this summit—the ruins of Pergamos were discussed. This town had been built on a levelled peak in the manner already mentioned. That there had been such levelling was made certain by the summit of the mountain having been allowed to stand and form a cone. In the operation material was provided for the construction of buildings. It had been founded in remote ages, further back than the time of Lysimachus ; but in more artistic days the rude materials would be used only in the defence walls, while the newer buildings would be built in a more costly manner. The walls were still so perfect that their embattled appearance made it difficult to believe that at the foot of the mountain there lived a people at peace with it. The place was strewn with blocks of fine marble, broken columns, pieces of friezes, entablatures, and so forth. Reference was made to the remains brought thence to Berlin ; but many art treasures, it was said, were still concealed. The sculptures at Avignon in France, it was pointed out, much resembled those in the museum at Berlin from Pergamos. After saying that there must have been a great school of painting there, the lecturer concluded by describing sundry observations which he made in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

NUMISMATIC.—May 20.—Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, V.P., in the Chair.—Sir A. Phayre exhibited a silver coin lately found in Pegu, said to be of the tenth or eleventh century. The coin had on the obverse a conch shell with a crab inside it.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited an original warrant, dated Feb. 14th, 1627, to Sir W. Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint, altering the value of certain gold and silver coins ; also a selection of rare milled shillings from Elizabeth to George III.

—Mr. Krumbholz exhibited a proof in gold of a Keepang piece of 1783 of the East India Company; also two rare Oxford pound pieces, of 1642 and 1644, and an unpublished variety of a twenty-shilling Scottish piece of Charles I., with the letter F under the horse's feet.—Mr. Copp exhibited a portion of a hoard of late Roman denarii found at a farm called Rheworthen Isa, near Aberystwith.—Mr. H. S. Gill communicated a Paper "On Unpublished Seventeenth Century Yorkshire Tokens, with Contemporary Notes on some of the Issuers of Hull and other Towns." In the Paper Mr. Gill described about fifty new types.—Mr. L. Bergsoe, of Copenhagen, communicated a Paper, in which he discussed the place of mintage, &c., of certain coins of the Cuerdale find. These were the coins inscribed EBRAICE CIVITAS, CVNETTI, and QVENTOVICI, and he attributed them to the towns of Evreux, Condé, and Quentovic respectively, three towns in the north of France, near the Scheldt. In the inscription CIRTENA AORTEN Mr. Bergsoe traced the name of CNUT REX, and in SIEFREDVS that of a Danish chief. Mr. Bergsoe argued from these premises that none of these coins was struck in England, but that the type of the English coin was adopted by foreign moneyers on account of the high estimation in which these coins were held.—General A. H. Schindler communicated a Paper on some unpublished Mohammedan coins acquired during a recent tour in Caramania. These coins were for the most part struck by Abu Said Bahadur Khan, last Moghul Emperor of Persia, and by Shah Rukh.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—May 24.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.—The Secretary, Mr. Vaux, presented the annual Report. The finances were declared to be in a prosperous state, and the accessions by ballot to the Society's ranks far exceeded its losses by death and otherwise, there having been a clear gain of forty. Of the lives of deceased Fellows—Lord Lawrence, Mr. S. H. Damant, Captain Forbes, Mr. A. D. Mordtmann, and General Low—interesting obituary notices were given, as well as a slight biographical sketch of the late Professor Anton Schiefner, of St. Petersburg, who was especially eminent as a Tibetan scholar, and for his profound knowledge of the Caucasian languages. Prominent among the works in Oriental archaeology for which the year had been remarkable, the first-mentioned was Major-General Cunningham's account of the archaeology and architecture of the first erections of the early Buddhists. Next came Mr. Burgess's new and complete survey of the Caves of Ajanta. The last spoken of was the Babu Rajendra's exploration of the building known as Buddha Gaya, the original hermitage of Sakya Mouni, founder of the Buddhist religion.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—May 31.—At a conference held in the hall of the Society of Arts, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., in the Chair, to take into consideration the proposed restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, Mr. J. J. Stevenson said that, having seen the building some six or seven months ago, he believed that the structure, so far as regarded its stability, was perfectly safe. The walls were quite sound, although there were some slight surface injuries, due to various causes. With regard to the so-called restora-

tions, he said that the original builders of the edifice cared nothing for straight lines or accurately centred arches; they wanted beauty of form and colour. The idea of the restorers, on the other hand, was that absolute accuracy of workmanship was the main thing, and that colour was of less importance. Mr. Stevenson concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that, in view of the arrangements reported to be made for carrying on the restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, it was desirable to obtain further information, and to gather the opinion of artists and archæologists and other cultivated people throughout Europe with regard to the proposed work. Mr. Ewan Christian, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the special charms of those irregularities which the modern workman could not, and would not, reproduce. Mr. Street enlarged somewhat upon the views expressed in a letter published by himself in *The Times* of May 18, and with the aid of some drawings on the blackboard explained the position of affairs at present. Mr. William Morris said that it was clear from what Mr. Street had seen that the restoration originally contemplated would have amounted to nothing less than a rebuilding of St. Mark's, and that unless the present plan of alteration was dropped this must still be practically the result. It would be very desirable, however, to take away from this agitation an exclusively English character. After defending the right of artists, architects, archæologists, and other educated men to give an opinion on such a subject, he moved the appointment of a committee, on which should be men of culture in this country, on the continent of Europe, and in America. After some discussion as to the further steps to be taken with a view of influencing public opinion in Italy, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Among those present were the Earl of Wharncliffe, the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., Mr. W. Morris, Professor Richmond, Mr. William Rossetti, Mr. Ewan Christian, &c.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 20.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Dr. Zerffi, on "The Historical Development of Idealism and Realism;" and by the Rev. Prebendary Irons, on "The Reconstruction of the West, from the Crowning of Charlemagne, A.D. 800, to the Ecclesiastical Concordat with the Empire, A.D. 1122." It is proposed to establish in connexion with the Society an academy with lectureships, for promoting the science of history.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—May 26.—Sir P. de Colquhoun in the Chair.—Dr. Abel read a Paper "On the Diversity of National Thought as reflected by Language," in which he endeavoured to show that, with the exception of terms denoting material objects or expressing most ordinary sensations, the words of all languages are really different in meaning from their reputed representatives in other tongues. As nations differ in their notions, the signs expressive of these notions—*i.e.*, the words, could not but differ in the senses they conveyed. By a comparison between French, German, and English, Dr. Abel showed that there was a considerable diversity between words seemingly identical in meaning. Such words often only corresponded partially with each other, the one having either some additional

meaning not found in the other, or the various ingredients of their meanings being combined in different proportions, even when otherwise identical. Then, again, there were terms found in some languages but not occurring in others, in which cases, to make up for the deficiency, it was necessary to use paraphrase. Dr. Abel then pointed out that only thoughts common to a whole nation, or to large sections of a nation, are embodied in single words, and hence drew the conclusion that the finer shades of national character are most effectually ascertained by a comparison of synonyms.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—June 14.—Professor Duns, D.D., V.P., in the Chair.—The first Paper read was on the "Traditions of the Macaulays of Lewis," by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., F.S.A. (Scot.) The clan Aulay takes its name from the Gaelic form of the Scandinavian Olaf. There are thirty of this name registered in the "Icelandic Land-book," and thirty-five are noticed in the "Annals of the Four Masters." In the mythical history of Lewis the Macaulays are the descendants of Amhlaebh, one of the twelve sons of Olvir Rosta, whose authentic history is given in the "Orkneying Saga," and who is otherwise said to have been the eldest son of that Norse King of the Isles who had the kingdom given to him by a son of Kenneth M'Alpin. The want of any real tradition as to the first of the Macaulays has been supplied by historical induction. In 1188, Reginald, son of Gottred, became King of Man, and his brother Olaf had Lewis in appanage. In 1226 Olaf became King of Man and the Isles, but there is no tradition whatever of him in the Lewis, and there is historical proof that a Macaulay was settled in the island long before his time. It is recorded in the "Orkneying Saga" that Gunni Olafson (that is, Macaulay) the brother of Swein of Gairsay, was expelled from the Orkneys by Earl Harald, and fled to the Lewis; where he was received by the chief Liotolf, who was, no doubt, the first of the Macleods. We learn from the traditions of the Mackenzies that the Macaulays were once dominant in Lochbroom, and this is confirmed by the fact that Ullapool is an old Norse name, meaning the homestead of Olaf. Captain Thomas quoted at length from Dr. G. Mackenzie's manuscript "History of the Mackenzies," and the Earl of Cromartie's "Genealogy of the Mackenzies," the "Chronicle of Ross" and other incidental sources of the history of the Macaulays, subjecting the whole to a critical examination, so as to extract from them a consistent history of the Macaulays in Ross-shire. He then gave a careful and elaborate *résumé* of the traditional history of the Lewis' clan Macaulay, whose name, in consequence of the genius of one of its members, is now known throughout the civilized world. Their traditions were drawn from various sources, but chiefly from the work of Donald Morrison of Stornoway, in nine manuscript volumes, of which the first is nearly filled with the traditions of the Macaulays. The other volumes contain the traditional history of the Morrisons, Macleods, and Mackenzies, with a large collection of genuine traditions of the Long Island, Skye, and Mull, and translations of genuine Ossianic poetry, which are, of course, very different from that

manufactured by Macpherson.—The second Paper, by the Rev. J. Gammack, gave an account of the discovery of two bronze swords in Kincardineshire, which have been presented to the museum by Mr. Burnet.—The next paper was a description of a bone-cave of great extent, and apparently of much interest, recently discovered in Colonsay by Mr. Symington Grieve. The cave contains several chambers, making a total of about 230 feet. Some of these contain local deposits of stalagmite, and underneath it successive layers of ashes, charcoal, and broken bones of the ordinary domestic animals—viz., the ox, sheep, and horse; also bones of fishes and quantities of periwinkles and other shells.—In the next Paper, Mr. David Marshall, who has been employed by Sir. G. Montgomery to arrange the MSS. in the charter-room at Kinross House, communicated an account of the discovery there of the original contracts with Robert Mylne, the King's master mason, for the rebuilding of Holyrood Palace in 1671. A querulous letter from the Duke of Lauderdale, complaining of the palace not being made habitable by the time he required to lodge in it, is dated in October of that year. The contract for the demolition of the whole old pile of buildings and their reconstruction, amounts to £4200; but there is a second contract in March, 1676, of £324; and a third, dated July, 1672, for £350.—The next Paper was a notice of the unprinted chartulary of St. Andrew of Northampton, a fine folio MS. of 304 leaves of vellum, preserved among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, by Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A., Scot. An abstract of the charters of the Scottish kings and princes, as Earls of Huntingdon, and other nobles, was given.—Mr. Romilly Allen, C.E., communicated a note with a drawing of a standing stone near Ford, Argyleshire, which exhibits a cross with a well-marked cup in connection with it.—Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, communicated a translation of a report by Mr. Worsaae, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, on the preservation of national antiquities and monuments in Denmark.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—May 25.—The members visited Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, the seat of Mr. Charles Bathurst, through whose courtesy they were permitted to inspect the antiquities of the park, including fragments of Roman pavements, some coins, &c. The Vice-President (the Rev. Prebendary Scarth) read a Paper on the remains of the Roman villa which has been discovered in Lydney Park. The first discovery was made more than a century ago, when the walls were three feet above the ground, but as time went on they gradually disappeared. Since the beginning of the present century, however, the Bathursts have preserved whatever has been discovered.

BATLEY (YORKSHIRE) ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—May 10.—Mr. M. S. Scholefield, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Charles Hobart read a Paper on "The Comparative Antiquity of Dewsbury and Batley," in which he remarked that there was no place, perhaps, in Yorkshire which could compare with Batley in the wealth of tradition and legendary lore. Batley was entitled to far higher antiquity than had yet been accorded her; her records and her traditions went

further back than those of Dewsbury, extending to a period when Dewsbury was in very deed, as the name in the Celtic tongue implies, "the level place by the water." Mr. Hobart contended that Batley was carried to a period of antiquity so remote as should convince the most sceptical that Dewsbury had certainly nothing to offer which could at all compare with it.—Mr. Chadwick laid before the meeting a number of very old deeds, going as far back as the thirteenth century. Many of them were of exceeding small dimensions, and gave the impression that the notaries and clerks of ancient date were more sparing of their parchment, ink, &c., than their successors of the present day.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—May 10.—Prof. Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—A Paper by Mr. C. W. King was read upon an agate-onyx cameo (six inches by four inches), the engraving of which was considered to represent the triumphal procession of Constantius II. in honour of his victory over Magnentius at Mursa in A.D. 351.—Mr. Wace exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab, of the sixteenth century, in the Dutch language, in the nave of St. Mary's Church, Haddiscoe, Norfolk.Mr.—Magnusson drew attention to the great interest which the Icelanders of the thirteenth century took in collecting and bringing together into connected narratives the wide-spread accounts of the life of Archbishop Thomas à Becket of Canterbury. His fame had reached Iceland very soon after his death. The life of the Archbishop had had a peculiar charm for the Icelanders, and the great devotion shown him was evident amongst other things from the fact, that no other single saint had so many churches dedicated to him, as Thomas had, after his canonization was known in Iceland.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 29.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Burn read remarks on Propertius iv. (v.) 4. 14, "Bellicus ex illo fonte bibebat equus," and Propertius iv. (v.) 8. 1, "Disce quid *Esquilas* hac nocte fugarit *aguosas*." It is clear from the accounts of the greater aqueducts of Rome, the Marcian, Tepulan, and Julian, that they all entered Rome at the higher part of the Esquiline hill, and were carried across it in pipes and on archways to the other parts of the city. Where these pipes and arches passed there was necessarily some leakage. This we find referred to in the Roman poets, Horace, Ovid, Martial, and Juvenal, who all speak of the dripping of water from pipes and arches of aqueducts. The Esquiline would therefore be peculiarly liable to such leakage water, and hence the epithet *aguosa*. Agrippa and Augustus renewed the supplies of water which passed over the Esquiline during the life of Propertius, and his attention would thus be called to the quantity of water on the hill, and its leakage from the conduits and pipes.—Mr. Verrall put before the Society some points from a Paper to be shortly published upon the literary history of the forms in -όρνυος, -ορνύνη, as illustrated by the use of these forms in Attic tragedy.

May 13.—Professor Cowell (in the absence of the President) in the Chair.—The following new member was elected: G. M. Edwards, Esq., B.A., Trinity College. The following new member was proposed: Dr. H. Hager.—It was decided to subscribe the sum

of £1 1s. to the fund for reproducing the Epinal MS. in facsimile (see the Report of the Society's meeting for April 15, in the *Reporter*, p. 482).—Mr. Postgate gave interpretations of sundry obscure passages in the *Nemians* of Pindar. Mr. Fulford read notes on Sophocles, *Antigone* 413, 414, and *Trachiniæ* 491.—Mr. Arnold made some remarks on the so-called "Predicative Dative" in Latin.—Prof. Skeat called attention to the Old English dative phrases *hit is me godre hele* and *hit is me wrother hele*, equivalent to *est mihi saluti* and *est mihi damno*, respectively, which seemed to him to confirm Mr. Arnold's view.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—May 22.—The play for critical consideration was *Richard III.* Papers on "Lady Anne" were read by Mrs. J. W. Mills, Miss Constance, and Miss Florence O'Brien, Mrs. E. Thelwall, and Mrs. J. H. Tucker.—A Report on the sources and history of the play was brought by Mr. John Williams.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time-Analysis of *Richard III.*" (read with the time-analysis of the other histories before the New Shakspeare Society on June 13, 1879) was brought before the Society. This meeting brought to a close the Society's Fifth Session.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 31.—At the bi-monthly meeting of this Society held at Leicester, the following articles (*inter alia*) were exhibited:—A massive gold thumb ring recently dug up in the county, the date at present unknown. The gold appears to be almost pure. The ring consists of five medallions joined together by a simple but effective ornament. The medallions contain deeply-cut emblems of the Passion: 1st, the *ecce homo*; 2nd, the feet crossed; 3rd, the Cross, crown, &c.; 4th, the hands; 5th, the pillar and cord surmounted by the cock with the spear on one side and the sponge on the other. Two silver pennies of Stephen countermarked with a cross on the obverse, thus defacing the King's image. A bronze celt lately found in Captain Ashley's estate at Naseby. It measures in length 3½ inches, in breadth three-quarters of an inch. Its form one end is scoop-shaped, the other like an adze, thus giving the tool a double use.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 26.—Mr. John Clayton read a Paper entitled "Observations on Centurial Stones found on the Wall of Hadrian, Northumberland," in which he stated that in removing a mass of soil and debris from the wall of Hadrian, in March last, in the third course of stone from the base was found a centurial stone, the precise situation of which was about half a mile east of the station of Cilurnum, and within thirty yards of a turret in the wall. The letters on the stone were "Coh. IX V PAN-APRI," which, being expanded, read "Cohortis nonæ Centuria Pauli Apri," the cohort to which the company of the centurion Paulus Aper belonged being without doubt a legionary cohort. The object of the centurion was to record his own name, as having taken a part in the great work, and in each of the inscriptions the name of the centurion is preceded by the centurial mark, resembling an inverted "C," which represented a twig of vine, the official badge of a Roman centurion. Mr. Longstaffe took objection to so constantly using the term Hadrian's Wall, because, to his mind, there was not

the slightest evidence that it was the wall of Hadrian. He should shortly bring before them some particulars respecting discoveries of Roman remains made at Escomb Church, where very large stones cross-hatched had been found.—Mr. Clayton said he called it the wall of Hadrian because, so far as his observations went, he had every reason to believe that such is the case.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 24.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, President, in the Chair.—The annual report was read and adopted, and the officers re-elected. A communication was read by the Rev. R. C. Manning from Mr. G. A. Carthew, on a sealed charter of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, relative to property of Lord de Morley. The charter, with the seals appended, bears date 1428.—The Rev. W. F. Greeny exhibited several rubbings of brasses, copied in Belgium last year.—Mr. John Gunn read a Paper on Bp. Herbert de Losinga's work in Norwich Cathedral and on some of the mouldings. Many objects of interest were exhibited, including a curious little terra cotta or earthenware cradle, with infant, found near the churchyard at Frenze; and an earthenware bottle, of St. Menas, of Alexandria, an interesting example of early Christian art.—Mr. Fitch showed a fine flint celt, found at Plumstead, near Norwich; and a massive gold seal ring, found lately in a field at Sall, near Reepham. The device on the ring consists of three natural, not heraldic, roses.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The May meeting of this Society was held in the Museum on the evening of Tuesday, May 11th, James Baydon, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.—On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. J. Vernon, it was agreed to record the great loss the Society has sustained since its last meeting in the death of Mr. Frank Hogg, for many years its treasurer. Mr. Vernon then read a notice of several local feuds, after which Mr. Watson, secretary, was appointed interim treasurer till the annual meeting. It was also resolved to memorialize the Lords of the Treasury for a gift of part of the recent find of coins, &c., at Langhope, which had been claimed by the Crown.

GLASGOW SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—This Club is arranging for readings in the contemporary Elizabethan drama during summer. At the business meeting held in March, when the President delivered his address, the Secretary reported that eight plays had been read during the winter session, and fifteen Papers contributed to the criticism meetings. On the recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the rules, the membership was increased, and several formal alterations made.—Mr. Guy was re-elected President, and Mr. William George Black Hon. Secretary.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 14.—Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. T. W. Skevington on "English Hammered Silver Coins from the Conquest," who also exhibited a number of silver coins dating from 1066 to 1660. The period assigned to hammered coins, however, only extends to the third year of the reign of Elizabeth, prior to which time all English coins were made by a process of "hammering," and are very different, both in appearance and interest, to those made by "milling." The principal instruments used in the

operation consisted of a large hammer and a pair of dies. Each of the latter was faced with steel, upon which the design was engraved. The dies were generally supplied direct from London, but those to whom the privilege of coining was granted were permitted to add some mark by which they might be distinguished from others. During the reign of William I. there were about seventy towns in England, of which York was one, where coining was allowed. The moneyers appointed at these several mints were required to pay, in addition to their annual rent, a fee upon the new dies, which were issued every time an alteration of the coinage took place, and as this was a great source of revenue, changes were frequently resorted to, notwithstanding that a tax called "moneyage" was extorted from the people every third year during the reigns of William I. and II. A duty or seignorage was also charged upon all bullion brought to the mints to be coined, which varied in amount according to the will of the Sovereign, and at times became exorbitant. Silver money was maintained at the standard of 110z. 2dwts. silver and 18dwts. alloy until the time of Henry VIII., when through the necessities of the king, owing to his extravagant habits, it became so debased that in the twenty-seventh year there was only 40z. of silver to 80z. of alloy. The early coinages of Edward VI. were equally bad, but he succeeded in restoring the standard to nearly its original quality. In 1559 Elizabeth completed what he had begun, and the standard of 110z. 2dwts. silver and 18dwts. of alloy has prevailed ever since. Mr. Skevington noted the origin and dates of the different issues by monarchs succeeding Elizabeth, and described in detail the origin and meaning of the various designs and mint marks, and showed how valuable certain rare coins had become. In the reign of Henry VII. the first attempt was made at producing a likeness of the reigning monarch, but so accommodating was the art of that period that the die used for the juvenile Henry VII. answered for the early years of Henry VIII. Prior to the time of Charles II. the features of the Sovereigns were presented in every conceivable aspect, but since that period the faces of reigning monarchs have appeared alternately from right to left.

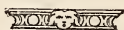


The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE TOMB OF RICHARD CROMWELL.—A correspondent of the *Standard* writes: "Some few years ago the Corporation of London, through a special committee, carried out the improvement and planting of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground in the City Road, and *inter alia*, took a copy for registry of every inscription on the tombs there, and had their zeal there ended there would be no necessity for this inquiry. But it so happened that an altar tomb of a classical character, architecturally well according in time, and placed close to a similar monumental grave to one of the Fleetwood family, had no inscription upon it that could be discovered; yet, notwithstanding, before the register of inscriptions was complete, the words (as

far as my memory now serves me) appeared on the panel of the tomb in question, and in unmistakable characters of the 19th century, 'Ye tombe of Richard Cromwell.' Now, it is very desirable that the public should be informed on what authority and with what historic evidence such an act can be justified. If the mild and unambitious Richard Cromwell, sometime Protector to the Commonwealth, was not buried at Hurley Church, in Hampshire, but was buried in Bunhill Fields burial ground, I think the public should at once be informed. They would then have the opportunity of considering the claims of either place to hold his remains."

THE BEEF-STEAK CLUB.—The Sublime Society of Beef-steaks was founded in 1735, in connection with Covent Garden Theatre. It was broken up in 1868, and in the April following, 1869, the furniture, plate, portraits, &c., of the members were sold by auction. A sale so interesting naturally attracted a large number of attendants. One of the old members (the Earl of Dalhousie) was present, and purchased several of the articles, among others the portrait of Charles Morris, at a cost of £8 10s., and his own chair marked "F.M." (Fox Maule), for £14. Lord Saltoun purchased the chair formerly occupied by his own ancestor for the same price; and the chair of the Prince Regent, afterwards that of the Duke of Sussex, was knocked down for £20. The oak sideboard was knocked down to Mr. Norton for £13; and the great oak dining table at £30. A splendid punchbowl, given by Lord Saltoun, sold for £17 15s.; and the marble bust of John Wilkes for 22 guineas. The silver ranged from 6s. 8d. to 28s. per ounce; and a punch ladle, inlaid with a Queen Anne guinea, brought £14 5s. The most expensive lot was a fine *couteau de chasse*, the handle being the reputed work of Benvenuto Cellini. This was bought by Mr. Arnold for £84. Mr. Arnold also bought a brown stoneware jug for £7, its fellow being knocked down to Mr. Baxendale for £6 6s. The president's chair went for £7 10s. But the great lot of the sale went very cheap, for the old gridiron was knocked down for £5 15s. to Messrs. Spiers and Pond.



Antiquarian News.

The late Mr. Serjeant Parry's library, lately sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, realized £231 3s.

The restoration of St. Germain's Cathedral in the Isle of Man cannot be proceeded with from lack of funds.

Prof. Sayce is preparing a book on the history of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, which will be published by the Clarendon Press.

The east window of the church of King Charles the Martyr, near Woodlands, Salop, has lately been filled with stained glass, from the studio of Mr. C. Evans.

An exhibition of ancient and mediæval helmets was held at the rooms of the Archaeological Institute in New Burlington Street, between June 4th and 17th. It will be fully described in our next number.

A bust of the great Duke of Marlborough has been presented to the British Museum by the Rev. T. W. Webb. It is the work of the sculptor Rysbrack. It has been placed in the hall of the Museum.

The Camden Society has accepted the offer of Professor Pauli to edit two volumes of the Wardrobe Accounts of King Henry IV. when he was journeying, before his accession to the throne, in Prussia, Lithuania, and other parts of the East of Europe.

A stained glass window, consisting of four lights, has been put in the chancel of the ancient parish church of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex; it is the gift of two London friends of the rector, the Rev. S. D. Rees.

The bronze relics of Balawat, forming bands of folding doors, adorned with Assyrian historical scenes in bas relief which have been cleaned and repaired, are being rearranged in a new case in the Assyrian Gallery of the British Museum.

A Wordsworth Club is in process of formation, having for its object the investigation of the text, scenery and chronology of the poems of the bard of English lake-land.

Castor, in Northamptonshire, which yielded so rich a harvest of Roman remains to the late Mr. Tyrrell Artis in the early part of the century, is likely to prove still productive. Another Roman villa has been discovered at a very little distance from the station.

Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue "Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land Around Them," an antiquarian and historical account of the antiquities which are proposed to be preserved by the "Ancient Monuments Bill," now before Parliament. The work will be illustrated, and will have an introduction by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

Among the latest purchases for the Egerton Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum says, the *Athenæum*, is a rare copy of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, small folio, on paper, written in A.D. 1379, formerly in the possession of Sir Anthony Panizzi. The volume has been copiously annotated by various hands and at different periods.

In the June number of *Tinsley's Magazine* is a retrospective article, signed W. B. Guinee, on dinners and feasts among the ancients, including the Hebrew Patriarchs, the early Greeks and Romans, with interesting anecdotes relating to their banquets and dainties. It is entitled "Antiquity at Table," and it will be found by most antiquaries to be full of matter new to them, and therefore of interest.

The Rev. Joseph W. Ebsworth, vicar of Molash, Kent, has lately completed his two introductions to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to accompany Mr. Griggs's photo-lithographic facsimiles of the Duke of Devonshire's original quartos (1600). Mr. Ebsworth is now at work on the "Merchant of Venice," two quartos, both of the same date (1600), and also on "Love's Labour Lost."

Under the designation of "Bye-gones" a column of Notes, Queries, and Replies, relating to Wales and the Border Counties, appears weekly in the columns of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, which contains much curious and antiquarian lore. These papers are carefully preserved and re-issued in quarterly and yearly instalments, forming a volume of no small attraction for persons interested in the history and customs of bygone times.

In our report of the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, May 20 (see vol. i. p. 272), we noticed the discovery of the remains of a Roman villa at Brading, in the Isle of Wight; we have now to record the finding of another Roman pavement there. The pavement was discovered at a depth of only 18 inches below the surface; it represents a gladiator with a short sword, and also a retiarius with his net.

A claimant has appeared for a considerable portion of the best land in Cyprus. He is Count Mocenigo, the head of one of the most ancient families in Venice. He is said to base his claim upon the fact that he is the direct lineal descendant of Catherine Cornaro, a daughter of the then Doge of Venice, who, in 1468, married Lusignan, thereby becoming Queen of Cyprus, and of Cardinal Marco Cornaro, the original purchaser of the lands from the Ancient Order of Knights Hospitallers.

A brass tablet has been recently erected in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, to the memory of William Cookworthy, the originator of Plymouth china, now so much valued by collectors. It bears the following inscription:—"On the return of 100 years from his death this tablet in memory of William Cookworthy—born at Kingsbridge, April, 1705; died at Plymouth, October, 1780—is erected by his great grand-daughter, Sarah Crewdson, of Kendal, A.D. 1880." Appropriate Scripture mottoes surround the inscription.

The old-established business of Messrs. J. W. Palmer & Co., stamp collectors, of Adelphi House, Strand, is about to be converted into a limited liability company. Messrs. Palmer promise their subscribers a dividend of at least twenty-five per cent. per annum. As a proof of the great profits made by timbromanists, they state that, the other day, one stamp amongst others, which cost one penny, was gladly bought for six guineas; and they have constantly collections of stamps offered for small sums that afterwards realize 200 per cent. profit.

An important antiquarian discovery has lately been made between Birdlip and Crickley, Gloucestershire. The articles are of Roman date, and consist of two bronze bowls, a large bronze mirror of beautiful workmanship, a silver fibula or shawl pin, a bronze knife handle, part of a pair of tweezers, a number of amber beads, and one or two rings of base metal. It is thought the articles are connected with the burial of a Roman lady of some position, and that it is likely that the spot where they were found was the burial-place connected with the Roman villa at Witcomb. The articles will be placed in the Gloucester Museum.

The daily papers state that a horde of gold and

silver coins, together with silver plate, was lately found by some workmen in an old chimney-shaft in Leicester Square. They add, most circumstantially, the precise date, the size, the colour, and the workmanship of the coins, and also of the plate. But unfortunately the entire account turns out to be a fiction.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral was performed by the Prince of Wales on the 20th of May, in the presence of the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George. One stone was laid with masonic rites and the other with religious ceremonies, at which the Bishops of Truro and Exeter officiated. The mallet used by the Prince of Wales was that with which Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was presented to the Old Lodge of St. Paul by Sir Christopher Wren, a member of the lodge.

Amongst the papers and records belonging to Mr. W. H. Collingridge which were destroyed in the late fire at the *City Press* office was a very interesting collection of the first numbers of nearly all the newspapers and magazines that have been published during the last quarter of a century. This collection of "No. 1" included also many newspapers published during the present century. It was proposed to exhibit the collection at the forthcoming Printing and Stationery Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, in which it would have no doubt created considerable interest.

Mr. Francis T. Dollman, author of "An Analysis of Antient Domestic Architecture," &c., announces for publication by subscription a new work, in one volume, on the history and architectural features of "The Priory Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark," generally known as the parish church of St. Saviour's. The work will be illustrated by a series of upwards of forty plates in photo-lithography (facsimiles of the original drawings), containing plans, elevations, sections, details, perspective views, as it existed prior to the alterations of the 18th and 19th centuries, from sketches, measurements, drawings and documents, never before published, in the author's possession.

A Parliamentary paper lately issued, in reference to the British Museum, states that during the past year progress had been made in arrangements for removal of the natural history collections, and for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. The transference of these three collections to the new museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be made use of for the exhibition of objects of archaeological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and, for want of space, have been stored away in imperfectly-lighted rooms in the basement.

During the restoration of the parish church at Sheffield, a window, long hidden by lath and plaster, has been brought to light. It is late Perpendicular, and its date is about 1450. The window was discovered in pulling down the vestries in the north aisle of the chancel; and its position is interesting, as

showing that it was the original termination of that aisle, the vestries having been added to the Church at a more recent date. Hunter speaks of an engine-house having stood at the corner of the north chancel aisle. The window is of the same date as the chancel and chancel-roof, and is clearly part of the old church. Being in an excellent state of preservation, its retention is, of course, most desirable.

An antique candlestick has lately been unearthed near Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street. The candlestick stands seven inches high, is of metal, apparently iron; the socket for the candle is an inch and a-half deep by one inch in diameter; beneath is a bowl three inches in diameter, with a snake-shaped handle on one side and appearances of there having been another on the other side; beneath the bowl is a stem three inches and a-quarter long, which appears to have been ornamented with one or more bands; below are three curved feet, equidistant, which spread out and are fastened to a stout ring of metal eighteen inches in circumference, upon which the whole stands. Crosby Hall was built in the fifteenth century, but this relic is thought to be of a far greater antiquity.

The removal or "translation" of the mortal remains of Vasco de Gama and Camoens from the tombs in which they at present lie to the mausoleum specially erected for their reception, as already mentioned by us (see vol. i. p. 281), has been fixed for the 8th of October. As they will be conveyed by water, the fleet has been ordered to take part in the ceremony. The remains of Vasco de Gama will be transported on board a Royal corvette from the left to the right bank of the Tagus, the distance to be traversed on the river being about 20 kilometres. Several maritime Powers will be represented at the ceremony, which will be held on the eve of the centenary of Camoens, and that England and France will send men-of-war on this occasion.

While some labourers were lately occupied in ploughing on the farm of Campfield, near Coldstream, the plough struck a stone, evidently large enough to call for removal. The result of the necessary excavations was the laying bare of a number of stone slabs, set upright, enclosing the remains of a human skeleton, evidently that of a full-grown man. The skull and leg bones only are recognisable. The grave lay about due north and south; and from the fact that it is in the rear of the position occupied at the battle of Flodden by the division under Lords Huntly and Home, and on the way from the "fatal field" to the ford at Lees Haugh, it is conjectured to be that of some Scottish Borderer who fell in the battle. The remains have been carefully conveyed to, and are preserved at, the farm-steading.

An interesting loan exhibition of paintings and other works of art has been held in the mission-room attached to St. Saviour's Schools, in Fleet Road, South Hampstead. Its contents were contributed partly by the working classes themselves and partly by the inhabitants of Hampstead and Haverstock Hill. They included specimens of painting in oil and water-colours by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Stanfield, David Cox, S. Prout, De Wint, H. Vernet, Burne Jones, Calcott, Linnell, &c. Along with these were suits of ancient armour, antique jewellery, Venetian glass, statuettes in

bronze and ivory, artistic furniture, and philosophical and optical instruments. Here were to be seen, also, ancient Roman lamps, Indian bracelets, enamelled knives, forks, spoons, Greek marble figures, Sèvres china from the collection of Louis Philippe, antique mirrors, coins, pottery, Indian shawls, &c.

We have to record the death of Mr. William Watkin Edward Wynne, of Peniarth, Merionethshire, which occurred on the 9th of June. Mr. Wynne, who was in his 80th year, was accounted one of the ablest antiquarians in Wales, and possessed the finest library of manuscripts in the principality. The volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of the Powys Land Club, and *Bye-gones*, the local *Notes and Queries* of the Welsh border, have for years been enriched with his communications; and to such works as the "Kalendars of Gwynedd," edited by Mr. Breese, of Port Madoc, and the "History of the Gwydir Family," edited by Mr. Askew Roberts, of Oswestry, he contributed a large number of valuable annotations. His pen was active up to within a few weeks before his death. Among the offices held by Mr. Wynne was that of Constable of Harlech Castle. Mr. Wynne was M. P. for Merionethshire from 1852 to 1865.

On Monday, May 31, the Earl of Carnarvon presided at the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the London Library, in St. James's Square, supported by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Mr. W. W. Lloyd, Archdeacon Cheetham, the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes, Dr. Maudsley, Sir Edwin Pearson, &c. The report shows that the progress of the institution during the past year had been satisfactory; there having been 164 new members added, showing a gain to the funds to the amount of £956. In execution of the powers conferred by a special general meeting held in May last, the committee had purchased for £4,252 the freehold of the library premises, extending from the frontage in St. James's Square to the frontage in Duke Street. The additions to the library during the year had been 2,529 volumes and 150 pamphlets. The number of volumes put into circulation had been 87,000. The report concluded with a list of the donors of books. The balance-sheet showed a receipt of £4,709 in subscriptions.

The Social Science Association have received from the President of the Juristic Society of Berlin a communication in reference to the prize of 6,900 marks to be offered in the year 1882 for an essay on "The Formulæ in the Perpetual Edict of Hadrian, in their Wording and Connexion." The Savigny Foundation is a fund subscribed in commemoration of the great lawyer, Von Savigny, the interest of which is applied every two years in a prize for an essay on a legal subject, the adjudicators being the Imperial or Royal Academies of Sciences of Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, in rotation. The competition, from which only the ordinary home members of the Royal Bavarian Academy are excluded, is confined to no nationality. The essays, which must be written in Latin, German, English, French, or Italian, must be sent in by the 28th of March, 1882, addressed to the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, and bearing, instead of the author's name, a motto, repeated in a closed envelope containing the author's name.

Mr. William Paterson, of Edinburgh, has in the press a facsimile reprint of "The Catechisme, That is to say, ane commone and catholik Instruction of the Christin People in materis of our Catholik Faith and Religioun, quilk na gud Christin man or woman suld misknaw: Set furth be ye maist reverend father in God Johne Archbischoep of sanct Androus, Legat-nait and primat of the kirk of Scotland, in his provincial counsale haldin at Edinburgh the xxvi. day of Januarie the zeir of our Lord 1551, with the advise and counsale of the bischoippis and othir prelatiis with doctours of Theologie and Canon law of the said realme of Scotland present for the tyme. Prentit at sanct Androus the xxix. day of August 1552." The extreme rarity and costliness of the original, its early date, and the circumstances under which it appeared, have always given unusual interest to this remarkable vernacular catechism; but its value as illustrating the comparative history of doctrine, preceding as it did the completion of the Council of Trent, has been hitherto too much overlooked.

A curious discovery of an ancient refuse pit has recently been made at Corton, near Calne, Wilts, by workmen employed in making a deep drain. At some four feet below the surface the men came upon four or five "sarsen" stones, the three largest measuring, roughly, 3ft. by 2ft. Below was a great quantity of "rag" stones, much decayed, and partially turned into lime, as if by the action of fire. These, apparently, had formed the sides of a vault of which the "sarsens" were the cover; but the whole had fallen in. Among these stones were many bones of the horse and ox, and a few fragments of pottery. At the depth of 8ft. there was a layer of chalk, and below that again were several feet of rich, black, strong-smelling mould, mingled with vegetable ashes, in which were found several blade-bones and two skulls of the ox, and also bones of red deer, horses, &c. There were also portions of three or four jars of fine red ware, with round mouths and one handle; these have been recognised as Romano-British. A good "thumb-flint," for striking sparks, was also discovered among the earth thrown out of the drain. The original pit appeared to have been about 5ft. in diameter, and sunk to a depth of 12ft. in the green-sand iron-mould. The chalk would come from the downs close at hand; but it is stated that the coral rag stones are not found within a mile of the spot. The objects discovered are in the possession of the Vicar of Hilmarton.

The first edition, as it may be called, of the "revised translation" of the New Testament may be expected in the autumn, and along with the English translation two recensions of the Greek text will be issued simultaneously; the one will proceed from the Clarendon, the other from the Pitt Press. These two texts will exhibit a notable and rather suggestive contrast in the different methods pursued in their construction. The Oxford text will represent the critical spirit of the nineteenth century, which is somewhat prone to seek new departures and to break with the past. Accordingly, the Clarendon Press will publish the text which the revisionists have found it necessary to frame for themselves, after careful weighing and mature consideration of all available evidence for and against the readings adopted. For the behoof, how-

ever, of these weaker vessels who continue to have a superstitious veneration for the name of Robert Stephens and the Greek used by the translators of 1611, all passages in which the Oxford text departs from the received text will be indicated by foot-notes, and in these notes the reading of the Textus Receptus will be given. The Cambridge text will, on the contrary, be neither more nor less than a reprint of the Textus Receptus with foot-notes giving the reading adopted by the revisionists. Professor Palmer is responsible for the Clarendon text, Dr. Scrivener for the other.

Mr. James Robinson Planché, Somerset Herald, and a well-known archæologist, died on the 30th of May, at his residence at Chelsea, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Planché was of French Huguenot extraction, and was born in 1796; at an early age turned his attention to dramatic writing; and, during his connexion with the stage, no fewer than 200 pieces had been introduced in his name at different London theatres. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. In 1834 he wrote the "History of British Costume," forming a volume of the series of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. This work has lately been republished in an expanded form in two large quarto volumes entitled "The Cyclopædia of Costume," which were reviewed in the first number of THE ANTIQUARY (see vol. i. p. 34), and by which his name will be longest known. Mr. Planché wrote also the article on "Costume" for Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare;" the "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on "Manners and Customs," in the "Pictorial History of England;" and he contributed articles of dramatic biography to the "Penny Cyclopædia." He likewise wrote a history of Ash-next-Sandwich, which was published in a volume entitled "A Corner of Kent." In 1838, apropos of the coronation of the Queen, he wrote his "Regal Records," and in 1852 the "Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded on Truth." In 1854 he entered the Herald's College as Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, and in 1866 was appointed Somerset Herald. Mr. Planché was for very many years an active supporter, and a member of the council, of the British Archæological Association, at whose annual Congresses he almost always read one or more Papers of interest. The last Congress which he attended was that held in Cornwall in August, 1877, when his strength was scarcely equal to the exertion.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome, May 10th:—"On removing the last portions of the fallen vaulting from within the tomb recently discovered on the bank of the Tiber, two other cinerary urns have been found, making eight in all. One of these is of travertine, egg-shaped, rudely worked, and without any inscription. The other, of marble, 45 centimetres in height by 34 in width, is beautifully sculptured, somewhat in the form of a small temple. At the corners are delicate spiral fluted colonnettes, with Corinthian capitals and bases, the lid above forming the pediment, on the front of which two birds are sculptured. On the upper part of the front of the urn, between the colonnettes, is a panel bearing the words—'OSSA A·CRISPINI·CAEPIONIS,' and below it an elegantly formed tripod in full relief, with

a griffin standing upon a pedestal on each side. Upon the sides of the urn are sculptured two twined dolphins. At the same time the right-hand half of another large inscription, evidently belonging to the exterior of the tomb, was found. It reads as follows :—

‘R·STL·IVD·TR·MIL·Q·TR·PL·PR
I·CAESARIS·AVGVSTI·ET
ESARIS·AVGVSTII
NA·CAEPIONIS·F·VXOR
ICIVS·Q·F·C·N·C·ET·GEMINI.’

The continuation of the excavations along the Via Sacra has disclosed *in situ* one of the pedestals and the foundation of the other on which stood the two columns fronting the left wing of the Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, and corresponding exactly to those of the right wing from around which the removal of the accumulation was completed on the 20th of April. The workmen are now engaged in taking down the ancient doorway from the spot to which it was raised and placed aslant by Urban VIII., in order to re-erect it in its original position on the level of the Via Sacra.”

The Byron statue in Hamilton Gardens was unveiled on the 24th of May, by Lord Houghton, in a purely informal manner, in presence of the other members of the committee. The present uncompleted condition of the monument would have rendered a formal ceremony inconvenient. In unveiling the statue Lord Houghton said,—“I here unveil in the sight of the British people the form of the great poet of the earlier portion of this century in the full ripeness of his fame. More than two generations have already delighted in his genius, and it is our happiness to present this monument to the satisfaction of those who are to come. If such memory of his music has not been evoked long ago as was fabled in the Egyptian statue by the radiance of the Dawn, it is something that the meridian splendour will now awake the emotion and gratitude of future millions of mankind. The generous Government of Greece will shortly contribute a becoming pedestal of Hellenic marble to this impersonation of the hero of their independence.” Among those present were Lord Stanhope, Lord Dorchester, Lord Barrington, Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. John Murray, jun., Mr. Drury, Lady Jersey, Mr. Betl, the sculptor, and Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, who has officiated as honorary secretary to the committee since 1875. The statue is as yet on a temporary wooden pedestal. This has been painted red, in rough imitation of the block of blood-red marble, the *rosso antico* of the quarries at Cape Matapan, which the Greek Government, as a grateful acknowledgment of Byron’s services in the cause of freedom, has presented to the committee. It is said that at the suggestion of M. Gennadius, a portion of one of the white marble columns of the Parthenon will be offered to the committee, and that it is proposed that this, encrusted in the front of the pedestal, shall bear the name “Byron.” The steps to the pedestal will be of Aberdeen granite. The sculptor has represented the poet seated on a rock. He is in a loosely fitting dress, with the collar thrown back and opened wide at the throat. His head rests thoughtfully on the right hand. The left hand, holding a pencil, is on an open book, which lies across the knee. On Lord Byron’s right is his

dog, ‘Boatswain,’ looking ‘up affectionately, and a little inquisitively, at the intently absorbed face of his master. The bronze is of a greenish gray, and the casting was done at the foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton Street.

On Saturday afternoon, June 12th, at the British Museum, Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College at Highbury New Park, delivered a lecture on the Assyrian antiquities in the Museum. His object was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3,000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection. In a general survey of the collection Dr. Kinns remarked that it was unique, and that its value could not be estimated; indeed if it were destroyed nothing could be found to compensate for its loss. It showed us the manners and customs of a people who existed nearly 2,500 years ago; by the pictures in stone and the writings we could see how these people lived and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 1,000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. In order to give his audience an idea of the size of Nineveh and Babylon, the lecturer compared it with modern London by means of plans. London, it appeared, covered only half the area of Nineveh, while the whole area of the metropolis was seen to occupy about the same relative position with regard to Babylon as the City of London itself occupied with regard to the vast gathering of houses between Highgate and the Surrey uplands. Dr. Kinns dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, the character of the palaces and temples, the means of protecting the cities, and other features, including the vast winged bulls, and discoursed upon the symbolical teachings conveyed in these works of art. Some of the representations were intended to symbolize the Deity, and it could be seen that the Assyrians attributed to their Deity omnipotence and omniscience, and characterized him as the all-wise and all-just. They gave him all the highest attributes, except mercy, which was quite unknown to the people, their stone representations showing that the utmost cruelty prevailed. At considerable length Dr. Kinns described the Assyrian system of government, the religious rites performed, the art of making war, the working in the quarries, and the domestic life of the inhabitants of Nineveh and Babylon. The Chaldean stone with the account of the Deluge was shown, and parallel passages were read from the Chaldean and from the Pentateuch showing the wonderful agreement as to the relation of the occurrences before and after the Deluge in the two sources of information.

Correspondence.

THE TERMINATION “HOPE.”

May I be allowed to state reasons for differing from Mr. Cole’s proposed identification of the terminal *hope*, in place names, as a lost child of the family of *thorpe*?

Thorpe is one of the well-known terminations which distinguish Danish settlements in England; and it would be easy to prove, from nomenclature alone, that there were no Danish settlements in the territory which now forms the county of Northumberland, in which the syllable *-hope* is more common than even in the adjoining county of Durham.

But if there were any Danish settlements between the Tyne and Tweed, it would be reasonable to suppose that the immigrants would not pass over the fertile plain along the coast for the purpose of selecting a home in the wildest recesses of the Cheviots and other neighbouring hills; and yet such must have been the case if *-hope* and *-thorpe* are identical, for I have counted seventy-three names ending in *-hope* in Northumberland, and only one is near the coast.

The *-hopes* are all in places which indicate the habitations of a primitive British race. Of the seventy-three places referred to, twenty-three are now uninhabited, and the greater part of the others have merely shepherds' cottages.

It seems, therefore, probable that originally *-hope* did not indicate an inhabited place. The general nature of the locality where the name occurs suggests that it means the upper slope of a mountain valley which loses itself in its ascent so as to afford no pass or thoroughfare beyond.

Besides Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, names in *hope* are common in the South of Scotland, and are also found in the counties adjacent to Wales. In Edmunds' "Names of Places" he gives the word a British (Cymrie) origin, from *hwpp*, a sloping place between hills. This is doubtless the true derivation. Has it any relation to the Welsh *hwip*, a tug, an effort, as indicating a toilsome ascent?

J. V. GREGORY.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A RELIC OF BYRON.

With reference to a paragraph in your fourth number (vol. i. p. 182), I think it may be worth while to say that I was the purchaser of the interesting "Byron Relic" for 49*l.*, not for 70*l.* as stated. It is now in the possession of a collector in America.

F. T. SABIN.

35, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

A CURIOUS ENGRAVING.

I should be glad to learn the history of the following described engraving:—

At the left a *dais*, as high as a man's shoulders, when sitting; on this elevation a person is seated, in his left hand a scroll, at his side are a table, inkstand and pens, a military hat on one side; he is listening to a person at his left, who holds in his hand a paper from which he is apparently reading; around him are several persons standing, one of whom is in military dress. In front of the presiding officer, at a table, are two persons with pens in hand. In front are five rows of elevated benches filled with auditors, several of whom have their hats on.

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J. C.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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A. D. CAMPBELL.

Kirkintilloch, N.B.

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a griffin standing upon a pedestal on each side. Upon the sides of the urn are sculptured two twined dolphins. At the same time the right-hand half of another large inscription, evidently belonging to the exterior of the tomb, was found. It reads as follows :—

‘R·STL·IVD·TR·MIL·Q·TR·PL·PR
I·CAESARIS·AVGVSTI·ET
ESARIS·AVGVSTII
NA·CAEPIONIS·F·VXOR
ICIVS·Q·F·C·N·C·ET·GEMINI.’

The continuation of the excavations along the Via Sacra has disclosed *in situ* one of the pedestals and the foundation of the other on which stood the two columns fronting the left wing of the Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, and corresponding exactly to those of the right wing from around which the removal of the accumulation was completed on the 20th of April. The workmen are now engaged in taking down the ancient doorway from the spot to which it was raised and placed aslant by Urban VIII., in order to re-erect it in its original position on the level of the Via Sacra.”

The Byron statue in Hamilton Gardens was unveiled on the 24th of May, by Lord Houghton, in a purely informal manner, in presence of the other members of the committee. The present uncompleted condition of the monument would have rendered a formal ceremony inconvenient. In unveiling the statue Lord Houghton said,—“I here unveil in the sight of the British people the form of the great poet of the earlier portion of this century in the full ripeness of his fame. More than two generations have already delighted in his genius, and it is our happiness to present this monument to the satisfaction of those who are to come. If such memory of his music has not been evoked long ago as was fabled in the Egyptian statue by the radiance of the Dawn, it is something that the meridian splendour will now awake the emotion and gratitude of future millions of mankind. The generous Government of Greece will shortly contribute a becoming pedestal of Hellenic marble to this impersonation of the hero of their independence.” Among those present were Lord Stanhope, Lord Dorchester, Lord Barrington, Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. John Murray, jun., Mr. Drury, Lady Jersey, Mr. Betl, the sculptor, and Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, who has officiated as honorary secretary to the committee since 1875. The statue is as yet on a temporary wooden pedestal. This has been painted red, in rough imitation of the block of blood-red marble, the *rosso antico* of the quarries at Cape Matapan, which the Greek Government, as a grateful acknowledgment of Byron’s services in the cause of freedom, has presented to the committee. It is said that at the suggestion of M. Gennadius, a portion of one of the white marble columns of the Parthenon will be offered to the committee, and that it is proposed that this, encrusted in the front of the pedestal, shall bear the name “Byron.” The steps to the pedestal will be of Aberdeen granite. The sculptor has represented the poet seated on a rock. He is in a loosely fitting dress, with the collar thrown back and opened wide at the throat. His head rests thoughtfully on the right hand. The left hand, holding a pencil, is on an open book, which lies across the knee. On Lord Byron’s right is his

dog, ‘Boatswain,’ looking ‘up affectionately, and a little inquisitively, at the intently absorbed face of his master. The bronze is of a greenish gray, and the casting was done at the foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton Street.

On Saturday afternoon, June 12th, at the British Museum, Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College at Highbury New Park, delivered a lecture on the Assyrian antiquities in the Museum. His object was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3,000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection. In a general survey of the collection Dr. Kinns remarked that it was unique, and that its value could not be estimated; indeed if it were destroyed nothing could be found to compensate for its loss. It showed us the manners and customs of a people who existed nearly 2,500 years ago; by the pictures in stone and the writings we could see how these people lived and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 1,000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. In order to give his audience an idea of the size of Nineveh and Babylon, the lecturer compared it with modern London by means of plans. London, it appeared, covered only half the area of Nineveh, while the whole area of the metropolis was seen to occupy about the same relative position with regard to Babylon as the City of London itself occupied with regard to the vast gathering of houses between Highgate and the Surrey uplands. Dr. Kinns dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, the character of the palaces and temples, the means of protecting the cities, and other features, including the vast winged bulls, and discoursed upon the symbolical teachings conveyed in these works of art. Some of the representations were intended to symbolize the Deity, and it could be seen that the Assyrians attributed to their Deity omnipotence and omniscience, and characterized him as the all-wise and all-just. They gave him all the highest attributes, except mercy, which was quite unknown to the people, their stone representations showing that the utmost cruelty prevailed. At considerable length Dr. Kinns described the Assyrian system of government, the religious rites performed, the art of making war, the working in the quarries, and the domestic life of the inhabitants of Nineveh and Babylon. The Chaldean stone with the account of the Deluge was shown, and parallel passages were read from the Chaldean and from the Pentateuch showing the wonderful agreement as to the relation of the occurrences before and after the Deluge in the two sources of information.

Correspondence.

THE TERMINATION “HOPE.”

May I be allowed to state reasons for differing from Mr. Cole’s proposed identification of the terminal *hope*, in place names, as a lost child of the family of *thorpe*?

Thorpe is one of the well-known terminations which distinguish Danish settlements in England; and it would be easy to prove, from nomenclature alone, that there were no Danish settlements in the territory which now forms the county of Northumberland, in which the syllable *-hope* is more common than even in the adjoining county of Durham.

But if there were any Danish settlements between the Tyne and Tweed, it would be reasonable to suppose that the immigrants would not pass over the fertile plain along the coast for the purpose of selecting a home in the wildest recesses of the Cheviots and other neighbouring hills; and yet such must have been the case if *-hope* and *-thorpe* are identical, for I have counted seventy-three names ending in *-hope* in Northumberland, and only one is near the coast.

The *-hopes* are all in places which indicate the habitations of a primitive British race. Of the seventy-three places referred to, twenty-three are now uninhabited, and the greater part of the others have merely shepherds' cottages.

It seems, therefore, probable that originally *-hope* did not indicate an inhabited place. The general nature of the locality where the name occurs suggests that it means the upper slope of a mountain valley which loses itself in its ascent so as to afford no pass or thoroughfare beyond.

Besides Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, names in *hope* are common in the South of Scotland, and are also found in the counties adjacent to Wales. In Edmunds' "Names of Places" he gives the word a British (Cymrie) origin, from *hwpp*, a sloping place between hills. This is doubtless the true derivation. Has it any relation to the Welsh *hwpp*, a tug, an effort, as indicating a toilsome ascent?

J. V. GREGORY.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A RELIC OF BYRON.

With reference to a paragraph in your fourth number (vol. i. p. 182), I think it may be worth while to say that I was the purchaser of the interesting "Byron Relic" for 49*l.*, not for 70*l.* as stated. It is now in the possession of a collector in America.

F. T. SABIN.

35, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

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Italians, and Albanoies," were serving under foreign leaders, in the garrisons and camps on the Border; and there were also present, on this service a company of "Almaynes," and one of "Iryshmen."

As early as the year 1545-8, we have an account of the expenses incurred in discharging the king's debts for provisions of war purchased in the "base partes of Ducheland," as well as in levying "8 Ansignes of Almayne fotemen in the parts of High Almayne."

In 1548 the Government contracted with Sir Conrade Courtepenyncke, to furnish 3,000 "Launcknights" out of the districts of Hamburg and Lubeck.

The rebellions in England in the year 1549, gave occasion for the employment of both native levies and mercenaries, though there is no mention here of the German troops maintained at Calais and brought over to meet this emergency. The readiest plan of raising an English force was again found to consist in entering into contracts with certain nobles. Thus the Earl of Warwick and Sir W. Willoughby are empowered, by letters patent, to put in array the king's subjects within their jurisdiction, "meete and hable for the warres," against the rebels in Norfolk. These levies must not be confused with the compulsory service of the militia. The troops engaged were highly paid, the two commanders receiving respectively 100s. and 40s. a day; captains and peticapitains of horse 6s. and 3s.; lances 1s. 4d., and men-at-arms 9d.; while captains and peticapitains of foot received 4s. and 2s.; foot soldiers 6d., and gunners 8d. A surgeon, chaplain, cook, armourer, and lacquey, all receive the same stipend, 1s. With respect to arms, an entry occurs of the cost of 4 dozen bows and 4 score sheaves of arrows, £13 10s.

Gunpowder, either "Corne" for ordnance, or "Sarpentyne" for harquebuses cost 1s. per pound.

One curious entry is for the cost of a craft to cruise about Lynn, "for feare of th'enny-myes, and to put upp the boyes in the haven, yf nede sholde requyre." Mary acting apparently by the advice of Philip, brought over, in 1557-8, 3,000 Almaynes, the expenses of whose maintenance are here recorded. This is the only event of importance recorded

during the reign, except the expenses of the force raised, but never employed for the relief of Calais.

In the first and second years of Elizabeth there is an account of the pay of the yeomen of the guard, both about the Queen's person and in the Tower. The former, whose numbers varied from 130 to 250, received 40s. a month, or 1s. 4d. a day. The lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Edward Warner, had a yearly salary of £200; the gentleman-porter £24 6s.; and 27 yeomen warders £12 3s. 4d. each.

The expenses of the army under Warwick, before Newhaven, are largely composed of the charges of coat and conduct money for troops from various countries. Amongst other interesting entries are the pay of the "Blew-mantle" pursuivant-at-arms, 2s. a day, and 6d. for his servant; and 4 preachers at 5s. each, with two assistants at 8d. a day.

Curious specimens of orthography occur in the spelling throughout, of "phiph" for fife, and "Roane" for Rouen. The following entry is significant as to the state of the returned troops:—"The Maior of Rye, for the halfe of the fire whiche was made for the purging of the ayre—XIIIs."

Except the northern rebellion and the force raised for the pursuit of the rebel earls into Scotland there is little mention of anything but Irish affairs till the Armada. From 1568 to 1584 we have entries which show the progress of English authority, in the accounts relating to the victualling of Cork, Waterford, Galway, and Limerick.

The following order for raising troops for Ireland resembles a commission of array. The Earl of Bedford was instructed in 1574 to levy, as Lord-Lieutenant, 1,000 men in the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, properly armed for the Irish war. The following directions are given for their equipment. Among every hundred men are to be 3 score "shott," 40 harquebusiers, and 20 archers. The remainder is made up of 20 pikemen, and 20 billmen or halberdiers.

Some light is thrown on the forces at the disposal of the nation at the time of the threatened invasion of the Armada by an account of the expenses of the camps in Essex and Kent. In the former were assembled, under Leicester, who received £6 a day as general, 938 lances in 28 companies, and

11,162 foot in 50 companies. In the latter there seem to have been only 65 lances, 85 light-horse, with 186 carbines, and 3,113 foot in 21 companies.

Among the most prominent of the local levies are the London train-bands—held in such contempt by Leicester—with Sir T. Leighton and Sir N. Bacon as colonels of the companies. An item in the account is the making of “VI severall pictures of Babington, Barnewell, and other traytors for speciall causes.”

The assistance given by Elizabeth, after the defeat of the Armada, to Henry IV., is shown by the considerable expenses incurred in the maintenance of the English troops on the Continent. The “Old Bands” of the Low Countries were reinforced, and an English army served in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, costing, in the former case, as much as £250,000 in four years for the charges of 3,000 men.

The average cost of the pay and entertainment of each soldier appears to have been at this time 4s. 8d. a week. The title of lieutenant is now generally substituted for petcaptain.

As might be expected, the course of warlike operations in the last three reigns is chiefly traced through the accounts of the army contractors. These are interesting in themselves as displaying the enterprise of the English merchants, as well as the price of commodities, and their distribution in the counties.

The importance of this subject cannot be over-estimated when we remember how large a share of the difficulties of the nation at the time of the Armada was caused by defective commissariat arrangement.

A very regular table of the average wholesale prices of grain, cattle, &c., might be compiled from these accounts. The localities of their production, too, are fairly uniform; thus the midland counties supply cattle, the eastern grain, Cambridge and Suffolk butter, cheese, and bacon, and the north coal. Much cost and labour were expended in conveying fuel to distant garrisons. Thus timber had to be exported to Ireland, faggots and coal to the Channel Islands, Scotland, and France. With regard to this subject a curious exaction is extant in an account in the reign of

Henry VIII. of the cost of making “Talwoode, Billettes, and faggottes, as wel within H.M. owne woodes as in all other woodes to whomsoever they apperteyne within the countie of Kente.”

With respect to rations, the troops do not appear to have fared very sumptuously; the following are some of the allowances to the army in Ireland between 1598 and 1604:—

Beef (salt or fresh) or pork 1 to 2 lbs. per man once a week.

Newland fish and John Dory $1\frac{1}{2}$ fish, or 6 to 8 herrings, or one ling among five, once a week.

1 to 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of pease or oatmeal, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound rice twice a week.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of butter twice a week.

1 pound of cheese once a week.

1 pound of biscuits a day.

The clothing was somewhat expensive for the times, though noticeable for the small difference in price between the uniform of officer and private. That of the former cost from 53s. 10d. to 62s. 10d.; of the latter, from 32s. 10d. to 41s. 2d. In connection with the clothing of the Irish army at this period, we meet with the names of two contractors, Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley, both London merchants, notorious as the perpetrators of one of the most gigantic frauds in the history even of our commissariat. The particulars of the case will be found in the Exchequer Decree Book, 12 and 13 James I. It will be sufficient to mention here that these worthies pocketed about £180,000 of public money, by keeping nearly half the troops without clothes for a number of years, suppressing the evidence of the officers by a lavish distribution of hush-money.

The only remaining event of importance in the reign of Elizabeth is an account of the expenses of levying a force for the suppression of Essex's attempt. We know that it was with some difficulty that a small force could be collected in August, 1599, to resist a threatened invasion, and the recurrence of the difficulty is expressed in the preamble of the account: “For the better and speedier ordering of such things as are necessary to H.M. safety.” It does not say much for the quality of these hasty levies that a claim for compensation for goods pillaged

from a neighbouring dwelling during the assault on Essex Court, occurs as an item in this account.

We do not, of course, expect to find much mention of army expenditure during the peaceful reign of James I. The accounts of the expenses of the garrisons of Flushing and Brille are of interest, since they give some idea of the constitution of these military communities.

The garrison of Flushing consisted of 1,500 men, under a governor and a large staff of officers of half military, half municipal standing. The governor, who received £3 a day and escort, was supported by a sort of civil adviser, with the title of councillor of estate, a paymaster, knight-marshal, gentleman porter, water bailiff, and provost marshal, with officers of musters, cannoneers, &c.

Brille, with a garrison of 500, had the same arrangements on a smaller scale.

We are not surprised at James' anxiety to get the place off his hands, when we learn that the garrison of Flushing cost upwards of £25,000 a year, and that he was chiefly dependent for advances of money for pay and clothing on the tender mercies of Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley.

The mention of the expeditions to Cadiz and Rhé are interesting from their connection with the grievance of billeting. On their return from Cadiz the troops were distributed, as they had been on a similar occasion in 1597, in the south-western counties, especially in the Isle of Wight, where they were shifted about "so that no part thereof should be more burthened than another."

A fair price, namely, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a head was paid for quarters, as might be inferred from the fact that payment was made by privy seals or by forced loans from the county. There are several traces of the lax discipline complained of by the people, and one entry is for the cost of a gallows, 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the funeral of two soldiers, 13*s.* 6*d.*

The outfit of a soldier at this time consisted of a suit costing from 43*s.* to 60*s.*; shoes, 2*s.* 8*d.*; a shirt, 3*s.* 4*d.*; stockings, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a band, 9*d.*

In consequence, probably, of the popular discontent some of the troops were moved, in February, 1627, into Northampton, where their expenses were defrayed by the county,

"as is customary on such necessary occasions."

The expenses of the Scotch war of 1638-9 are mentioned, and appear to have been very small, owing to loans and voluntary contributions. A list of Royalist commanders is given, and among them Sir John Suckling as captain of 500 men, not of his own splendid company. The accounts of the pay of Hamilton's army are given, together with that of the Covenanters. Letters of Privy Seal are quoted, empowering the payment to Strafford of £300,000 for levying 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse in Ireland. Part of this was raised by tallies on the soap companies.

The most interesting feature of the accounts during the Civil wars is the mention of the resources of the Parliament.

Every conceivable method of raising money is resorted to, the following being the most in use: Assessments on the counties, private loans at 8 per cent., loans from the public Companies, the Eastern and Western Associations, and the Merchant Adventurers; the revenue of Excise, and the sale of Delinquents' and Church property.

The army expenditure is, of course, very heavy during the period, the greatest cost being incurred between 1645 and 1651—namely, seven and a half millions.

It seems something like retribution that the garrison of Gloucester—a city of the last importance to the Royal cause—should have been maintained out of a third of the profits of the imposition on currants, the hardships of which had been memorable in the last reign in the case of Bates.

There is an account of the expenses of Charles I. at Cowes Castle, his general allowance being £30 a day. His attempt to escape is marked by the gift of £100 to those who had given timely information of his intentions, with a promise of a like sum on future occasions.

Amongst other Parliamentary Generals, Cromwell is mentioned in receipt, as Commander-in-chief, of a salary at the rate of £3,000 a year.

An account occurs of the paying off, at the Restoration, of thirteen regiments of foot, and twelve of horse, which are styled, probably not with their own consent, the Duke of York's, the Duke of Buckingham's, Monk's, &c.

With the Restoration a new military policy was entered on. A small but efficient standing army was at the king's disposal, and the experience of the late war had shown that the possession, and careful maintenance, of strongholds was of more importance than a large army in the field. This policy is enunciated in letters patent for strengthening the garrison of Windsor, and the example was followed in the case of other important posts, at an average cost in each case of from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. The Tower of London was no longer neglected as in former reigns, but was now garrisoned by three companies of Guards.

Far less useful, but more costly, were the foreign garrisons of Dunkirk and Tangier. The former, which was costing at the rate of £135,000 a year, was soon abandoned in favour of Tangier.

The most sanguine expectations were indulged in of the future importance of this post as an addition to our commercial prosperity. It was to be kept up at a yearly cost of £70,000, and its port, which was to be open to all friendly nations, was extensively improved. The management of the place was vested in a committee of the Privy Council, under the title of "Commissioners of the Affairs of Tangeir," to whom, from 1664 to 1680, Samuel Pepys acted as treasurer.

Though the expenses were kept within the assigned limit, the colony was far from a success. The mole took twenty years, and cost a quarter of a million to erect; while the weakness and corruption of the Government in its relations with the natives is marked by several entries. They even encouraged, if they did not hold a monopoly of slavery in the territory.

The organization of the first standing army—"the new raised Guards," as they were called—has been so often explained in connection with some of our historical regiments, that it would be difficult to bring any new matter to light. The rate of pay, and the composition of the different corps will, however, be easily understood from a perusal of the first accounts of the Paymaster-General.

It is interesting to observe, in the total yearly expenses, the enormous increase of

army expenditure in the reign of James II. over that of Charles. Thus the cost of the army had risen from £220,000 in 1683, and £288,000 in 1684, to £588,000 in 1685, and £689,000 in 1686.

In connection with the camp at Hounslow, in the latter reign, we find several entries for compensation for wilful damages committed by the troops upon neighbouring owners.

There are several accounts of money spent in assisting the Revolution. Funds were raised by recourse to various expedients for anticipating the revenue—from the collectors of Excise, the hearth-money, the Post-office, and the temporalities of the vacant See of York. One item is for the pay of messengers "to and from the Gentlemen of Notts and Derby to appear and send in horses."

The pay and victualling of the troops employed from 1688 to 1698 in Ireland are mentioned in several accounts. The composition of the forces in the early part of the campaign is apparent in the titles of the brigades called Prince Frederick's, Prince Christian's, Prince George's, the Finish, the Leland, the Oldenburgh, &c. Among the accounts of the Dutch train of artillery serving in this campaign occurs the interesting entry, "for money lost when surprized by General Sarsfield, £650." Of interest in connection with the Irish war are some accounts which help to explain the Commissariat frauds of Shales and Robinson. In the case of the former, who provided three hundred horses at £10 each for the Irish war, the charge of 1s. 4d. a night for the keep of each was charged to the Government at the very time when the Commissary-General was letting them out for harvest work to the farmers of Cheshire. Even in the accounts of the expedition for the relief of Londonderry, as throughout the campaign, considerable peculations were detected.

It is curious to note that, among the names of the vessels mentioned in these last accounts, and which were chiefly named according to political or religious partisanship, there occur, whether by accident or design, the names of the *Anne and Sarah*, and the *John and Anne*.

There remain to be mentioned the accounts of the campaign in Flanders, of the English division taken prisoners at Brilnega, and, later still, of the forces employed to

suppress the Jacobite rebellions ; but from this time onwards the entries, though fuller, have no longer the same historical value.

Old Glasgow.*

STIRRING as it does the dust of many ages, to any one familiar with the modern aspects of the city whose history has been written anew by Mr. Macgeorge, the first impression conveyed must be that of the most salient and striking contrast. It matters not in what channel our sympathies run, whether we admire the skill and enterprise which under favouring circumstances have enabled an eleventh-rate town† to outstrip every rival, or are repelled by the ceaseless din and turmoil, the surcharged and smoke-laden air, inseparable from a great shipping port and industrial centre—a very hive of busy industry, from whence, on the swift wings of steam, freights are borne to and fro from almost every corner of the habitable globe—this impression is only deepened by further reflection.

Ascending the height on the banks of the Molendinar, now occupied by the Necropolis, over square miles of ground compactly built on and densely populated, full in view extends the modern city, while beneath and around us lies at once its cradle and its grave. It is indeed difficult to realize that on the opposing slope of the ravine, where severe in every outline and grimy in colour rises the cathedral, is the very spot, celebrated by Joceline, where stood the little cemetery with its early cross, the nucleus of all that was to come, “encircled by a delicious density of overshadowing trees.” These trees were but the fringe, the cemetery itself a little clearing in a mighty forest, from countless ages the haunt of the boar and the urus, “great in strength and in speed, sparing neither man nor beast, it came in sight of,”

* “Old Glasgow : the Place and the People. From the Roman Occupation to the Eighteenth Century.” By Andrew Macgeorge. Glasgow : Blackie and Son, 1880.

† As stated by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 93), this was the actual status of Glasgow in 1556, or the period of the Reformation, its population not exceeding 4,500.

while through its glades, and in the open valleys, browsed reindeer, red deer, and roe, the ready prey of wolves and wild huntsmen. The great strath, now covered with every appliance of human industry and thoroughly subordinated to the purposes of man, was then but mere and marsh land, through which rolling turbid in flood, or its broad reaches gleaming in the summer's sun, the river found a devious and ever-shifting course. On either hand, broken by shagged and bosky ravines, where foamed affluents of the main stream, to the dark and muiry uplands, the ground rose in gentle undulations, covered with the magnificent growth of untamed Nature, a wilderness of tangled woods and running waters—a scene to delight the eye and inspire the soul of poet or of painter, had such then existed. Traces, indeed, are not wanting that man was there but closely assimilated to the wild life around him. Once covered by the waters of a great tidal estuary, in whose deeply embayed sands its docks are excavated, at various depths throughout the area of the modern city, canoes have been found cut out of solid oak, small and salmon coble-shaped, or sometimes extending to thirty feet in length. To these wrecked and submerged relics of an early race may be added from the district around those scant remains of fixed habitations noticed by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 38).

Such, undoubtedly, was the state of things which, through untold ages, preceded “Old Glasgow.” By diligent chronicling of events, by elaborate statistics, by minute urban topography, numerous writers, beginning with that father of local history, M^cUre, have endeavoured to bridge over the gulf between the ancient and modern city, but, except with reference to recent times, have found the materials scanty.

In order to supplement this dearth of definite information, adopting a different method, Mr. Macgeorge's aim is to cast a broader and more philosophic light over the retrospect of twelve centuries. It has been said by a leading statesman that, like the interaction between the great mountain ranges and their lowlands, the politician must gather in mist what to his auditory he returns in rain. So, from a wide and a discursive field, Mr. Macgeorge tries by an inductive process to

give us some idea of what in the various stages of its growth, "Old Glasgow, the Place, and the People," must have been. And if this mode of constructing what we may term comparative history be sufficiently painstaking and exact; if no opportunity of enweaving local facts and circumstances be lost, and advantage be taken of the various cross lights which both science and archæology have placed at the service of the modern historian; a very reliable picture of the times may be produced.

The principle is specially applicable to a city like Glasgow, which throughout the major portion of its existence was little more than the vassal of and appendage to a great ecclesiastical see, and has only developed a marked individuality of character in times comparatively modern. The little seed-corn was first sown on the banks of the Molendinar, where Kentigern fixed his cell, and exercised the "office of a bishop," and in its "rapid and cold water" was daily accustomed at early morning, despite the "glittering lightning, hail, snow, or storm," to plunge while "in cold and nakedness he chanted on end the whole Psalter." The prescriptive sanctity of the spot, and its connection with Cumbria, induced David, while prince of that province in 1115, to constitute it the seat of a territorial bishopric, with a jurisdiction coterminous with the Cumbrian province, including, it would appear, the wide domain thus quaintly summarized by Wyntoun, when, from Stephen of England, "King Daury wan til his croun"

"All fra the watty of Tese of brede
North on til the watty of Twede,
And fra the watty of Esk be Est
Til of Stanemore the Rere-cors West."

In 1175 the hamlet which had grown up round the ecclesiastical establishment was constituted by William the Lion a bishop's burgh, and the right to hold a fair was added in 1189. Identified in every respect with the fortunes of the see, as the diocese grew in wealth and in importance, so grew the diocesan city, and through many otherwise uneventful centuries Glasgow might have laid claim to the happiness of the people whose annals are uninteresting.

After the *Inquisitio* of David, which deals chiefly with the outlying possessions of the

Church, the most important and the first really direct materials for the historian of the city are found in Joceline's "Life of S. Kentigern." The very legends with which its pages are crowded, have played a part in civic history second only to that of the saint himself, and have borne his fame, if not his name, to thousands who had no idea that the "tree which never grew," had its origin in the green hazel twig which his breath kindled into flame; "the bird that never sang," in the robin he called back to life; "the fish that never swam," in the obedient salmon that restored the Queen of Cadzow's ring; or "that the bell which never rang," finds its prototype in that veritable tintinnabulum in whose unbroken identity through all the changes which must have taken place from the death of Kentigern in the beginning of the seventh down to the middle of the seventeenth century. All this Mr. Macgeorge, and with him many others, would have us believe.

The various subjects suggested by the history of a city in its origin so thoroughly ecclesiastical as Glasgow, are ably dealt with by Mr. Macgeorge in a series of disquisitions, beginning with "The first bishop," then taking up the "Bell and the miracles," "The name of the city," the early church, inhabitants, language, houses, the tenure of property, and rule of the bishops, down to the "Armorial Insignia and City Seals." It is here that we find the legends above referred to exerting their most enduring influence, and it is in this field of inquiry that Mr. Macgeorge has made the most original contributions, both to the work before us and to the history of the commercial metropolis of the west.

This chapter is of course only an abridgment of the more extensive *brochure* on the same subject published for private circulation in 1866,* and embodying a detailed exposition of Mr. Macgeorge's researches into the heraldic achievements both of the city and the bishops who successively held the see. These seals and insignia, whether episcopal, capitular, or civic, have from the earliest to the latest times one feature in common—viz., that the heraldic charges are

* An Enquiry as to the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow. Printed for Private Circulation, 1866.

without exception based upon representations either of S. Kentigern himself or of the legends which have gathered around his name. Down to the close of the thirteenth century, on the various episcopal seals, the saint only is represented without any of the legendary accompaniments, and the earliest common seal of the city is described by Father Hay as bearing "Caput episcopi cum mitra, scilicet S. Kentigern." The first to introduce any further emblem was that patriot-bishop and staunch supporter both of Wallace and the Bruce, Robert Wyschard, on whose seals appear the twig, the bird, and the salmon. On his latest counter seal, indeed, the entire story of the Queen of Cadzow and her lost ring is graphically depicted in a series of *tableaux*, the requisite point being given to each scene by the marginal legend, "REX FURIT: HÆC PLORAT: PATET AURUM: DUM SACER ORAT."



The City immediately followed suit with the See, and on a common seal, nearly as ancient as that just referred to, and adopted no doubt under the influence of Wyschard, in addition to the head of the saint and his bell, we find all the legends emblemized in their antique form. The salmon *hauriant* proffers the ring, while on the twig of hazel, not yet transformed into a tree, sits the robin.

At the same period a similar change appears in the capitular seals, so that this variation



in the devices is distinctly traceable to one influence—the "fighting bishop."



Subject to various changes, and occasionally omitted altogether, the salmon and ring being ever the most persistent, these devices continuously appear in their earliest form, down to the Reformation; whether the legends themselves had a basis of truth or not, the representations being at all events true to the legends. In the seal of Archbishop Cairncross, however, a complete revolution is effected. Impaling the cognisances above mentioned with his paternal coat, the bell first appears in a form rotund instead of square, the twig has become magnified into a tree, with a corresponding increase in the dimensions of the bird, while

the fish, instead of *hauriant*, is introduced, on its back in base. With exception of the salmon being represented *natant*, these changes become again reflected in the city seal, and have so continued with little modification down to the present day; indeed, reverting to the square instead of rotund bell, and to the more unmistakable identity of the robin, under authority of the Lord Lyon, these changes may, for all time coming, be regarded as permanent.



With regard to the vexed question of "St. Mungo's Bell," and its assumed survival through all vicissitudes from the seventh to the seventeenth century, without in any way prejudging the matter, we would simply remark that the *onus probandi* seems to rest rather lightly on the historic shoulders. Remembering especially that during the earlier half of this period the history of the See itself is involved in utter obscurity, and that apart from any idea of personal possession, St. Mungo's name has been attached to almost everything in connection with the cathedral, evidence more reliable than that which is merely titular, or even the persistent representation of a square, and *ergo* archaic, bell, is a desideratum.

Mr. Macgeorge must know that the evidence forthcoming as to the identity of the bell which disappeared so unceremoniously *circa* 1640 (Ray's statement, 1661, would be equally applicable to the ordinary "deid-bell"), with that Joceline states to have per-

tained to S. Kentigern, would not in the case of a claimed or disputed title satisfy the Committee on Privileges in the House of Lords; and why should evidence less irrefragable suffice in this case, where the question ought not to be one of local sentiment or predilection, but of strict scientific archæology? In dealing with the past innumerable instances occur where the only decision that can be arrived at is that known in courts of law as an open verdict, or, as in the present case, where a counter assertion is made, by resorting to that safe, though indeterminate, finding customary in Scotland, "Not Proven." While in certain cases "the benefit of the doubt" may be an invaluable privilege in jurisprudence, in matters of science and archæology it is, to say the least, a very doubtful expedient.

These remarks are made not so much with reference to "St. Mungo's bell," as to a general tendency evinced by Mr. Macgeorge toward the unreserved acceptance of views based on very slender evidence. A notable instance of this occurs with reference to certain conjectures advanced by Dr. Moore in his "Ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland, their Significance, and bearing on Ethnology." Edinburgh, 1865.

Whether endorsed by Dr. Stuart or not, these conjectures are, to say the least, extremely hypothetical, and depend upon certain inscriptions on Scottish stones being susceptible of an Oriental interpretation. Of these the stone at Golspie is not mentioned; Dr. Moore's sheet-anchor being the megalith at Newton of Garioch, thus referred to in the preface to his work:—"To this stone and its inscription the especial attention of the reader is invited, *since the interest of the whole inquiry, as conducted in this volume, turns upon the significance ascribed to this baffling monument.*"

Now the fact is, that for the last twelve years there has been before the public an entirely opposite rendering, based on the assumption that this stone, "inscribed with characters unlike any found in Europe, and which, though recognized as Oriental, have hitherto defied interpretation," is graven in the *Scoto-Saxon tongue*. According to the latest emendation of Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, author of this view, the stone is dedicated to the memory

of a "Prince-Ruler of the Cumbrian borders," whom he thus assumes to have fallen, or to have died, far to the north of his actual jurisdiction. If this interpretation turned out to be correct, the stone would thus commemorate a predecessor in his principedom of that "sore saint for the crown," to whom, notwithstanding Mr. Macgeorge's deprecatory remarks, more than to any other individual, both *de jure et de facto*, Glasgow owes its origin. We do not advocate either the one view or the other, but adduce them as an instance of the care that ought to be taken before the author of a responsible historical work commits himself to the advocacy of a merely tentative theory. We know that on his own ground Mr. Macgeorge can do genuine, and, in the history of Glasgow, much needed, work. All the more then is it to be regretted that in evidence carefully sifted, results impartially stated, and the balance struck between contending opinions, every page of the book under review should not have had the benefit of a trained legal mind.

In the succeeding disquisition, although but too incidentally, Mr. Macgeorge broaches no more interesting subject than the architectural history of Glasgow Cathedral. As Rickman has long since pointed out, to be one of the most important and in all its mediæval architecture in Scotland, main features most complete remains of this building has been strangely neglected. For the last forty years especially, with the idea, it may be presumed, of exciting some degree of enthusiasm in its restoration, it has been the fashion to drape it in a mass of historic verbiage and fiction. By ante-dating the several parts of the building, and connecting them on imaginary grounds with prominent names, in his Essay, published in 1833, Maclellan instituted what may be considered the generally received and official theory; while Collie, although himself an architect, in his "Illustrations of Glasgow Cathedral," instead of criticizing the building on its own merits, or from an architectural point of view, unreservedly adopted Maclellan's views. To attribute the existing nave to the early part of the twelfth century or the episcopate of Achaius, or the crypt and choir to the close of the same century or the episcopate of Joceline,

as was then done, is to resign every pretence to architectural discrimination; and the climax of absurdity is attained when such unconsidered trifles as the maligned north-west tower, consistory house, and "that nondescript building, which projects its unsightly form northwards from the west end of the choir," for which, according to Maclellan, "no claimants have hitherto appeared," are assigned to Bishop Bondington, or the middle of the thirteenth century, the golden age not only of the First Pointed, but in one sense of mediæval art. The truth is that, except in those comparatively late instances where a coat armorial supplies means of identification, the historians have to a great extent attributed the various portions of the cathedral to particular prelates on mere conjecture. Instead, then, of instituting associations for which there may exist no adequate evidence, the first duty of the architectural critic is to divest the history of the building from chronological anachronisms, and to endeavour, as far as possible, satisfactorily to determine the sequence of its several parts:

As referred to by Mr. Macgeorge,* the first to raise a protest against the dominant theory was Mr. John Honeyman, architect, in Glasgow, in a pamphlet published in 1854.† In this pamphlet the connection of Achaius with the nave, and of Joceline with the crypt and choir, are completely set aside, the erection of the latter being assigned to Bishop Bondington (A.D. 1233-1258). Of the former it is stated:—"The nave was no doubt erected *during a subsequent episcopate*, but there is not sufficient evidence to enable us to determine by whom."‡

At this point, before inquiring how far this statement is in accordance with existing facts, we must fall back upon a previous part of the pamphlet. The fragment of a capital still preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house, referred to and delineated by Mr. Honeyman, is undoubtedly transitional in character, and (as stated at p. 10), "no one will pretend" that it has "any connection

* P. 106.

† "The Age of Glasgow Cathedral and of the Effigy in the Crypt." By John Honeyman, jun., architect. Glasgow, 1854.

‡ Ibid, p. 17.

with the present church," not even with that "small pillar in the south-west corner of the crypt," which, with its connected vaulting, Mr. Honeyman, whose view is endorsed by Mr. Macgeorge, claims to be part of a transitional building still *in situ*, and as such "the only portion which remains of the building consecrated in 1197."* Now, the truth is that the carved work adorning the capital of this "small pillar" respond, or wall pier, and forming its most distinctive characteristic, exhibits the long stiff stems and curling foliage of the earliest lancet, presenting a marked contrast to the fragment preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house with its angular volutes, and a square unmoulded abacus instead of a circular group of elaborate First Pointed mouldings. But this respond or wall pier does not stand alone, it is structurally connected with an aisle arch, six feet three inches in width, of a very plain and massive character, the jamb and arch moulds being merely a series of splays, unadorned except by a small capping at the impost, which, curiously enough, runs round the caps not only of this presumably early portion of the crypt, but also of all the later and more florid piers. The northern abutment of this arch has one of these piers built up against it, so as to form with it really one pier, and on the western face one of the arch rings has been cut back so as to admit of being carried on a floriated corbel of First Pointed character, yet perceptibly later in style than the respond already mentioned on the opposite abutment. This southern abutment connects itself directly with the main southern choir wall of the building, extending westwards for at least two bays, until it is concealed by the later constructions of Archbishop Blackadder. This portion of the wall deserves to be studied both externally and internally, exhibiting, as it does, a marked contrast to that extending onward to the east. Internally we find that the bays are divided by vaulting shafts, with caps and bases in their mouldings precisely similar to the respond previously mentioned, and differing in just as marked a manner from those in the major part of the crypt. In section these shafts, with the respond, are ridged or keel-shaped, while in the rest of the crypt the

fillet is universal both on shafts and mouldings. The same keel-edge, forming the pointed bowtel, appears in the vaulting ribs with a plain roll on either side and no hollows or under-cutting, being the nearest approach to transitional detail this fragment of an aisle presents.*

There are also no bosses, while in the main crypt bosses occur at all the principal intersections. On the north side this vaulting is carried on piers harmonizing in every respect with those in the later part of the crypt, so that we must assume the vault was cradled while they were inserted. It is quite possible that originally this north side of the aisle was closed by a plain wall, so that it would form part of an alley or passage-way to the structure beyond. On the south each bay is occupied by an acutely pointed window of very plain construction, with no mouldings except splays or cavettos at the angles, while all the windows to the eastward have nook shafts and mouldings. Externally the difference is just as marked. A massive buttress indicates the position of the aisle-arch already mentioned. On this buttress there terminate two entirely distinct bases. That running to the west consists of a series of massive splays only, that running eastwards and continued right round the choir is more ornate and moulded.

All these circumstances point to this fragment of the crypt as being earlier in date and different in design from the major portion. There is a difference of about fifteen inches in floor-level. The sections of all the mouldings, the carved work, the unadorned windows, the massive character of the masonry, the simpler base-mould, and other points of detail, emphasize the contrast. Of the earliest Lancet, it is certainly neither Transitional in style, nor part of a Transitional building. That it was built with a view to further extension towards the east there can be no doubt. Was it so extended then, and the eastern portion removed? and, if so, why was this fragment left? Or is it part of an arrested plan, which never

* Whencesoever they may have come, among the stones preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house there is a key-stone from an intersection, and a voussoir from a vault rib, wrought with precisely the same mouldings as the above.

* "Old Glasgow," p. 106.

went any farther, taken up at a more advanced phase of the style, and with loftier proportions and more elaborate ornamentation carried on to completion? Such are the questions this fragmentary aisle naturally suggests, and the latter may be regarded as the likeliest supposition.

But we cannot stop here. The southern choir wall, as we have seen, is lost behind the later structure of Archbishop Blackadder. Entering this crypt, however, we find precisely the same base-splays, rising in massive stages to suit the slope of the ground, continued along the south transept wall, against which the east and west walls of Blackadder's aisle abut. This same base reappears again to the west, and is continued right round the nave to the north transept, where it again changes. Other peculiarities in these nave walls now attract attention. All the vaulting shafts, both in the north and south aisles, have the keel-edge instead of the universal fillet. The caps and bases harmonize with those in the fragmentary crypt-aisle, and differ in the most marked manner from the corresponding features in the colonnades. The same remarks apply to the responds in the western wall of the nave. The bases of these responds are elevated three feet six inches above those of the colonnades. The pier-plan is quite different, and every feature points to a marked discrepancy between the external and the internal portions of the nave, or the casing and the colonnades. A glance at the windows tends to confirm the impression. Up to the spring of the arches there are no mouldings proper; the angles are merely splayed or have a cavetto, the ingoings thus agreeing exactly with those in the fragmentary aisle. The mullions are massive, formed of simple quarter-rounds separated by a very broad fillet. In the north wall internally the arch and jamb-moulds are the same; externally, the arch has a series of plain mouldings dying at the springing into the jamb-mould. On the south side the mouldings are precisely similar with this difference, that the arches are moulded internally as well as externally. The principal difference between these north and south ranges of windows lies in their filling in. On the north side this is effected by a series of admirably proportioned triplets; on

the south with the same mullion, the head is filled in with a combination of trefoils. The western aisle windows are still more simple and massive in their formation, the ingoings, like the arch in the crypt below, being a mere series of splays. Closing in the extremity of the aisle-roof above appear a *diminuendo* series of openings or lights, with mullions of the same section as those in the north and south walls of nave.

Notwithstanding the extensive alterations which these external nave walls must have undergone, both at the hands of Blore and in earlier times, the conviction is thus forced upon us that they form a part of the building of which the fragmentary crypt-aisle is merely the eastern termination, marking, probably, a temporary stoppage in the work of reconstruction.

The argument which started this lengthened digression thus proves too much one way and too little another, too much in point of style when, assuming the fragment in question to be Transitional in character, it is affirmed to be the sole surviving relic of an earlier fane—*i.e.*, Joceline's; too little in extent when it would restrict the marked diversity exhibited to this crypt-aisle only.

The church built by Achaius must have been undoubtedly Norman. Destroyed, or extensively injured by fire *antea* 1174, it has been conjectured without adequate reason that it was constructed of wood, but in this case it would have been an exception to the general rule. To whatever extent wood may have been used internally, presumptive evidence is not wanting that it really was a stone building. With an appreciation of earlier remains too seldom exemplified even in mediæval times, in erecting the substructure for the proposed south transept, Archbishop Blackadder inserted over each crypt window a sculptured stone, forming in all a series of eight or nine. In the style of the carving and nature of the subjects these sculptures bear a striking analogy to the work of the twelfth century, and may in all probability be remnants saved from the Norman church. The fragmentary capital already cited equally proves that to whatever extent it may have been carried, whether as an addition to an older building or a reconstruction, there was certainly Transitional

work of very decided character upon the ground ; but it is equally certain that in this style there are no remains, visible at least, *in situ*. Had such existed, they might very well have been referred to the time of Joceline. Of the building now extant, the remarks previously made tend to show that the casing of the nave, the lower part of the transepts, and the fragmentary aisle, are the oldest portions, and that, after a period of arrest sufficient to admit of a considerable advance in the First Pointed style, the building was resumed, the great crypt and choir completed, and, subject to still further modifications owing to the lapse of time, the work of reconstruction carried westward into the colonnades of the nave.

(To be continued.)



A Viking's Ship.



RECENT antiquarian discovery of a most remarkable nature, observes a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Copenhagen, has put the scientific world of Scandinavia in commotion, and is attracting the general attention of the Scandinavian nations, fondly attached to their venerable history and ancient folk-lore, and full of devotion for the relics of their great past. In age this discovery cannot cope with the treasure-trove brought forth by Schliemann from Ilian or Grecian soil, nor even with the excavations conducted by German savans at Olympia ; it carries us back to a period distant only a thousand years from our time ; but still it initiates the modern time in the life and customs of by-gone ages, and vivifies the cycle of old Northern poems and sagas as fully as the "Iliad" is illustrated by the excavations at Hissarlik or at Mycenæ, or the Pindaric odes by those at Olympia.

In the south-western part of Christiania Fjord, in Norway, is situate the bathing establishment of Sandefjord, renowned as a resort for rheumatic and nervous patients. The way from this place to the old town of Tönsberg conducts to a small village called Gogstad, near which is a tumulus or funereal

hill, long known in the local traditions under the name of King's Hill (Kongshaug). In the flat fields and meadows stretching from the fjord to the foot of the mountains, this mole, nearly 150 feet in diameter, rises slowly from the ground, covered with green turf. A mighty king, it was told, had here found his last resting-place, surrounded by his horses and hounds, and with costly treasures near his body ; but for centuries superstition and the fear of avenging ghosts had prevented any examination of the supposed grave, until now the spirit of investigation has dared to penetrate into its secrets. The result has been the discovery of a complete vessel of war, a perfect Viking craft, in which the unknown chieftain had been entombed.

The sons of the peasant on whose ground the tumulus is situate began in January and February this year an excavation ; they dug down a well from the top, and soon met with some timber. Happily they suspended their work at this point, and reported the matter to Christiania, where the "Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments" took up the task, and sent down Mr. Nicolaysen, an expert and learned antiquary, to conduct the further investigation. Under his able guidance the excavation was carried on in the months of April and May, and brought to a happy conclusion, revealing the whole body of an old Viking vessel, seventy-four feet long between stem and stern, sixteen feet broad amidships, drawing five feet, and with twenty ribs. This is by far the largest craft found from the olden times. In 1863 the Danish Professor Engelhardt dug out from the turf-moor at Nydam, in Schlesvig, a vessel forty-five feet in length, and in 1867 another was found at Tune, in Norway, forty-three feet long ; but neither of these can in completeness or appointment be compared with the craft now excavated at Gogstad. The tumulus is now nearly a mile distant from the sea, but it is evident from the nature of the alluvial soil that in olden times the waves washed its base. The vessel had consequently been drawn up immediately from the fjord, and placed upon a layer of fascines or hurdles of hazel branches and moss ; the sides had then been covered with stiff clay, and the whole been filled up with earth and sand to form the funereal hill.

But the craft is placed with the stem towards the sea. It was the grand imagination of the period that when the great Father of the Universe should call him the mighty chieftain might start from the funereal hill with his fully-appointed vessel out upon the blue ocean.

In the stem of the ship, first disclosed to the eye, several interesting objects were found. A piece of timber proved to be the stock of the anchor; it was perforated to hold the iron, but of this no more was found than a few remnants, in the bottom the remains of two or three small oaken boats of a very elegant shape were placed over a multitude of oars, some of them for the boats, others twenty feet long, for the large craft itself. The form of these oars is highly interesting, and very nearly like that still in use in English rowing matches, ending in a small finely cut blade, some of them with ornamental carvings. The bottom-deals, as well preserved as if they were of yesterday, are ornamented with circular lines. Several pieces of wood had the appearance of having belonged to sledges, and some beams and deals are supposed to have formed compartments dividing the banks of the rowers on each side from a passage or corridor in the middle. In a heap of oaken chips and splinters was found an elegantly-shaped hatchet, a couple of inches long, of the shape peculiar to the younger Iron Age. Some loose beams ended in roughly-carved dragons' heads, painted in the same colours as the bows and sides of the vessel—to wit, yellow and black. The colours had evidently not been dissolved in water, as they still exist; but, as olive oil or other kinds of vegetable oil were unknown at the time, it is supposed that the colours have been prepared with some sort of fat, perhaps with blubber.

As the excavation proceeded, the whole length of the vessel was laid bare. All along the sides, nearly from stem to stern, and on the outside, extended a row of circular shields, placed like the scales of a fish; nearly 100 of these are remaining, partly painted in yellow and black, but in many of them the wood had been consumed and only the central iron plate is preserved. From the famous tapestry of Bayeux it is well known that the ancient Viking vessels had these rows of shields along the freeboard, but it was supposed that they

were used by the warriors in the strife, and only placed there for convenience. It is now clear that they had only an ornamental purpose, being of very thin wood, not thicker than stiff pasteboard, and unable to ward off any serious hit from a sword. In the middle of the vessel a large oaken block, solidly fastened to the bottom, has a square hole for the mast, and several contrivances show that the mast was constructed for being laid down aft. Some pieces of tow and a few shreds of a woollen stuff, probably the mainsail, were found here. In this part of the vessel was built the funereal chamber, formed by strong planks and beams placed obliquely against each other and covering a room of nearly fifteen feet square. Here, just as expectations were raised to the highest pitch, a bitter disappointment awaited the explorers. Somebody had been there before them. Either in olden times, when the costly weapons of an entombed hero tempted the surviving warriors, or in some more modern period when the greediness for treasure was supreme in men's minds, the funereal hill has been desecrated, its contents pilfered and dispersed, and what has been left is only due to the haste and fear under which the grave-robbers have worked. A few human bones, some shreds of a sort of brocade, several fragments of bridles, saddles and the like in bronze, silver, and lead, and a couple of metal buttons, one of them with a remarkable representation of a cavalier with lowered lance, are all that has been got together from the heap of earth and peat filling the funereal chamber. On each side of it, however, were discovered the bones of a horse and of two or three hounds. In the forepart of the ship was found a large copper vessel, supposed to be the kitchen caldron of the equipage, hammered out of a solid piece of copper, and giving a most favourable proof of that remote period's handicraft. Another iron vessel with handles, and with the chain for hanging it over the fire, lay close to a number of small wooden drinking-cups. The detailed account of all these objects would claim too much space.

It was originally the intention to dig out the whole craft from the hill and transport it to the Museum at Christiania. A large proprietor of the neighbourhood, Mr. Treschow, offered to pay the expense. But on closer

examination, and after consultation with one of the constructors of the navy, it was considered unsafe to attempt such dislocation. It is now the intention to leave the craft where it was found and to protect it against the influence of the weather by building a roof over the hill, carrying to the Museum at Christiania only the smaller objects. The Government has at once consented to defray the expenses necessary for the purpose.

As to the time when the tumulus was thrown up, there is no doubt among antiquaries that it dates from the period termed the "younger Iron Age," distant from our day nearly a thousand years, or a little more. We shall have to carry our thoughts back to about the year 800, when Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome, but when Norway was still divided between the wild chieftains and sea-kings vanquished towards the close of the ninth century by the great Harold the Fair-haired, the founder of the Norwegian State and nation.



The Orthography of Ben Jonson's Name.

IT is well known that proper names in Elizabethan days were spelt at different times by their owners even more variously than they spelled ordinary words. But Jonson was a man who went by line and level in literature, if not in bricklaying, as well in his plays as in his orthography and punctuation, or, to speak more correctly, by such principles as he chose at the time to adopt and uphold. There is also no doubt but that for the greater part of his life he wrote his name Jonson. Did he do so from the first?

Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, in a note to his edition of Gifford's "Jonson" (p. viii.), on Jonson's statement that "his father came from Carlisle, and, he thought, from Annandale to it," &c.—says, "Coming from Annandale the family name must have been *Johnstone*." Gifford—an unscrupulous assertor—has been believed because he knew well that a confidently calm assertion is accepted without inquiry as proof even when

the assertion is contrary to facts. If a stray fact occur to the mind, why it is so much the worse for the fact, and it is dismissed. Our editor was here the more daring, because he had a purpose to serve and a theory to support. Like other editors, for the time he edited him, his author was his Hero, his good qualities exaggerated or invented, his evil ones converted into virtues, or treated as foibles such as are inherent in the best of men. Nay, the self-conceited, arrogant, and irascible Jonson was one on whom, if need were, a fifth Evangle might have been written. One of Gifford's tasks was to prove that Jonson was not envious of, and never of his own accord quarrelled with, Shakespeare. Witness his noble ode to him, &c.! Marry these were after the latter's death, and when the nation's voice had proclaimed him our foremost dramatist—always excepting, as was of course understood, the lawgiver Ben. The Timber bit, the same line in *Julius Cæsar* paradoxically quoted in the introduction to the *Staple of News* (1625), and the Bartholomew Fair allusions were ignored. So, too, was the well-known passage in *The Return from Parnassus*—"O, that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought up Horace giving the poets a pill: but our fellow Shakespeare hath given him a purge that made him bewray his credit." Or if this last was casually alluded to, without being quoted or named, it was only to prove that, if they had quarrelled, Shakespeare had been the aggressor.

One passage, however, could not be ignored; I refer to the lines in the prologue to *Every Man in his Humour*, in the Folio 1616, or second version of the play. Another plan was therefore adopted. Without the slightest evidence it was declared—and so calmly declared that the assertion was at once taken for granted—that it was written for the first or quarto version of 1601, or as Gifford, by another assertion without proof, would have it, in 1596 or even 1595. Hence it could not have been aimed at Shakespeare's plays written after 1598. The awkward question—Why, then, did it not appear in this quarto version? was replied to beforehand by the further assertion that the quarto was from a playhouse copy, published by Henslowe and his company without Jonson's sanction.

Why they did not publish the prologue—for the players, if any, must have had it—he however omits to explain or account for. All these assertions are not only devoid of proof, but contrary to facts, as I trust to show hereafter.

Here comes in the spelling of Jonson's name. Gifford's proof that the 1601 version was brought out against Jonson's wish, and without his sanction, is this:—"There is not the least probability of its having been given to the press by Jonson, whose name is misspelt in the title-page, and who, indeed, if the property of the play had been in his own hands, would naturally be inclined to suppress it altogether [on account of his supposed production of the second version]. It had neither dedication nor prologue, and was probably printed from the bookholder's copy at the *Rose*." (Introd. to *Every Man in his Humour*.) Will it be believed that the writer of these words had in his possession—and, as his edition shows, had read and consulted—all Jonson's quartos? These give the following results. *Every Man out of his Humour*, 1600, being his first published, bore simply the initials B. J. *Every Man in his Humour*, 1601, *Cynthia's Revels* 1601, and *The Poetaster*, 1602, the two latter expressly allowed by Gifford to have been published under Jonson's supervision—and that the *Poetaster* was so published is proved by the marginal references to Ovid—spell his name, *Ben Jonson*. Neither do they contain Dedications. Hence I am unable to acquit Gifford of the charge of deliberate misrepresentation.

The first publication in which Ben spelt himself Jonson or rather Jonsonius was his "Part of the King's "Entertainment through London the 15th of Marche, 1603[4]." It was published with a Latin title-page, and therefore commenced B. JONSONII, and ever thereafter he wrote himself in his publications, Jonson. This he may have adopted from, as above, its more literate—i.e., Latinate—form, or for the sake of singularity, and to separate himself from the common herd of Johnsons and Johnstons, or because he had become acquainted with the form Jansen in his campaign in the Low Countries.

Having shown thus that Jonson in his own works first wrote himself Johnson, I will,

should it be desired, expose Gifford's misrepresentations and unfounded assertions as to the date and the supposed surreptitious nature of the quarto edition of *Every Man in his Humour*, and also show strong grounds for the belief, if not proofs, that the second or folio version was, at earliest, not written till 1606. Meanwhile I would add a few words on the manner in which Jonson's name was elsewhere spelt. First, I would mention that—taking it as improbable that Jonson would have considered the enrolment in ancestral orthography as necessary in such documents—his name, if Mr. Collier is to be trusted—occurs twice, if not six times, in parish registers as Johnson. Next, in Charles' grant to him in March 1630 his name is eight times spelled "Johnson," and only thrice "Jonson." Thirdly, in the City Records of 1628, 1631, and 1634, it is given—in all three times—"Johnson." Fourthly, in the three plays of his second volume of 1640 published separately by Allot, during Ben's lifetime in 1631, the first has, "By Benjamin Johnson," the two others "By Ben Jonson," showing possibly that Allot had altered the spelling according to Jonson's directions, though it is difficult to understand how, if this were the case, the original Johnson was allowed to stand. Fifthly, the remaining title-pages of this volume, exclusive of the general title, bear "Johnson," as does, in some copies, the reprint of Allot's "The Devil is an Ass." By the way, this reprint dated 1641 thus shows that the printers of at least large books did not work off their whole impression at once, or reset their forms for a new edition, but kept the old type standing, and printed off from time to time such a number as they thought would supply the demand.

The same seems proved by the "*Jonsonius Virbius*" of 1638, for of the two impressions in the British Museum, whose whole typography shows that they are copies from the same types and setting up—and I may state I have examined them for the purpose of ascertaining this—one copy, as noticed by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, wants all trace of a signature to the sixteenth set of verses, while the other has I. MAYNE. Other considerations might also be adduced, I think, in support of this view. But to return. After the Printer's Address which speaks of Johnson,

we have twenty-five writers in English : three do not mention his name ; eighteen spell it as Johnson, using it thirty-eight times ; three spell it in both ways, each of them once each ; and two spell it Jonson alone, three times. The six writers in Latin use Jonsonus nine times and the Greek one once. Corresponding to this the title-page has Jonsonus Virbius, but immediately after these two words follows the English form Johnson. It is to be remembered also that these writers pose as the companions, friends, and admirers of their chief English poet.

We have therefore evidence that after his death not merely printers but his associates recurred to the spelling "Johnson ;" and from this and from his last printed pieces one may have some slight suspicion that he himself recurred to this form. At least it will be admitted that, as in other cases, such differences were accounted no differences.

This gives also additional proof, if such were needed, that the Mrs. Margaret *Jonson* married in 1575 to Mr. Thomas Flower was not (the then) *Johnson's* mother, though Gifford assumes that "she unquestionably was" so.

B. NICHOLSON, M.D.



The Politeness of our Forefathers.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

NOT long since, whilst turning over the dusty contents of a box of books labelled ALL AT 6D., my attention was drawn to a rusty little 12mo, bound in well-worn sheepskin. A short examination showed it was complete, and for the small sum of sixpence I became the possessor of a literary treasure, which has since afforded me much gratification and amusement. This shabby little booklet of 178 pages, bearing on its bastard title the mystic words,

LICENSED

Aug 26 }
1671 } *Roger L'Estrange,*

carries the mind back more completely into the past than many books of greater antiquarian importance, not indeed into any

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remote antiquity, but to a time of which the majority of people know little and think less ; that age when our ancestors were commencing the study of home life, the arts of civilization, and breaking away from the coarseness and brutality of the Middle Ages, were gradually adopting tea, coffee, and tobacco, and learning the convenience of night-gowns, newspapers, umbrellas, forks, and stockings. Those worthy people who are constantly regretting the "good old times" are generally somewhat ignorant of the discomforts of that mystic period ; a little study in the print-room of the British Museum would somewhat tone down their enthusiasm, without any reference being necessary to the advantages which moderns possess in the shape of lucifer matches, gas, penny postage, railways, cheap books, and steel pens. The gay cavaliers of the Stuart period were very brilliant to gaze upon, especially in paintings, but what was their home life like ? Those who have seen Van der Helst's masterpiece in the Amsterdam Gallery will remember the jovial scene of the banquet of the officers of the Guard after the Peace of Munster in 1648—the group of thirty handsome gentlemen, in the tasteful costume of the period, seated round the festive board, busy with their long clasp knives, and not a *fork* to be seen ; indeed, the most prominent member of the party boldly faces you with a knuckle of ham in his fist, from which he is cutting his meal with the same careless ease we see a modern "navvy" affect when sitting on his mound by the roadside he takes his midday bread and cold boiled bacon.

The Rules of Civility ; or, Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality, upon Several Occasions. Translated out of French. LONDON, Printed for J. Martyn at the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, and John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. MDCLXXV.

Such is the title of the work which has brought up this train of ideas, and its perusal goes far to convince me that our ancestors were not to be envied. If it may be taken as an index to their manners and customs, it tends to show that they had no manners to boast of, and that their customs were very

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disagreeable ; by a simple line of reasoning one can easily discover what they were accustomed to do by what they are instructed to avoid, and can guess their vices from the pains taken to persuade them to adopt certain virtues.

But it would be no easie matter to prescribe Rules of Civility so exact, as that they should comply with all times, persons and places in the world, seeing nothing is more obvious than variety of Customs, and that what is decent in one Nation is undecent in another ; what is useful, and perhaps profitable in one Age, declines, and grows contemptible in the next ; in short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or caprice of Mankind alters, or explodes it.

Nowhere could a better illustration of this paragraph, taken from the book, be found than in the book itself, for although professedly written for persons of quality, and teeming with instructions to the nobility, and even royalty itself, it alludes to such topics, and in such plain language, as would now be quite impossible, and fortunately is as unnecessary as impossible. Its twenty chapters contain instructions as to general politeness, conversation in company, deportment towards great Persons (always with a capital P.), behaviour in church, at the table, at play, in riding and driving, and the writing of letters, together with a few concluding remarks "against such as are over-scrupulous."

The first point that strikes one is the extreme deference, the abject humility, that is inculcated as being necessary to be observed towards the Person or Persons of Quality with whom you associate ; the next is the necessity the author appears to have felt to impress strongly upon his most noble and gentle readers ("this work," he says, "cannot have relation to any but the *Gentry*"), that obscene and profane language should not be used before ladies, and that even swearing is somewhat reprehensible.

His entrance into the great Person's house ; his observations at the door, in the anti-chamber and elsewhere.

To begin with the door of a Prince, or Great Person, it is uncivil to knock hard, or to give more than one knock.

At the door of his Bed-chamber or closet, to knock, is no less than brutish ; the way is to scratch only with their nails. When he comes into a great man's house or chamber, it is not civil to wrap himself up in his cloak ; but in the King's Court he runs great hazard of correction.

Presuming that our friend has entered the great man's room (without correction, let us

hope), he is next instructed in the art of conversation :—

Chap. v. Regulates his Conversation in Company.

I think it scarce necessary to set down the documents which is given every day to Children ; as whenever they answer yes, or no, to give always the Titles of Sir, Madam, or my Lord, as they are due ; it is handsome also when one is to contradict any person of quality, and to answer in the negative, it is not to be done bluntly with a *No, Sir, that is not so*, but by circumlocution, as *Pardon me, Sir, I beg your pardon, Madam, if I presume to say, fisking and pralling are but ill ways to please.*

This quaintly-worded paragraph is succeeded by one having what Pepys would have called a mighty fine conceit of dry humour :—

It is obvious too, that it is but a Rustick and Clownish kind of wit to put *Sir*, or *Madam* after any word, so as to render his meaning ambiguous, as to say, *this Book is bound in Calf, Sir ; this is a fine Mare, Madam ;* or—*he is mounted upon an ass, my Lord.*

The remaining instructions as to conversation possess no great interest ; they may be briefly summed up, thus :—

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care ;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

and the chapter concludes with some advice on the topic of "Button-holing," which may be of service even in the nineteenth century.

But being in discourse with a man, 'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the Buttons, to play with the Band-strings, Belt or Cloak ; or to punch him now and then on the Stomach ; 'tis a pleasant sight, and well worthy of laughter, to see him that is so punctured, fall back, and retire ; whilst the other insensible of his absurdity, pursues and presses him into some corner, where he is at last glad to cry quarter, before his comrade perceives he is in danger.

It argues neglect, and to under value a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading ; therefore good Manners command it to be forbid ; besides, something there may happen in the act that may offend, as snoring, sweating, gaping, or dribbling.

To keep your hands in your Pockets is like a Lowte.

We are next to suppose that dinner has been announced, and we have

Observations at the Table. If it so happens that the person of Quality detains you to dine with him, it is uncivil to wash with him unless you be commanded expressly. Grace being said, he is to stand still till he be placed, or dispose himself at the lower end of the Table. When he is set, he must keep himself uncovered till the rest sit down, and the person of quality has put on his Hat.

Several other paragraphs make it quite clear that hats were worn at table, it being held a mark of inferiority to remain uncovered, and even in church hats were worn without any idea of irreverence.

Of the instructions given for behaviour at table the following are the most curious of those that are fit for general perusal :—

In eating observe to let your hands be clean ; feed not with both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand ; dip not your fingers in the sauce, nor lick when you have done, wipe your mouth, and keep your spoon clean. Gnaw not bones, nor handle Dogs, nor spawl upon the floor ; and if you have occasion to sneez or cough, take your Hat, or put your Napkin before your face.

Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the Glass.

He must have a care his hand be not first in the Dish, unless he be desired to help his neighbours.

If you be carv'd, 'tis but civil to accept whatever is offered, pulling off your Hat still when it is done by a superior.

To give anything from your own Plate to another to eat of, though he be an inferior, savours of arrogance, much less an Apple or a Pear that hath been bit by you before. Have a care likewise of blowing froth from off a Cup, or any dust from roasted Apple or a Toast ; for the Proverb saith, *There is no wind but there is some rain.*

We are to wipe our spoon every time we put it into the dish ; some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it.

'Tis rude to drink to a Lady of your own, much more of greater quality, than your self, with your Hat on ; and to be cover'd when she is drinking to you. When Dinner is going up to any Nobleman's table, where you are a stranger, or of inferior quality, 'tis civil and good manners to be uncover'd.

If it so happens that you be alone together with a person of Quality, and the Candle be to be snuffed, you must do it with the Snuffers, not your fingers, and that neatly and quick, lest the person of Honour be offended with the smell.

The instructions given to ladies contain frequent reference to the masks they wore, a custom which enabled them to visit the theatres to witness the wickedly witty comedies of the Restoration period. What other and better ends they served the muse of history telleth not.

As to the Ladies, it is convenient for them to know that, besides the Punctilio of their Courtesies, there is the Ceremony of the Mask, the Hoods, and the Trains ; for it is no less than rudeness in a woman to enter into any ones Chamber, to whom she owes any respect, with her Gown tucked up, with her Mask upon her face, or a Hood about her head, unless it be thin and perspicuous.

It is not civil to have their Masks on before persons of honour, in any place where they may be seen ; unless they be in the same Coach together at the same time.

It is uncivil to keep their Masks on when they are saluting any one, unless it be at a good distance : But even in that case they pull it off before any person of the blood.

If a person of Quality be in the Company of Ladies, 'tis too juvenile and light to play with them, to toss or tumble them ; to kiss them by surprise, to force away their Hoods, their Fans, or their Ruffs. It is unhandsome among Ladies, or any other serious Company, to throw off ones Cloak, to pull off ones Perruque, or Doublet, to cut ones Nails, to tie ones Garter, to change shoes if they pinch ; to call for ones night gown, and slippers to be at ease, nor sing between the teeth, nor drum with ones fingers ; all which are as incongruous, as for an officer of Horse to appear in shoes when he is called to attend the General.

Directions for our Demeanour in the Coach.

Being in the Coach, we are not to put on our Hats, but by command, nor to turn our backs upon the person of Quality upon any occasion."

The latter injunction does indeed strike one as being somewhat superfluous, unless our polite ancestors possessed the enviable power of sitting the wrong side up with care.

It is observable likewise, when we meet with a consecrated Host, a Procession, Funeral, the King, Queen, Princes of the Blood, or persons of extraordinary Dignity, as the Popes Legate etc.; that it is a respect due to them, for us to stop our Coach till they be passed ; the Men to be uncovered, and the Ladies to pull off their Masks.

But if it be the Sacrament, we must out of the Coach if we can, and down upon our knees, though in the middle of the street.

Honour to whom honour is due, but the perusal of this book makes one sad, for be it remembered it was originally written for the French people, and all this "booing and boeing," this unreasoning and unreasonable worship of the Great and Titled of the World, broke down most fatally a hundred years later, when the mock ceremony and servility of ages were swept away in torrents of blood.

We are happier now in the possession of a more manly and independent kind of politeness, which is as honourable to those who receive it, as to those who offer it, and let us hope that toadyism is nearly extinct, although indeed the satirist says that "Parasites exist alway."

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., F.R. Hist. S.

Books Curious and Rare.

By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A.

Being the substance of a Paper read before the Library Association of the United Kingdom, June 4, 1880.

Reprinted, with corrections and additions, from
"Monthly Notes" of the Association.

SOME few years since, when establishing a system of boxes for literary gatherings, I allotted one to "Books Curious and Rare," and in a moment of pedantic reverie, scribbled inside its lid the following words which might have constituted the title of this Article:—"BOOKS I HAVE SEEN; BOOKS I HAVE NOT SEEN; BOOKS I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE; BOOKS I NEVER EXPECT TO SEE." From time to time I deposited in it memoranda of books and tracts, to a very large extent clippings from secondhand book catalogues. I had never made any detailed examination of the contents of this box, and probably should not have done so for a long period, but from the fact of receiving an invitation to read a Paper before the members of the above-named Association. In my perplexity for a subject ready to hand, I turned to the said box, and the following lines will convey some idea of its contents, poor as I fear they will be found.

It will be a foregone conclusion that a collection of odds and ends thus gathered together, mainly because they admitted of no more scientific arrangement, constitute a species of literary scavenging from which little can be hoped.

I need hardly say that the clippings from catalogues were preserved only as indications of the existence of the publications to which they are supposed to relate. They were never designed to be accepted as conclusive, but they constitute very fair *prima facie* evidence upon which to found further inquiry. In the absence of anything even approaching to a general catalogue of English literature, these miscellaneous records occasionally throw light where otherwise all had been darkness. In this sense I speak with thankfulness of them. If I were to say that misprints, unscientific abridgment of titles, and slips as to dates and authorship, were never found in these catalogues, I fear I should not secure absolute credence. I will, therefore, make no assertion of the kind, I might

accomplish the task before me, by the construction of four several lists, corresponding with the divisions of my title, from the contents of the box; but such a mode of proceeding would be defective in many respects, more particularly as regards the books I have seen, for of these my memory and my library, rather than my box, contain the record. There is yet another difficulty. The scene is changing all the time; every book or tract which falls into the category of those I have seen, lessens in some degree the lists of each of the other classes; and perhaps, I ought to state, by way of avoiding confusion, that I only speak here after the manner of a special collector in certain walks of literature, and a lover of odds and ends in general. To apply any such fancied classification as that now assumed to books *en bloc*, would be out of the question, the more so that I have seen nearly all the great libraries of Europe and America. In many of the more important libraries the out-of-the-way things do not seem to exist; they have probably been accounted as trash, and made away with accordingly; or, if they do exist, they are not brought into the catalogues specifically. I will illustrate more in detail my meaning about the transition from class to class by the following narration, the main incidents of which are of very recent occurrence.

The first book set up in type at the printing-office of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, is one with a very remarkable history. Its title was as follows: "*Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich: Wherein the several growths and products of these Countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient Fund for a flourishing Trade. Humbly submitted to the Legislative Authority of three Colonies.* . . . Printed and sold by S. Keimer, in Philadelphia, MDCCXXV." I was anxious to see this book, or, more properly speaking, tract of sixty-five pages, mainly for the reason that it contained a reference to a proposed scheme of marine insurance which I thought might have borne some fruit, as probably it did. I found that the author of this tract was Francis Rawle. With this fact before me, I searched Watt, but found not a word: the same with Allibone, and this was the more remarkable, in that this latter work was itself

published in Philadelphia, and there is a good deal about the Rawle family—descendants of the person wanted. I tried the British Museum, and in the Catalogue there I found its title, but that was all: the tract itself was not to be met with. I consoled myself with the thought that in a few months I should be in the United States, and a visit to Philadelphia would of course accomplish all I wished. I searched the libraries there, but the result was disappointing; finally in the Loganian Library I found it—i.e., the entry in the catalogue: the tract itself could not be found. It was known indeed to be in the building, and was believed to be the only copy extant. My disappointment was great, but as there seemed to be no help for it, I made the best of my bad luck, and (mentally at least) consigned this tract to the box, to take its place in the list of those I never expected to see! In this last proceeding I was premature. Quite a history has since been developed concerning this tract, which was found in the autumn of 1878, and privately reprinted, as a correspondence which I have had with Mr. William Brooke Rawle, of Philadelphia, subsequently proved. The elegant reprint of the tract which I possess, deserves attention, if for no other reason than that of exhibiting an act of generous regard on the part of a descendant of the original author. I trust that many other rare books and tracts may yet share a like practical resurrection. It is a feature of our age to love revivals of the past.

1. *Books I have seen*.—First, I will instance a few in my own possession: “*Two Godlie and profitable Sermons earnestly enveying against the Sins of this Land in generall, and in particular against the Sins of this City of London. Preached in the City of London by Thomas Hopkins, minister at Yeardley, in the Countie of Worcester.*” [Then, by way of indicating the drift of the contents, several texts are given in the title-page.] “. . . . At London, imprinted by Felix Kyngeston, and are to be sold under Saint Peter’s Church in Cornehill, 1615.” This publication created a great deal of attention at the time, perhaps more particularly in the light of the plague visitations then prevalent. “*London’s Deliverance Predicted: In a short Discourse, shewing the causes of Plagues in general, and*

the probable time (God not contradicting the course of second causes) when this present Pest may abate, etc. By John Gadbury, London, 1665.” “*A True and Faithful Account of the several Informations exhibited to the Honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament to Inquire into the late dreadful Burning of the City of London. Together with other Information touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuits; and the Increase of Popery, brought to the Honorable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that purpose.* Printed in the year 1667.” Pepys, in his Diary, under date Sept. 14, 1667, says, “Here I saw a printed account of the examination taken touching the burning of the City of London, showing the plot of the Papists therein; which it seems has been ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman in Westminster Palace.” This is a copy which survived. “*Usury at Six per cent., examined and found unjustly charged by Sir Thomas Culpepper, and F. C. with many crimes and oppressions, whereof ’tis altogether innocent. Wherein is showed the necessity of retrenching our Luxury, and vain consumption of Foreign Commodities, imported by English Money; also the reducing the Wages of Servants, Labourers, and Workmen of all sorts, which raiseth the value of our manufacturers 15 or 20 per cent dearer than our neighbours do afford them, by reason of their cheaper wayes; wherein is likewise hinted some of the many mischiefs that will ensue upon retrenching Usury; humbly presented to the High Court of Parliament now sitting.* By Thomas Manley, Gent. London, printed by Thomas Ratcliffe and Thomas Daniel, and are to be sold by Ambrose Isted, at the Golden Anchor, over against St. Dunstan’s Church, in Fleet Street, MDCLXIX.” This tract, I have reason to believe, accomplished a good deal in the way of diverting the current of anti-usury legislation, and hence of advancing our commercial prosperity. The mere titles of the large number of tracts for and against usury would constitute a very curious collection.

“*An Alarm to Europe: By a late prodigious Comet, seen Nov. and Dec. 1680. With a predictive Discourse, Together with some preceding and some succeeding Causes of its sad Effects to the East and North Eastern parts of the World, namely England, Scotland,*

Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, and many other places. By John Hill, Physitian and Astrologer." Then a diagram on title-page, "the form of the Comet with its Blaze or Stream as it was seen Dec. the 24th, anno 1680. In the evening. London, printed by H. Brugis for William Thackery, at the Angel in Duck Lane." [1680.]

This same comet led to the publication of another very curious folio tract: *The Petitioning Comet, Or, a Brief Chronology of all the Famous Comets, And their Events, that have happen'd from the Birth of Christ to this very day. Together with a Modest Enquiry into this present Comet.* London: printed by Nat. Thompson, next door to the Cross-Keys in Fetter Lane, 1681.

"*The Sinner's Thundering Warning-piece. Being an Account of the great Damage done by the late Dreadful Thunder and Lightning on the 16th of July last, both in City and Country; particularly at Tatnum-court, Islington, and several other places in and about the City of London, by beating down Chimnies, part 9 Houses, striking some dead, and others speechless, in a sad and deplorable manner; as also how one Mr. Woollar, of Ipswich in Suffolk, and six of his passengers was struck dead in his Wherry the same day by the lightning, and many others dangerously scorched and burnt. The truth of which will be attested any day of the week by Ipswich Hoy-men at Bearkey near Billingsgate, or at the Pewter Platter in Bullingbrook's-rents, near Spittle Yard. To which is added a Sermon preach'd at Mr. Wollar's Funeral on the said occasion at St. Margaret's Church in Ipswich, by Mr. Wm. Eley, Minister of the said Parish, his text being Psalm lxxvii. 17, 18, &c."* "Licensed according to order. London, printed by H. Hills, in Blackfryars, near the water-side." By local inquiries at Ipswich I fixed the year of this event at 1708, whereas the title-page and appearance of this tract would place it a century earlier.

Among other curious and rare books which I have seen, may be enumerated: "*An Apologie, 1, Or Rather a Retraction; 2, Or Rather a Recantation; 3, Or Rather a Recapitulation; 4, Or Rather a Replication; 5, Or Rather an Examination; 6, Or Rather an Accusation; 7, Or Rather an Explication; 8, Or Rather an Exhortation; 9, Or Rather*

a Consideration; 10, Or Rather a Confirmation; 11, Or Rather all of them; 12, Or Rather none of them. 1596." By Sir John Harington. "*Rot among the Bishops, or a Terrible Tempest in the See of Canterbury set forth in Lively Emblems to please the Fudicious Reader,* 1640;" a satire against Archbishop Laud. By Thomas Stirry. "*A certain Relation of a Hog-faced Gentlewoman, called Mistris Tannakin Skinker, who was born at Whirkham on the Rhyne.* . . . 1640." "*March of the Lion; or, the Conclusion of the War between Dunce and the Dunces.* . . . containing the progress of the Golden Savage from the Bedford Coffee House in search of new quarters. 1752."

2. *Books I have not seen:*—Among the books to be classed under this heading are: "*Foyfull Newes out of the newe founde world, wherein is declared the rare and singular virtues of diverse and sundrie Herbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes, and Stones,* by Dr. Monardus of Seville, Englished by Jhon Frampton, 1577." "*A Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure, viz., of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coale, Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying of them, etc.,* 1639." By Gabriel Plattes. "*The Doctrine of the Asse, an account of their Principles and Practice, in whose behalf the complaint was written, that it may serve for advice to others; whereunto is added,* . . . Balaam's Reply and the Author's Reply, 1661." By Lewis Griffin. "*A Dialogue concerning Decency* . . . 1751."

3. *Books I should like to see:*—Under the heading I might name, among other books for which space does not admit, such works as the following:—"The *Enemie of Securitie; or, a Daily Exercise of Godlie Meditations, for the Profit of all Persons of Anie State or Calling,* translated by Thomas Rogers, 1583." By Dr. John Avenar, Professor at Witeberge [sic]. "*A Purge for Pluralites, showing the Unlawfulness of Men to have Two Livings; or the Downe-fall of Double Benefices; being in the Chymactericall and fatall yeare of the proud Prelates, but the year of Jubilee to all poor hunger-pinched Schollers,* 1642." "*Essay in Praise of Woman, a Looking-glass for Ladies to see their Perfections in* . . . Edinburgh, 1767." By J. Bland. "*Cupid and Hymen, or a Voyage to Isle of Love and Matrimony, containing a diverting Account of their Inha-*

bitants, with the Bachelor's Estimate of Expenses, and the Married Man's Answer to it, by John Single, 1742."

4. *Books I never expect to see*:—Regarding these books I will be vain enough or sanguine enough to hope that they may constitute a constantly decreasing number. Accident rather than design seems to help one respecting them: they turn up unexpectedly in the most unlikely places. While the number thus seems to be steadily decreasing, it is, in fact, rather rapidly increasing, in the sense that, so long as we know nothing of the actual existence of a book, we are necessarily indifferent about seeing it; but from the moment that we do get to know that it was once a veritable fact, we are put upon our mettle, and do not readily abandon hope. One's literary acquaintance here come in of great service—not to beg or to borrow, but to cast about for us. We constitute them into a corps of skirmishers, to search for, verify, and, perchance, produce to our vision that which without them we should at least have a lessened chance of seeing. I have the good fortune to possess several such friends; they fall within the category of Burton's Book-hunter—they are mighty book-hunters. I name two as samples—Mr. Samuel Timmins, and Professor W. Stanley Jevons. In the trade they are legion. But, notwithstanding the aid of such friends, I own to a misgiving if I shall ever see the following, or any considerable proportion of them:—"The Miserie of Flaunders, Calamitie of Fraunce, Misfortune of Portugall, Unquietness of Ireland, Troubles of Scotland, and the blessed state of England. 1579." By Thos. Churcheyarde. "*The Lawyer's Logike, exemplifying the Præcepts of Logike by the Practise of the Common Lawe. 1588.*" By Abraham Fraunce. "*The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat, written by R. S. 1670.*" "*The Miraculous Power of Clothes, and Dignity of the Taylors, being an Essay on the words 'Clothes make men.'* Translated from the German. Philadelphia, Mentz, MDCCLXXII."

I trust that the foregoing remarks may prove of sufficient interest to induce others to follow up the subject of special collections, of tracts more particularly, and to note the peculiarities of title-pages at different periods of our book-history.

The Shakespeare Death-Mask.



HERE are few people of any culture who have not longed in moments of their lives to have seen some of the greater dead—of the immortals as they were when in the flesh—if but for one minute. Who that loves art has not attempted to imagine when in Florence or Rome the massive face of Buonarrotti, or the imperial visage of Sanzio; who that cares for poetry has not conjured up the thin close-set lips and beaked nose of Dante or the dome-shaped brow of Shakespeare?

It has been my privilege recently to have seen, not indeed one of these faces in the flesh or in a vision, but (if self-conviction be allowed) as near to what it was once when still in our common mould as human skill can reproduce—namely, a mask of the dead face of Shakespeare.

At the present time of writing these lines there is staying at Windsor Castle (as private secretary to the household of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt) Doctor Ernest Becker, whose brother, Ludwig Becker, Court painter at Darmstadt, discovered the mask or cast of Shakespeare's face in an old curiosity shop at Mayence in 1849, and brought it in the following year to London, where it was exhibited. In the same year he left England for Australia, and was one of the victims of the expedition led by Burke and Wills, to which he had attached himself as naturalist. Between the years 1849 and 1861 this cast was kept in the charge of Professor Owen. I recollect seeing it under a glass case in his department in the British Museum, probably about a quarter of a century ago.

The impression of an individual, especially if he be of an artistic temperament, I know, goes for little in such a question as whether the cast now in Dr. E. Becker's possession is, or is not, actually the one taken from the face of the dead poet. Without evidence, and without even a tradition, such impressions are but worth the ink with which they are written. As for the very slight history relating to this cast, I will give it in as few words as I can.

It appears that a tradition had long been current in the artistic and scientific companies of Germans about Cologne and Mayence that, besides a curious miniature, representing a Shakespearean featured-like corpse—laurel crowned and lying in state, which had passed for generations in the family of its owner, Count Francis von Kesselstadt, as being the likeness of Shakespeare; that besides this little picture, there had been kept in the same family a plaster-

Mayence among rags and articles of the meanest description.

On seeing the cast, he was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakespeare) was copied.

On the back of the mask is inscribed A.D. 1616, the year of the poet's death. Examined under the critical eyes of the authorities of the Museum, this inscription was declared to be of the same time as the cast, and not



of-Paris cast, from which this little painting had been copied. Count Kesselstadt died in 1843, and his collections and pictures were sold. An antiquary of Mayence bought the little funereal picture, and re-sold it to Ludwig Becker (the painter and naturalist already mentioned) in 1847. Becker, having obtained the picture, now sought for what was supposed to be its original—namely, the cast, and after a hunt of a couple of years lighted upon it in a broker's shop at

produced after the plaster had hardened. This is the most interesting portion of the very slender chain of evidence, technically speaking, that exists to point it as being the mask of the poet.

Human hair of an auburn hue are still adhering to the moustache and peaked beard, such as they were coloured on the bust in Stratford Church. That this cast is the original of the little Kesselstadt corpse-picture, always considered in that family

as being that of Shakespeare, there is little reason to doubt; but how it and the picture came into that family, or into Germany at all, no one knows, nor will it be known probably throughout all time.

So much and so little, alas! for the evidence, legally speaking, in favour of this cast being taken from off Shakespeare's dead face.

Sentimentally speaking, I am convinced that this is indeed no other but Shakespeare's face; that none but the great immortal looked

stonemason) is taken from a cast of the corpse: a trifling but a marked difference between the sides of the face almost prove this. Looking into the cast narrowly, one is convinced that that bust is a poor copy, a very poor and coarse but still a copy of this mask; the features are, as it were, coarsely and vulgarly photographed and reproduced in the stone, and with the exception of the nose (in the bust it is much shorter, but this is probably owing to an accident)



thus in death, or bore so grandly stamped on his high brow and serene features the promise of an immortality not of this earth alone.

All the world has seen either the originals or copies of the poet's head from the bust in Stratford Church, or of the "Chandos" portrait in our National Portrait Gallery, at South Kensington. I believe no one disputes that the bust over the poet's grave (the work of a very poor sculptor or rather

there is little material difference between them.

In the Chandos portrait of the poet the likeness to the cast is still more striking; there the nose is as refined and as aquiline as in the death-mask, the arch of the eyelids as marked.

But how, may it be asked, can proof ever be had that this mask is actually that of Shakespeare's? Indeed it can never be proved, unless such an impossibility should occur as

that of a jury of matrons should undertake to view the opened grave at Stratford: they at any rate would not need to fear the curse that is written above the grave—for it says, "cursed be *he* (and not she), who stirs that sacred dust."

For your readers of a scientific turn of mind I will give the following dimensions of this mask—copied from an article in that admirable American publication *Scribner's Monthly* for July, 1874. They are as follows:—

1. Length of a straight line from ear to ear (the exterior part of the ear excluded), 10·2 in.
2. Distance between the eyebrows, 1·6 in. N.B.—The extreme ends of the eyebrows are not exactly equidistant from the middle line of the face, the right being distant 0·75 in., and the left 0·85 in.
3. The length of a straight line, from the centre of the pupil of one eye to the centre of the other, 2·75 in.

This enormous distance between the eyebrows is the most striking feature of the face, and gives it much of its peculiar character.

4. Supposing a line drawn horizontally through the eyes, and another drawn at right angles down the line of the nose, mouth, and chin, we have from the line of the eyes the following distances:

From the line of the eyes to the centre of the mouth, 0·93 in.

From the mouth to the bottom of the chin (not the beard), 1·8 in.

The whole distance from the line of the eyes to the bottom of the chin, 4·4 in.

In these days of general doubt, and when it is the fashion to pooh-pooh religious as well as historical matters, one can hardly expect that this cast of Shakespeare's brow and face can be accepted by the savans and wise men of arts and letters; but I should like any unprejudiced person to be shown this death-mask, and, after a thorough and complete investigation of it, to say whether he does not think that it comes up to the very highest conception that he has formed of his own ideal, as well as from the very poor representations that have been handed down to us of what William Shakespeare looked on that April morn in 1616, when the everlasting day had cast over the dead poet's face a light not of this world.

Sentiment is not proof, and facts, not fancies, I may be told, are what is required in ascertaining the authenticity of such a relic as this death-mask. These, indeed, are not to be obtained, as I have already said; but even without these I for one would consider the acquisition of this cast for this country as one of immense interest and importance.

RONALD GOWER.

Reviews.

Memoir of G. Béranger. By the late Sir WILLIAM WILDE, M.D. (M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin, 1880.)



OST of our readers, we imagine, will be more likely to associate the name of Béranger with French songs than with Irish ecclesiastical antiquities; and we expect that, on this side of the Channel at least, few persons know anything of the labours of Gabriel Béranger, just a century ago, in the cause of art and antiquities in Ireland. Of Huguenot extraction, and an adopted son of Ireland, he devoted the best years of a laborious and not very well-paid life to an examination of the many remains of early ages which had been spared through all the civil wars that had devastated that island; and he claims the credit of the first person in modern times who set himself earnestly to work to read the riddle of the Round Towers which there form so striking a feature. These he considers as decidedly ecclesiastical structures, built also with a view to defence and security; and he does not at all accept the theory that they were intended as beacons. It is almost needless to add that the researches of more recent times have fully confirmed this view, and that the name of Béranger, the pioneer, has been undeservedly forgotten, being thrown into the cold shade of oblivion by those who came after him—Dr. Petrie, Mr. Madden, and the leading spirits of the Archæological Association of Ireland.

Sir William Wilde has given us, in a preface and in the body of the work, a short but complete biography of Béranger; and has amplified the diary of his various antiquarian tours into a consecutive narrative which is full of interest, and as rich in local anecdote as in topographical description; letting the reader into the condition of the Irish peasantry as well as of the upper and wealthier classes during the first decade of the reign of George III. The memoir was about two-thirds completed when its continuity was broken off by the long illness and death of Sir William Wilde; but the thread has been taken up, and the concluding portion faithfully given to the world by Lady Wilde, first in the columns of the *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, and now in the volume before us. It should be added that the book is adorned with no less than seventeen illustrations, carefully drawn on wood, showing a variety of other Irish antiquities besides the Round Towers—stones, cabins, arches, crosses, &c. Even many a well-informed Irishman may learn from this work for the first time that a Round Tower was standing in the City of Dublin a little more than a century ago.

Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land Around them.

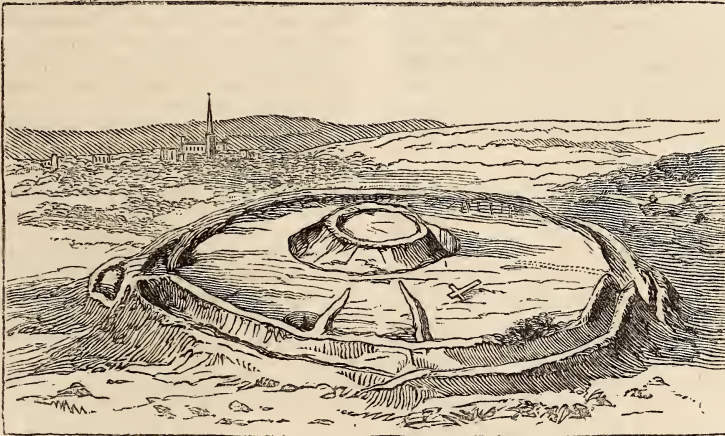
By C. P. KAINS-JACKSON ; with an Introduction by Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P. (Elliot Stock, 1880.)

It is not a little singular that, in spite of the great increase which archaeology has made within the present generation, only a very slight interest has been shown by the public at large in the efforts of Sir John Lubbock, Lord Carnarvon, and other members of the two Houses of Parliament to carry into law a measure which has been proposed annually for some years past, to protect the chief ancient monuments which lie scattered up and down the country. To remove this apathy, and to excite a wholesome interest in these monuments of past ages, is a task which any man of average attainment might set to himself with advantage ; and we are glad to welcome Mr. Kains-Jackson's effort in this direction. There are few educated Englishmen to whom the topography of their country offers no attractions ; and therefore we cannot doubt that a popular and untechnical guide to such places as Stonehenge, Avebury, Old Sarum, Stanton Drew,

have, from first to last, the guidance of established and ascertained facts, and are not left to draw our own inferences : Mr. Kains-Jackson writes thus of it :

"Thus Old Sarum is an antique monument, raised to Christianity as well as deemed worth preserving by the general archæologist and antiquary. Those who agree with Lord Francis Hervey in despising the ancient Britons will yet be willing to assist in preserving what is at once a Celtic stronghold, a Roman fortress, a Saxon burgh, and a feudal castle. Twelve centuries of history and six of tradition unite in rendering the preservation of Old Sarum an object of national interest, while its Parliamentary history and the return, by its solitary tavern farmhouse, of some of the most brilliant statesmen the country has known, should cause it to have, in an especial manner, the consideration of the Houses of Lords and Commons."

The accompanying cut of Old Sarum is one of the most attractive of the illustrations in which the work abounds. Sir John Lubbock's Preface, explanatory of the general character of those monuments which his Bill is intended to protect from destruction, adds



Kit's Coty House, Cadbury Castle, Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon, Wayland Smith's Cave, the Rollright Stones, Arthur's Round Table, and the other thirty or forty chief objects of antiquarian enthusiasm which are named or "scheduled" in the Bill before Parliament will find plenty of readers. We suppose that it is with this special object in view, and not with any object of making money, that the book is published at a very low price—one that can hardly be remunerative, we fear ; for it consists of upwards of a hundred pages quarto, uniform in plan and type, and on the same hand-wove paper with which the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* are so familiar.

It is not easy to set forth in the space of a few pages the views of ancient and modern writers on such "moot" subjects as the true date and the real design of the megalithic circles of Stonehenge and Avebury ; but here the history of both will be found summed up and epitomized,

"*Votivâ veluti pateat depicta tabellâ.*"

Perhaps the very best historical sketch which the volume contains is that of Old Sarum, for in this we

much to the value of the volume ; and we must feel grateful to the author for the boon of an index. The only defect that we notice is the absence of all mention of the chief ancient monuments in Cornwall which need preservation. We know that they were omitted from the schedule of the Bill brought into Parliament on the ground that Cornwall is a Royal Duchy ; but that consideration need not, we think, have weighed with Mr. Kains-Jackson, who could easily, by the help of such local antiquaries as Mr. W. C. Borlase, have made a schedule of Cornish monuments for himself. This omission strikes us as all the more strange since the writer gives us tolerably full accounts of the chief ancient monuments of Scotland and of Ireland.

Lightning Conductors. By RICHARD ANDERSON, F.G.S., &c. (Spon & Co., Charing Cross, 1880.)

Though the practical and technical part of this work does not fall within the scope of antiquarian matters, yet the accounts which it gives of Franklin's early researches into electricity, and the difficulties against

which the unknown and friendless discoverer had to contend before he could obtain a hearing from the Royal Society, are here given with so much of circumstance and detail, that they unfold to the reader a forgotten page of the history of the last century. It is a matter of pride to the editor of an antiquarian magazine to record the fact that public attention was first drawn in any marked manner or degree to Franklin's discovery, not by the officials of the Royal Society, but by Edmund Cave, the editor and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who was instrumental in enlisting on Franklin's behalf the good offices of the naturalist Buffon, which ended in Franklin's triumphal admission into the Academy of Sciences at Paris, when the President greeted him with the words *Eripuit calo fulmen*. It will scarcely be believed that for years after Franklin had made his great discovery of electric rods as protectors to spires, towers, and lofty buildings, English prejudice refused to sanction the adoption of so useful an instrument; and that it was not until the tower of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street had been seriously damaged by lightning, about a century ago, that the authorities allowed a safety apparatus to be put up for the preservation of St. Paul's. The work is well illustrated; and Mr. Anderson's tabular list of public buildings struck by lightning during the past three centuries will be of great service to those who are studying or writing on matters connected with Fire Insurance.

The Mysteries of All Nations. By JAMES GRANT. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London; W. Paterson, Edinburgh; Reid & Son, Leith, N.B.)

With an abundance, indeed a profusion, of the most interesting material, amounting to an *embarras de richesse*, before him, or rather in his hands, Mr. Grant has contrived to put together a work which is sadly disappointing to the genuine antiquary. Such questions as to the rise and progress of superstition, the laws against witchcraft and the trials of witches, the chief delusions of ancient and modern times, strange local tales, fables, and customs, mythology, magic, astrology, demonology, signs, omens, and divinations, forming as they do the chief subjects of the pen of Mr. Grant, ought to have been woven, and might easily have been woven by a skilful hand, into a book of real value. But to bring about such an end, system, order, method, comparison, breadth of view, and a genial sympathy with the past in spite of all its shortcomings, these and other cognate qualities would be necessary; and of these we can detect but few signs in Mr. Grant, who, to judge from his remarks about asserted miracles, ancient beliefs, pilgrimages, &c., considers that most of them are a delusion *pur et simple*. He considers that Shakespeare, Milton, and most of our English poets, including Cowper, Scott, and Longfellow, have sadly contributed to prolong the existence of "superstitions." A work written in such a spirit, though its individual pages are full of most attractive matter, can hardly escape proving a failure in a literary point of view. The book, too, is one which we are bound to condemn strongly on the ground of its having no index to such a mass of facts and names of persons, places, and books; though we are bound, *per contra*, to

credit him with having prefixed to his volume, and repeating at the head of each chapter, a very long table of its contents.

Diary of a Tour in Sweden, Norway and Russia, in 1827. By the MARCHIONESS OF WESTMINSTER. (Hurst & Blackett, 1880.)

We do not often review books of travel; but an exception must be made for this volume on account of its antiquarian interest: for not only was the "Tour" which it describes made more than fifty years ago, when the old-fashioned difficulties of roads, inns, and vehicles were still in existence, but the work itself gives us some most interesting "glints"—as they say in Norfolk—of persons and places which have long since become historic, and of 'society' as it existed in foreign Courts "when George the Fourth was King." The portions which readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* will find most interesting are Lady Westminster's descriptions of the Cathedral, the Churches, the Museum, and the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, with its pictures and other relics of the past. The following description of an old mansion in Sweden called Skocloster, will serve as a proof of Lady Westminster's power of appreciating the antique:—

"The house was formerly a monastery, and stands round a square court, the cloisters, with columns of white marble still remaining. In that part through which you enter there is a large gallery round each story, looking into the court. It is full of curious old family pictures and others of all kinds, and the walls are, besides, painted all over with mottoes in Latin, French, and Italian; the staircases, which are very wide, are also full of pictures. . . . The rooms are endless as to number. In the first which we entered there is a cabinet full of objects of curiosity and beauty, in the way of cups, boxes of stones, jasper, &c., finely set, nautilus-shells beautifully mounted, amber caskets, cabinets of ebony and ivory, and many other things of that sort. In the room adjoining there is a strange ceiling in plaster, representing all sorts of creatures—men, animals, and birds, particularly large fat swans, very coarse and coarsely coloured, but so much *en relief* as to seem as if they must tumble down on the floor."

We venture to think that these last few observations will remind our readers of the "Emblems" engraved on the ceiling of the Library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, so carefully and elaborately described in *THE ANTIQUARY*, vol. iv. p. 248. Lady Westminster continues:—

"Every room is full of pictures of the Brahés—the oldest family in Sweden—and all their connexions; Field Marshal Wrangel, who built the house, and whose bed is there; remarkable people of all times and nations, French, Swedish, and German, some very bad, others curious; particularly two very pretty ones of La Duchesse de Bouillon and La Duchesse de la Ferté on horseback, and quantities of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. . . . There are several rooms full of old armour, firelocks, swords, sabres, extremely ancient and curious, some of them having belonged to kings of remarkable people. One rifle had been used by Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany; and there were many other trophies of the Thirty Years' War. Altogether [it is] the finest collection that exists in the

North of Europe: including a great number of ancient saddles, bridles, and bits, and Queen Christina's slippers, and those of Eric XIV. These are arranged in rooms on the third floor, at the top of the house. Several other apartments were occupied by a great quantity of books of all languages, which, if arranged, would make a fine library; other rooms also, on the same floor, and never used, had their bare walls covered with some of the most magnificent tapestry we ever saw, and in great profusion. The subjects were mostly figures in the most vivid colours, with magnificent rich borders, such as would fetch any price in England."

It is clear from these extracts that Lady Westminster, when she travelled abroad in 1827, carried with her the eye of a connoisseur; and that her zeal for the arts is not abated at the present day the handsome volume on our table is a proof.

Detling in Days Gone by. By J. CAVE-BROWNE, Vicar. (London: Simpkin & Co.)

By careful and judicious utilization of information derived from local sources, the Public Records, and the British Museum, the author of this pleasantly-written little history of Detling has added a valuable contribution towards Kentish county history. These are the works which help along the county historian in his gigantic task, and render his aim attainable. Mr. Cave-Browne's labour of love has, moreover, a most praiseworthy object in view. From the profits of the sale of this work he proposes to restore the lectern of Detling Church, one of the oldest, and perhaps the most ornamental, of our remaining wooden specimens. It dates from the middle of the 14th century, and may be regarded as unique in the richness and delicacy of its tracery. We commend the volume to the notice of our readers, antiquarian and otherwise.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 17.—Mr. G. Knight Watson read, in the absence of the author, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A. (local secretary of the Society for Cumberland), a Paper entitled "*A résumé or Report on Recent Important Antiquarian Discoveries in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.*" In it he gave a detailed account of some excavations near Brough, which had resulted in the discovery of two or three curious cists containing skeletons, with the vessels for food, as usual, by their side, and sundry other cinerary remains, implements, and pottery of a rude type. He also recorded the partial examination of a Roman camp situated on the sea coast near Maryport, in Cumberland, on the property of Mrs. Pocklington-Senhouse, of Netherhall; and intimated that further researches were about to be made on the spot. Here had been found a mutilated inscription on stone mentioning the XXth Roman legion: and also the foundations of a Roman road. Also in a

cist in the neighbourhood had been discovered sundry rude implements of the Bronze period. Many of these had been dug up under the supervision of Mr. Robinson. Mr. E. Peacock also read a short Paper on the antiquities of the parish of Scotton, in Lincolnshire, which once belonged to the Nevilles and the Busseys, who had erected in it a church which had some interesting features, and at present had almost entirely escaped the hands of the restorer. The old stained glass which adorned its windows was full of armorial bearings of the Nevilles and Busseys, and so were the bosses of the ceiling. Thanks were voted to the authors of the above two Papers and to the donors of sundry books to the library of the Society. Among the objects of interest exhibited were three old wooden panels from an old house at Baston, in the parish of Keston, Kent, painted with portraits of Athelstan and other Saxon kings, and executed probably as early as the reign of Edward IV.; a rubbing of a curious Runic inscription which had been found on a stone in Cumberland, and had been submitted to Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to be deciphered; also sundry photographs of the articles mentioned in Mr. Ferguson's Paper as having been lately found in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and lastly some coins of the reigns of Constantine and of the later Roman Emperors, forming part of a large hoard which had lately been found accidentally by an artisan on the banks of the river, at Bitton, near Bristol.

June 24.—H. Reeve, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—The Hon. C. L. Wood and Mr. J. W. Cripps were admitted Fellows.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook presented a squeeze of an inscription of an Irish tombstone in the County of Wicklow. It appeared to read *OROI DO ECHTAIN*—i.e., "Pray for the soul of Echtan," but the name was somewhat obscure.—Mr. W. J. Thoms presented a patent (being an assignment of the next presentation of the parish church of Hastings, Sussex) under the Great Seal of Queen Katherine Parr, dated 30th of March, 37 Hen. VIII., 1546.—Mr. C. E. Davis communicated a Paper on recent excavations on the site of the Roman Baths at Bath.—At the conclusion of the Paper a resolution was passed expressing a hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Bath might see their way to throw open the large Roman baths as a memorial of one of the most interesting periods in the annals of that city.—During the evening the Ashburnham MS. of the Gospels (see p. 26 *ante*) was again exhibited to the Fellows and visitors.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 1.—Lord Talbot de Malahide in the Chair.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell read a Paper entitled "Notes on Implements and Chips from the floor of a Palæolithic Flint Workshop," which was illustrated by a number of diagrams and flint implements and chips. Professor Bunnell Lewis next read some "Notes on Antiquities in the Museum of Palermo," which was illustrated by a large number of coins, engravings, and photographs. This was followed by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's Notes on "Plans of Earthworks and Stone Remains of Kent, Wiltshire, and the Land's End," some forty of which were suspended on the walls, the peculiarities of the several earthworks and remains being ably pointed out by Mr. Petrie. Among the other articles exhibited was a drawing of an inscribed altar lately found at Cirencester, by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 25.—Mr. E. B. Tylor, President, in the Chair.—Dr. H. Woodward read extracts from a Paper by Prof. J. Milne "On the Stone Age in Japan." The author described from personal examination many of the archaeological remains in Japan. Kitchen middens are abundant, and are ascribed to the Ainos, the ornamentation on the pottery resembling that still used by the Ainos of to-day. The shells and bones found in the middens were enumerated and described. The stone implements found in Japan include axes, arrow-heads, and scrapers. Many of these occur in the middens; the axes are formed generally of a greenish stone, which appears to be a decomposed trachytic porphyry or andesite. The Ainos used stone implements up to a comparatively modern date. Tumuli occur in many parts of Japan, as well as caves, both natural and artificial. Prof. Milne opened one of the latter, and found the interior covered with inscriptions. The Japanese themselves make valuable collections of stone implements, old pottery, &c., the favourite notion among them being that such things were freaks of Nature. Several fragments of crockery, shells, and other remains from kitchen middens were exhibited.—Mr. C. Pfoundes read a Paper "On the Japanese People, and their Origin." Passing over the fabulous period, we find the Japanese commence their era about the same time as that of Rome, B.C. 660; the first emperor, mikado, or ruler established himself in the vicinity of Kioto, not very far from the present treaty ports, Osaka-Kiogo. For centuries history teems with accounts of efforts to civilize the people, and the wild and intractable aborigines were gradually driven northward, until they settled in the North Island, where they still exist, and form the bulk of the present inhabitants. Mr. Pfoundes exhibited a valuable collection of photographs and drawings in illustration of his Paper, together with articles of Japanese manufacture and some fine specimens of tapestry.

June 8.—Major-General A. Pitt-Rivers, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. F. C. H. Price read a Paper "On Camps on the Malvern Hills." Last September, having obtained permission from Lord Somers to excavate in any part of the camps, he set his labourers to work, first on Hollybush Hill, on the south side of the Malvern range, and afterwards on Midsummer Hill, both of which were encircled by a deep ditch and a rampart, while in a glen between the two on the south side was the site of a British town, about 1,100 feet in length. In the interior of the ancient camp on Hollybush Hill were many hut hollows, some of which he opened, but fruitlessly. On the east face of Midsummer Hill were several lines of such hollows, which, like the rest had been habitations, and no fewer than 214 had been counted. Along the ravine between the two hills were four tanks, still having the ancient dams for holding back the water. More productive were the excavations on the Herefordshire Beacon Camp, one of the largest earthworks in the district. It had usually been looked upon as of British origin, and Mr. Price saw no special reason for doubting it. In one hut hollow much coarse black pottery was met with, and there were besides many bones of the ox, pig, horse, sheep, dog, some kind of gallinaceous fowl, and of the deer. A description was given of the huge block of syenite known as the

"Divination Stone." It was mentioned that in 1650 a jewelled gold crown or bracelet was found in a ditch at the base of Herefordshire Beacon. Camden had written of it, and in a MS. said to belong to Jesus College, Oxford, it was stated to have been sold to a Gloucester goldsmith for £37, who sold it to a jeweller in Lombard Street for £250, who sold the stones alone for £1,500. There were many traditions as to coins found there, but their dates were uncertain. Mr. Price thought this large camp, as well as those on Hollybush and Midsummer Hill, was of late Cymric or Celtic origin, that the latter camp was of earlier date than that on the Herefordshire Beacon, and that in all likelihood they were occupied by the Romano-British, as many remains of those tribes existed in the district, and the pottery seemed to date from that period.—A Paper was read "On Religious Beliefs and Practices in Melanesia," by the Rev. H. Codrington.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 5.—By the consent of the Dean of Westminster, the members visited the Abbey. The party was divided into sections, which were respectively conducted by Mr. George H. Birch, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. J. L. Pearson.

June 19.—The members paid a visit to the interesting churches of Stone and Swanscombe, near Dartford, Kent. At Stone they were conducted over the building by the Rev. Canon Murray, the rector, and Mr. Hugh R. Gough, who read a Paper descriptive of its chief features. The fine north-western doorway and the richly-carved arcading in the choir were much admired. The church has been beautifully restored by Mr. Street, and it is a reproduction in miniature of much of the grand style of Westminster Abbey. At Swanscombe the church was shown by the Rev. Mr. Candy, who drew attention to the great variety of styles which it exhibited, from the Saxon down to the Perpendicular. The members afterwards inspected the remains of an early British camp near Swanscombe, and the old church of St. Botolph's, Northfleet, which is almost a cathedral in its plan and proportions. The afternoon was brought to a conclusion by a hasty visit to Springhead, in the course of which the company inspected the Roman Via.

July 3.—An excursion was made to Canterbury. Canon Rawlinson conducted the members over the Cathedral; after which St. Augustine's Missionary College was visited, the company being received by the Rev. Professor Watkins. The members next visited St. Martin's Church, in the outskirts of the city.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—June 17.—By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, this Society held their morning meeting at Lambeth Palace. About 400 of the members and their friends attended and were received in the library. An explanation of the objects of interest was given by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., the librarian. The company then visited the chapel and the picture gallery, and were received by the Primate himself, who gave them an interesting history of the pictures and points of interest in these parts of the palace.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—July 6.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., read a Paper on "The

Hittite Monuments." In referring to a previous Paper communicated to the Society, and printed in the Transactions (vol. v. pp. 22-32), in which it was suggested that the so-called Hamathite inscriptions ought rather to be termed Hittite, as the hieroglyphics in which they were written were of Hittite invention, and that the existence of these inscriptions indicated an early connection between the city of Carchemish and the Hittite people; it was now pointed out by Mr. Sayce that his suggestions had been abundantly proved, and that for the future the monuments in question must be spoken of as Hittite, and not Hamathite. The various inscriptions known were then referred to, and the sculptures noticed by Texier, Hamilton, and Perrot in different parts of Asia Minor were considered. These bear some resemblance to Egyptian art on one side, and still more to Assyrian art on the other, but yet have a very marked and peculiar character of their own. The various Hittite monuments known were described, and the hieroglyphic names of various gods and goddesses from the sculptures at Boghaz Keni, Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, &c., considered.—A communication from M. Terrien de Lacouperie, on the Common Origin of the Akkadian and Chinese Writing was read.—The Rev. J. N. Strassmaier communicated the translation of a contract tablet of the 17th year of Nabonidus. This tablet, which is in the collection of the Louvre, is marked M.N.B. 1133, and contains rather an unusual form of contract.—Mr. Richard Cull, F.S.A., read some remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in the Assyrian language.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—June 11.—F. J. Furnivall, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The Papers read were "On the Seasons of Shakspeare's Plays," by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, M.A.; "On the Utter Failure of Mr. Swinburne's Metrical Argument against Fletcher's Share in *Henry VIII.*," by F. J. Furnivall, M.A.; and "On Suicide in Shakspeare," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—June 22.—Anniversary meeting. Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., President, in the Chair.—From the Report of the council it appeared that in the past year the number of members had risen from 746 to 783. Great progress has been made during the last decade, the number of Fellows having been nearly doubled, while the income and amount invested have been more than doubled in that time.—Mr. James Caird was appointed President for the coming year. The council also was appointed.

FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—At the anniversary of this Society, Lord Forbes, V.P., in the Chair.—The Report was read and adopted. It contained a list of seventy-five old churches in which the pew system had been abolished, and of new free churches erected during the past year, but the list "is not put forth as a complete record of the progress of the movement, as many churches have, no doubt, been made free in a quiet way without any public notice having appeared of the change."

CITY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD PROTECTION SOCIETY.—June 23.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Mansion House, the Earl of Devon, President, in the Chair.—The Report showed that since the formation of this Society no scheme for

the removal of a church had been set on foot, and no church had been destroyed. Having referred to the need for funds to carry on the work of the Society, the Report went on to acknowledge the exertions of Mr. H. Wright in securing so long and influential a list of supporters of the movement. The work of the Society was of no ordinary character in an age which was, above all things, utilitarian; but reverence for art, antiquity, and religion still retained some dominion over the minds and affections of the thoughtful and the cultivated. Mr. Henry Wright read a Paper on "City Churches," written by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.—The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., moved: "That this meeting regrets the destruction of so many of the ancient parish churches of the City of London, both on æsthetic and religious grounds, and pledges itself to watch and oppose in the absence of urgent necessity any and every future scheme for the removal of a City church, or the desecration of the resting-place of the dead within the City of London."—At the last Council meeting of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, F.S.A., presiding, the Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry Wright, stated that the result of the late meeting held at the Mansion House, at which Lord Devon took the Chair, had been the increase of 120 new members, all of whom were then elected. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tomkins, Q.C., "That the best thanks of the Council be accorded to Mr. Wright for his labours for the welfare of the Society." A letter was read from the solicitors of the Metropolitan Railway, Messrs. Baxter, definitely stating that no City church nor churchyard will be interfered with by the railway. Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., have become Vice-Presidents of the Society.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—June 21.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust (Hon. Sec.) laid before the Society a revised translation, by Prof. Kern, of Leiden, of the additional edicts of King Asoka at Dhauli and Jaugada on the east coast of India, and gave a general description of the other inscriptions of that monarch which have been met with, not only on rocks, but in caves, and on pillars, especially set up to receive them. Having stated that the date of Asoka's reign was fairly certain, as he is known to have been the grandson of Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus), Mr. Cust mentioned the various localities in the North, West, and East of India where these inscriptions have been copied, and added that, while, in his opinion, both the forms of characters used could be traced back to a Phœnician original, the language of the inscriptions was an early form of the Prakrit into which the Sanskrit had degenerated. He then read Prof. Kern's translation.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir Walter Elliot, the discoverer of the Jaugada tablet, and others took part.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—June 23.—Earl Beauchamp, F.S.A., in the Chair.—The Annual Report was read, and the treasurer's statement of accounts for 1879 received. The officers for the ensuing year having been duly elected, and other business transacted, a motion was submitted to the meeting for the appointment of a committee to consider and report to the Council as to the best means of collecting and

arranging English proverbs. Another subject to which the Council drew special attention was the desirability of forming a Folk-Lore library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—June 4.—Prof. W. Stanley Jevons in the Chair.—Mr. Cornelius Walford, F.S.A., read a Paper entitled "Books I have Seen ; Books I have Not Seen ; Books I should Like to See ; Books I Never Expect to See," the substance of which we print in another column. In the discussion which followed the reading of the Paper, Prof. Jevons thought that it would be well if the Association were to take up the matter of publication of books without a date—a practice which had extended to some important works, and would hereafter cause much trouble.

CYMMRODORION SOCIETY.—June 30.—A Paper was read by Mr. H. W. Lloyd on Welsh Books Printed on the Continent in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—June 28.—Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in the Chair.—Mr. W. Morris, Hon. Sec., read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society has been instrumental, more or less, in preventing the so-called restoration of the churches of Chesterton, near Cambridge ; Aldborough, Suffolk ; Studland, Dorset, and others ; St. Germain's Cathedral, Isle of Man ; the Old Town Hall, Leicester ; Malmesbury Market Cross ; the Baptistery, Ravenna ; St. Albans Cathedral ; and St. Mark's, Venice. The Report was adopted, on the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, seconded by Mr. Sidney Colvin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge, and supported by Professor Hales. Mr. J. J. Stevenson read a Paper on St. Mark's Church, at Venice, and moved the following resolution : "That this meeting having noted the opinions of Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and other architects, who have recently visited St. Mark's at Venice, is convinced that the west front is, on the whole, in good repair, and most earnestly deprecates any restoration of it ; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in Italy." Mr. W. R. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—May 9.—Mr. John R. Findlay, V.P., in the Chair.—Dr. R. Angus Smith read a Paper on some Stone Circles at and near Durris. While staying with Dr. James Young, the proprietor of Durris, Dr. Smith was struck with the number of cairns on the hillside of Cluny, many of which may be clearance heaps, though the number of stone circles in the neighbourhood lends countenance to the opinion that they may not all be so. He described first the circle on Rees o'Kleen, which is nearly perfect, fourteen yards in diameter and having five stones still standing. On Garrol farm there is a second circle, sixty feet internal diameter, nine stones standing, the highest five feet high, and the lying stone in the usual position, facing the south, with a standing stone at each end of it. At Esslie is a third circle of a remarkable character.

The base appears as if raised about two feet above the ordinary level. The circle is composite, consisting of a large circle enclosing two smaller ones. The main circle is twenty-seven yards in diameter. Of the two enclosed circles the eastern was complete. The stones are scarcely a foot above the ground, and almost concealed by the grass. A space of seven or eight feet in diameter was laid bare, and in three places there were found what seemed to have been burials placed round the circumference of the circle. In the centre was a cist built of boulder stones. Nothing was found in the graves but fragments of bone. On West Mullach there is another circle forty-eight feet in diameter, consisting of six standing stones, and a lying one at the south. In the centre is a circle of smaller stones, but destroyed by previous investigators. At Cairnfauld is another circle twenty-four yards in diameter, with five stones remaining. At East Mullach are the remains of another. Dr. Angus Smith quoted largely from a manuscript description, with measurements of these circles, sent him by Dr. William Brown, of Edinburgh, comparing and combining both sets of observations. He also noticed several other stone circles in the east of Kincardineshire, which he had merely seen. He drew no conclusions from the facts he had placed on record, but he hoped that some day the accumulation of such observations would lead to a knowledge of the point from which the people who built the stone circles had come into Scotland. The Paper was illustrated by photographs of the circles, taken for the purpose by Dr. Angus Smith.—The Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Prestons, communicated an account of the discovery of a large sepulchral urn found in tiring a quarry belonging to Mr. John Wilson, of Tranent, near the old house of Birseley. The urn, which was broken to pieces by the workmen, has been reconstructed, and placed in the Museum by the donation of the Rev. Dr. Struthers. It measures fourteen inches high and twelve-and-a-half inches diameter, and is well shaped and ornamented. When found it was inverted over the burnt bones of the person for whose interment it had been made.—Mr. J. R. Findlay, vice-president, gave a short account of the discovery of an urn of larger size and more elaborate ornamentation, at Stenton, in 1877. In the course of removing a large mound, 110 yards in circumference, and ten to twelve feet high in the centre, at Meiklerig, the farmer found on the east side of the mound, and near the level of the original surface, a square cist, containing the urn, which was full of burnt bones. A flint knife and a small whetstone partially perforated were also found in the cairn.—The next notice was a description of the discovery of an urn and bronze blade at Shuttlefield, Lockerbie, communicated by Mr. William Rae, Rosehill. Mr. W. R. M'Diarmid read an account of a stone with an incised cross, similar to that at Ratho, which had been recently described by Mr. J. R. Findlay. This stone was found in a cairn at Daltallochan, in the parish of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, a locality abounding with cairns, stone circles, and other ancient remains.—Professor Duns gave a notice of an ancient Celtic reliquary found in the Shannon, which bore a strong resemblance to the beautiful one from Monymusk, and which he intimated he now presented to the

Museum.—Mr. R. B. Armstrong gave an account of a map of the debateable ground between England and Scotland, marked in Lord Burleigh's handwriting, a tracing of which, from the original in the British Museum, was exhibited.—Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison gave an additional Note on the Translation of the Inscription of the Newton Stone, which he had communicated to the Society some time ago.

BATLEY (YORKSHIRE) ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 14.—Mr. Geo. Jubb in the Chair.—Mr. Wm. Carr, of Gomersal, President, read a Paper on the Antiquities of Batley. He proceeded to speak of the importance of the etymology of a parish being considered, and any prehistoric remains investigated. He quoted the Domesday Book mention of Batley, and next gave an account of the origin of knights' fees, and showed that it was necessary, for the purposes of the Crown, to ascertain from time to time the position of the vassals and sub-vassals, and that this was done by inquisitions. Returns of these inquiries as to the fees were amongst the earliest of our national records, and they might be consulted with advantage. Taking next the ecclesiastical portion of his subject, Mr. Carr touched on the origin of parishes, mentioned the early connection of Batley with the priory at Nostel, and gave a running list of the documents that might advantageously be consulted, with special mention of some of the more curious, as, for instance, the *valor ecclesiasticus*, the certificates of colleges, and the Commonwealth Survey. He afterwards spoke of the grant of the advowson of Batley, and made reference to the ancient stained glass in the windows of the old church, to some of the monuments, and to the connection of the Copleys with the parish.

June 26.—The members of the above Society paid a visit to Wakefield, in order to inspect the parish church and the Rolls Court of the Manor, permission having been kindly given by the Vicar and Mr. Stewart. Arriving first at the Rolls Court, Mr. Townend informed them that the rolls commenced with the year 1273, and were continued down to the present, with slight intermission, thus forming one of the finest collections in England. The visitors had pointed out to them documents of rare interest, including a lieutenant's commission, issued in 1643, and signed by Lord Fairfax; also a similar commission issued and signed by Bradshaw, President of the Parliament, who signed the death warrant of King Charles. The axe and manacles, formerly attached to the gibbet at Halifax, came in for a fair share of attention, as did also the other deadly weapon used by murderers in the Manor of Wakefield. Having looked round the old Moot Hall, the party then visited the parish church, where Mr. Michael Sheard, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, explained the various points of interest in it, pointing out the old carvings, &c., which alone remain of the former building. The Clerk exhibited the parish register and churchwarden account books, and drew the attention of the visitors to certain remarkable entries therein made; notably, one in reference to bad coin. In addition to the tower being 105 feet high, the spire measures 135 feet, and the vane seven feet more, making the total height 247 feet; being thus the highest in Yorkshire.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting will be held at Pembroke, and will VOL. II.

begin on Monday, August 23. Mr. C. E. G. Phillips, of Picton Castle, has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, May 24.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—The Annual Report mentioned successful excavations by members of this Society at Great Chesterford and Barrington, and promised the issue of several books during the coming year. Professor Hughes made the following remarks upon the present manufacture of pottery in the Pyrenees:—We have not many descriptions of the mode of manufacture of pottery among rude tribes or people where primitive modes are still kept up, and yet it is from such observations alone that we can hope to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the conditions which we may infer prevailed among the makers of the primeval pottery we find in caves, in graves, or refuse heaps. One such case I had an opportunity of examining with Sir Charles Lyell under the guidance of M. Vausennat some years ago. At Ordizan, near Bag-nères de Bigorre, in the Pyrenees, there is a clay derived from the subaerial decomposition of various igneous and metamorphic rocks, which has been found by experience to be especially adapted for making pottery. The process is very simple. The clay is kneaded in small quantities at a time, and the potter, generally a woman, sets herself down by a lump of it, having in front of her a round piece of wood about eighteen inches across, fastened by V-shaped braces to a peg which turns in a heavy wooden stand. A piece of clay is placed on this round moveable table, and while the table is turned by the left hand the clay is moulded with the right. Lump after lump is added, and the whole worked into form with the fingers, a simple wooden scraper about six inches long, and a wet rag. A hole about six feet across and two feet deep is dug in the ground. The vessels having been allowed to dry and harden in the air for a time are packed in dry fern in this hole, each vessel being also filled with fern. They are thus built up into a beehive-shaped mass rising about four feet above the ground, and the whole is covered with sods, leaving openings for draught here and there. The fern is fired, and when the fire is burned out the vessels are finished. In this way, M. Vausennat informed us, vessels resembling exactly those found in the caves and dolmens are now manufactured and used in the Pyrenees. The additions are made in lumps, and therefore when a spiral is seen, it is due to the fingers being withdrawn from the centre as the table is turned by the hand, and does not indicate the clay coil method described by Mr. Hartt as so common in Brazil and the rest of South America.—Mr. Neville Goodman exhibited and described some burial urns found near the mouth of the river Amazon. They were taken from a small island of some two or three acres in extent, lying near the bank of a long, narrow and shallow lake called Ararý, which was almost at the centre of the Island of Marajou (Long. 49° W., Lat. 1° S.). The urns were partially projecting from the low cliff. They were buried at no great depth in the soil. No. 1 was a highly ornamented and curiously shaped urn. This contained human bones of very small size. The urn had one or two coatings of finer clay, superimposed on the clay forming the main

structure. The elaborate pattern was formed by cutting through the superficial white clay, and thus revealing the salmon-coloured clay below; paint and bosses had also been added to complete the design. No. 2 was a rough globular vessel without pattern. This contained no bones. A rude conventionalized representation of a clothed human head, conjectured to be the knob or handle of the cover of the vessel, was found in it. An almost precisely similar knob or head found at Parà is in the British Museum. No. 3 was an urn with a ruder pattern, formed in the same way as No. 1, which also contained fragments of human bones. From another vessel without pattern, was taken a singular triangular piece of porcelain, probably an article of clothing or adornment. No. 4. Besides these were some fragments of a large and elaborately ornamented vessel which must have been five or six feet in circumference. The pattern was made as in No. 1 by adding two coatings of fine clay; then it was traced by an indented line; then the lines had a border left on each side of them, and the remaining surface was worked away with a tool after the clay had attained to some degree of hardness. Nos. 5 and 6 were portions of two other vessels of similar shape and probably like use. They were hollow short cylinders with horizontal shelves on the upper edges. No. 5 presents perhaps the best specimen of workmanship. In this case the chasing seems to have been done while the clay was yet soft—the tool squeezing it up in some places. It had on its upper and under borders well defined and well executed designs of the key or Greek pattern. No. 6 had a rough sketch of the eyes, eyebrows, and ridiculously small nose, in rude imitation of the human head. The large boss was to lift it by, and probably was not intended to correspond with any feature of the face. No. 7. Portions of other vessels with patterns painted on them. The facts adduced showed conclusively that these were burial urns of an ancient people, and the place from which they were taken an ancient cemetery. The aboriginal Indians had ceased to exist in Marajou with anything like tribal relations or distinctive customs for more than a century, and had become absorbed in the mixed Brazilian people. The works of art of the modern Indians dwelling on various branches of the Amazon higher up present nothing similar to these urns. On the other hand an examination of these vessels and their ornamentation proves that their manufacturers must have had some relations with the ancient peoples of Peru, Granada, Central America, and Mexico. The art indicated by the pottery was a branch of that wide-spread civilization which extended from Central America through the lands of the Incas to the southern hemisphere along the Andes, and which seemed to thrive and totally disappear at the rude civilization of the West, whose forces were wielded by the Spaniards under Cortes, Pizarro, &c. To illustrate this Mr. Goodman showed that No. 1 was a highly conventional representation of the human figure, with its head, trunk, arms, nose, breasts, feet, and other organs presented on each side in a bifacial arrangement. The correspondence of this, not only in the main but in minor features of detail, with the burial jars of Peru and Granada, of which pictures were shown, proved a close and imitative connection. After calling attention to the many

points of correspondence between Egyptian arts and customs and those of the South American ancient races, and explaining the uses as he conjectured of the short cylindrical vessels, Mr. Goodman stated that the burial urns were too small and had too narrow mouths to admit of a human body being placed in them, in whatever manner doubled up, without mutilation. Hence it would appear that the bodies were first dried in the sun and then broken up and introduced into the urns. There were no signs of carbonization—*i.e.*, of cremation. There are no vessels in English collections of similar quality from the same neighbourhood, except the few fragmentary ones from Parà in the British Museum before spoken of.—Mr. Griffith exhibited two urns from Peru, from the tombs of the Incas, of similar pottery, and with coatings of fine clay, of red and light yellowish colour, exactly similar in this respect to those exhibited by Mr. Goodman; they also had the human figure, in one case with the hands and arms held in the same position as on his, in the other with just a human face as it were carved on the stem of the Mandiora, the roots representing the body and legs. He suggested that the key pattern might have arisen from a repetition of lines representing in a conventional way the eyes, eyebrows, and nose, comparing the Anglo-Saxon ornament springing from the same origin, passing through the Υ (upsilon) on their coins and culminating in the Fleur-de-lis.—Mr. Griffith exhibited a perforated flat sandstone pebble, lately found at Ditton, with two worked tynes of red deer. A number of Roman remains are found in the same spot, but these are apparently confined to holes filled with black earth, "ash pits," which were dug into the clunchy soil underneath the surface soil. These three specimens, however, came from this clunchy soil, where it had not been disturbed, and were probably pre-Roman. The stone might have been used as a net-weight.—Mr. White read a Paper on the Chesterford kiln, which Professor Hughes stated was a kiln for baking or burning pottery, but this Mr. White thought very improbable; both from its shape and size it much resembled the lime kiln of the present day. He then showed the shape of the potter's kiln, by giving as examples one discovered by Mr. Layton at Caistor, near Norwich, the ancient Venta Icenorum, and sketched in vol. xxii. of the *Archæologia*; another found by the Hon. R. C. Neville, which Mr. White thought was the flues only of a kiln, sketched in vol. x. of the *Archæological Journal*. He then exhibited a drawing of a more perfect one, found by Mr. Joslin, at Colchester, where the flues and furnaces are nearly identical in shape with those of Mr. Neville's, but on the top of the flues was built the kiln. The bottom of this flue was pierced through at regular intervals to allow the heat the more readily to escape into the kiln. The tops of the flues were much vitrified, which he proved by a specimen he exhibited. When the kiln was loaded it was then arched over with clay, which was, wholly or in part, broken down to take out the pottery when baked. And another, figured by Mr. Artis, from amongst the remains at Caistor, in Northamptonshire, the Durobrivæ of Antoninus, showed the bottom perforated in a similar manner to the one mentioned above.—Mr. Redfern exhibited an ancient tally-board, which he

described as probably of late sixteenth-century or early seventeenth-century work, of dark oak, carved in relief, and divided into small panels, each of which contains a representation of a peacock, a hooded falcon, a swan, or some other bird; the lower part is formed as a shield, which has on its face two smaller shields, suspended from a hunting horn. One of these shields bears the arms of the Lucy family, and the other what appears to be the arms of the city of Amsterdam. This tally-board is supposed to have been used for keeping the record of the game supply at some house of importance. Shakespeare makes mention of the tally in the play of *Henry VI.* and in *Sonnet 122.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 16.—Annual meeting at the Senhouse Arms Hotel, Maryport. The Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Chairman of the Council, presided. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, and other routine business transacted, the company visited the site of the Roman Camp above the town, under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Robinson, and afterwards proceeded to Netherhall, where Mr. Senhouse's collection of Roman altars, and other remains, which had from time to time been found in the neighbourhood, were inspected. The first day's proceedings were brought to a close by a visit to Workington Hall, the ancestral residence of the Curwen family, where several interesting Papers were read. The programme included a carriage excursion on the following day, when several places of historical interest were visited. This Society has recently issued its ninth annual volume of Transactions. They contain a great amount of interesting local matter, and are well illustrated. The number of members of this Society has increased fivefold within the last few years.

EPPING FOREST AND COUNTY OF ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—July 3.—The members met for an examination of Amesbury Banks earthwork, which tradition reports to have been an encampment of Queen Boadicea, and of another ancient camp, recently discovered near Loughton by Mr. William D'Oyley. The conductor of the party was Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., who afterwards discoursed on the indistinct lines of banks which they had been inspecting. The council of the club announce an early geological field meeting, to be conducted by Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., and Mr. Henry Walker, F.G.S., to the Elephant Pits at Ilford.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 24.—Special general meeting.—Papers by Mr. James Napier, F.R.S.E., "On Folk-lore among the Upper and Middle Classes," and by the Secretary on the canoe recently discovered in a small island in the Clyde, were read. Prof. Young exhibited coins in the Hunterian Museum, which have not yet been catalogued.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—June 26.—The members paid a visit to Hedon, where the vicar, the Rev. H. L. Clarke, gave an Address on the History and Architecture of the Church. He directed attention to the points of interest in the building, and furnished much biographical information respecting the vicars and other notable persons buried in the church. In this church is interred the Rev. John Tickell, the

historian of Hull. The party afterwards went to the Town Hall, where the maces and fine collection of plate belonging to the Hedon Corporation were submitted for inspection. Mr. Park gave brief particulars of the objects of interest, and afterwards read a short Paper on the History of Hedon.

LIVERPOOL NOTES AND QUERIES SOCIETY.—From the Report of the third Session lately issued, it appears that this Society has met with most gratifying success. Professor Dowden presided over the inaugural meeting of the Society; Mr. Henry Irving presided over the opening meeting of the second session, and Professor Graham over that of the session just closed. A Conference on the question of Architectural Restoration was held in December, 1878, at which papers were read by Mr. William Morris, Mr. Samuel Huggins, Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. James Bromley, and by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, the founder of the Society. During the recent controversy on the proposal to restore the west façade of St. Mark's, Venice, a meeting under the auspices of the Society was held (by permission of the Libraries' Committee) in the Free Library, when Papers by Mr. William Morris, Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, Mr. J. M. Hay, Mr. G. A. Audsley, Mr. S. Huggins, Mr. J. Bromley and by the President, the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams were read. Papers on subjects of Shakspearean interest have been submitted to the Society by Professor Dowden, Professor J. Ruskin, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Frank Marshall, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. William Tirebuck, Mr. J. Whiteley, Rev. J. Kirkman, and Rev. S. Fletcher Williams. Papers on general art questions have been read by Mr. W. G. Herdman, Mr. J. F. Drinkwater, Mr. W. Tirebuck, Mr. W. Lewin, Mr. Evelyn Pyne, Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble and others. A lecture on "The Relation of Politics to Art" was delivered by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, and has recently provoked much discussion.

PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 15.—Mr. C. C. Ross in the Chair.—On the motion of Mr. F. Boase, seconded by Mr. W. Bolitho, jun., Mr. C. Ross was appointed first President of the Society, and Mr. Thomas Cornish and Mr. W. C. Borlase were nominated as vice-presidents. The other officers having been duly elected, Mr. Cornish stated that Sergeant Wallis intended presenting to the Society a portion of one of the beams of the main deck of the *Royal George*; and he had also been informed that some workmen, whilst engaged in a croft at Roseworthy, had discovered a large flat stone, under which was a "kist" which contained several remains of what they believed to be copper implements of great antiquity, which it was intended to present to the Society.—Mr. Bolitho delivered a short address on "Prehistoric Remains," and, on the motion of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, it was agreed to forward a petition to Parliament in support of the Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society has lately effected the purchase of the historical records and manuscripts collected by Mr. T. Serel, of Wells, and these have recently been forwarded to Taunton Castle, where, after being properly classified, they will be open to public inspection. This rare collection was not long

ago likely to pass out of the county, but in order to prevent this loss Mr. W. Long, of Wrington, bought it of Mr. Serel for £130, and generously offered it to the Somersetshire Society for £100, retaining only some printed volumes of no local value. Nearly all the money required to secure the collection has been subscribed by members of the Archæological Society, and the books will afford a rich source of research to archæological, historical, and genealogical students in the county. The collection consists of abstracts of title, boundaries of manors, awards, terriers and title accounts, facts connected with the histories of many county families, among others the families of Pym, Strode, Popham, Phelps, Tynte, Mordaunt, &c.; various original charters and deeds of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; records of mining laws, manorial customs, ecclesiastical antiquities of the diocese relating to Bishops, to the Dean and Chapter and the Vicars Choral of Wells, and to the Abbey of Glastonbury; and also too their parishes in different parts of the county; two curious volumes of briefs, one set for the redemption of captives taken by Barbary pirates, and the other for the relief of the Huguenot sufferers of the Principality of Orange, with the returns of the collections made in each parish; lists of collations, notices of the institution and government of grammar schools, parochial and church accounts, particulars connected with the history of the church and city of Wells, and the ecclesiastical and municipal history of Glastonbury, &c., and several curious and valuable printed books which treat for the most part on the history and antiquities of the county.—The annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society has been fixed for the 24th August, and will be held at Glastonbury under the presidency of Dr. E. A. Freeman.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CURIOUS SURNAME.—On the *Quo Warranto* Roll, Cumberland, appears a name which, in its construction, reminds us of the remarkable *cognomina* of the Puritan period, though the one in question, “Robertus *Skirtes-ful-of-love*,” would hardly have found an adopter in those severe times.

THE ancient manorhouse at Streatham, which came into the possession of the Russells by the marriage of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, Esq., of that place, is now, and has been for about eight or nine years, occupied by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It still, however, retains its name of “Russell House.” It stands at the corner of a lane leading to Tooting Common, and overlooks the village churchyard.

SHAKESPEARE'S BED.—The significance of Shakespeare's bequest of the second best bed to his wife, has often been explained. It is a curious fact, and one perhaps little known, that the carved head-board of an Elizabethan bedstead, confidently affirmed by tradition to have been part of the very bed in question, and bearing the initials A. H., is still preserved in a private residence near Evesham. What more natural than that the bride's family should have

set up the young couple with a bed; and that Shakespeare should have been anxious for this, if for no other reason, to acknowledge the obligation?

PHONETIC SPELLING.—In an audit office account relating to the siege of Newhaven in 1562, Rouen is written throughout as “Roane,” not “Roone” as might have been expected. This may be of interest in connection with the pronunciation of “Room-roam-Rome;” and in other passages of Shakespeare. It is almost certain that “Roane” is the phonetic spelling of Rouen according to the constant habit of these official verities. In the same account, “fife” is written throughout “phiph,” a phonetic liberty almost as serious as that taken by an Irish candidate at a recent army medical examination who spelt “coffee” without using a single right letter, to wit, “kaughy.”

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. W. Hone, the author of the “Year Book,” &c., and dated from Leeds, May 5th, 1831, “during a snow-storm”:—“On the 11th May, 1778, died the great Earl of Chatham. I should have much liked to have sent you *twenty reasons* for the belief I have that this personage was, in reality, the celebrated *Junius*. I do not know one subject upon which there has been written such a proportion of nonsense as upon this authorship. Many people like Boyd, Wilmot, and Francis would have given the ears off their heads, and a leg besides, to be thought the author; and so would their descendants or dependants, &c.; but, trust me, the secret is in the Grenville and Buckingham families, who *have had* good reasons for keeping the thing snug. I wish I had opportunity to give you a ‘bird's-eye view’ only of this subject, you would need no more. Two things only have deluded the public—spurious letters called “miscellaneous,” and assertions of ignorant or designing men. A friend of mine has blown them skies high; but, alas! his arrangement of the argument is bad, and his style of writing still worse. I will send you a copy of his pamphlet by the first opportunity.” It would be interesting to know who was this friend of the writer, and what the name of the pamphlet to which he refers.

“VERMIN” AND “THE HOUSE.”—This heading has no reference to an incident in a recent debate in the House of Commons, but is only intended to serve as an introduction to a curious entry on the *Treasurer of the Chamber's Roll*, 1694 to 1698:—“William Hester, rat-killer, for destroying vermin at Kensington and the two Houses of Parliament, between Michaelmas 1693 and Lady-day 1697, by vij. warrants, ciiij^{xxviiij}. iijs.” Another roll, 1692 to 1694, contains:—“Mrs. Barry for herself, and the rest of the Comedians, for Acting the Playes called *Caius Marius*, *The Old Batchelour*, and *The Orphan*, at xxvli. each, lxxvli.” And a third one, 1698 to 1701 has:—“Sir Godfrey Kneller for xix. Pictures of the King and Queen at Length, for Barbadoes, Maryland, and for the Plenipotentiarys for the Treaty of Peace, &c., at lii. each. And for several pictures for his Ma^{ties} use vj^{li}. mvj^{li}.”

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Alexander Fort, master joyner, for a coffin of State for the Duke of Gloucester, and a chest for the Bowells covered with velvet, by warrant, lxli.”—*Owl*.

AN OLD POLITICAL CONNECTION.—The owners

of Claydon have represented the county of Bucks and its five boroughs—Buckingham, Wycombe, Aylesbury, Amersham, Wendover—at different times from the year 1552 to 1880, and always on the Liberal side in politics. Edward VI., 1552, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; Philip and Mary, 1555, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; James I., 1623, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1627, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; and Mr. Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; Charles I. (Long Parliament), Sir Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; Charles II., 1680, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; James II., 1684, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; William and Mary (Convention Parliament), 1688, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; Anne, 1710, Sir John Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1713, J. Verney, Lord Fermanagh, Amersham; George I., 1714, J. Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham (in his place, deceased, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh); 1722, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham; George III., 1754, Ralph, Earl Verney, Wendover; 1768, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1790, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; last male of the old family of Verney. William IV., 1832 and 1835, Victoria 1837 (1847 during this Parliament M.P. for Bedford), 1857, 1859, 1865, 1868, and 1880, Sir Harry Verney, Buckingham. In 1472, Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor, was M.P. for London, "on the side of progress."—*Times*.

LENTEN FARE IN OLDEN TIMES.—Our forefathers were far more particular in the celebration of Lent than we are, and fish was the diet all through the season. And what kind of fish do our readers imagine were eaten in this country in the olden time, and at what cost? An account of the 31st Edward III. (1358) contains payments out of the Exchequer of fifty marks for five lasts (9000) red herrings; 12*l.* for two lasts white herrings; 6*l.* for two barrels of sturgeon; 21*l.* 5*s.* for 1,300 stockfish; 13*s.* 9*d.* for eighty-nine congers; and twenty marks for 320 mulwells. Herring-pies or pasties were considered a very great delicacy. Yarmouth, by ancient charter, was bound to send annually to the king one hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, while in Edward I.'s reign, Eustace de Corson, Thomas de Berkediche, and Robert de Within held thirty acres of land on the tenure of supplying annually for the king's use on their first coming into season twenty-four pasties of fresh herrings. Lampreys also were highly appreciated—too much so, indeed, in the case of one of our English sovereigns, Henry I., who is said to have died in consequence of having eaten of them to excess. King John granted his licence to one Sampson to go to Nantes to buy lampreys for the use of the Countess of Blois. In Edward III.'s reign they were sometimes sold for eightpence and tenpence apiece, while in 1341 Walter Dastyn, sheriff of Gloucester, received 12*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for forty-four lampreys supplied for the use of the king. Gloucester, which was famous for its mode of stewing these fish, as the Severn was

for their quality, used to send the king at Christmas a lamprey pie, and when it is remembered that at that season lampreys could hardly be bought for a guinea each, it will be seen that the gift was a costly one. But the queerest of the fish eaten in Lent were unquestionably the whale, porpoise, grampus, and sea-wolf, which in those days were held to be fish, and choice morsels of which were served at table. Carp, tench, halibut, pike, barbel, bream, &c., were also among those fish which found a place at Royal and other tables both on ordinary and State occasions, and a great deal of care and skill was bestowed on the manner of serving them.—*Land and Water*.

HERALDS.—The office of Somerset Herald, vacated lately by the death of Mr. Planché, has no special connection with the county of Somerset, any more than the York Herald has to do with York or Lancaster Herald with Lancaster. They are designations which come down to us from the factions and rivalries of the Wars of the Roses. There are six heralds, all of whom are appointed by the Earl Marshal under the Queen's warrant. The creation of a herald is a matter of some little ceremony. The nominee is required to take an oath, and afterwards wine is poured upon his head out of a "gilt cup with a cover." He is then declared to be York Herald, Richmond Herald, Somerset Herald, or whichever of the six it may be, after which he is invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon satin, "not so rich as the king's"—a king at arms, that is—"but better than the pursuivant's, and a collar of the SS." Mr. Thoms tells us that the heralds, like the kings at arms, are sworn upon a sword as well as a book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers. They are esquires, and they enjoy a salary of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum—not a very magnificent stipend for gentlemen so gorgeously attired as heralds are wont to be on public occasions. This, however, is but the nominal income pertaining to the office. The real income is derived from fees paid by those who go to the Herald's College in quest of information respecting family pedigrees. The heralds, in fact, are the great authorities on matters of pedigree, and make it their business to assist aspirants for family honours in tracing back their line of ancestors wherever that line may have become obscure. One or two of them, we believe, are always to be found at the College of Arms ready to attend to all applicants. They sit in rotation for a month at a time, the fees payable to them depending on their degree, which is determined by seniority. These officers trace pedigrees, suggest and regulate armorial bearings, and on public occasions, as most persons are aware, they are the marshals and superintendents of the ceremonies.—*Globe*.



Antiquarian News.

Mr. Vicat Cole, painter, and Mr. John L. Pearson, architect of the new cathedral at Truro, have been elected Royal Academicians.

Mr. Councillor Fewster, of Hull, is about to publish, for private circulation, a work on the coins and tokens of that town.

His Holiness the Pope has graciously accepted a copy of Mr. Elliot Stock's facsimile reprint of "The Imitation of Christ," and has expressed his approval of the publication.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Blackett, of Woodhouse, near Leeds. Mr. Blackett was a well-known Yorkshire antiquary, and possessed a vast fund of curious information.

A Professorship of Archaeology has been instituted at University College, London, and Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, has been appointed first Professor.

A series of interesting papers on "Parliamentary Elections in Lincolnshire," from the earliest period down to a recent date, are appearing in the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Lincoln Gazette*.

Among other items lately sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson was an autograph letter of the poet Burns, in which he quotes his "Scots wha hae," for the sum of £94. The letter is addressed to Dr. Currie, and dated December 15 to 25, 1795.

Professor Simering, of Berlin, has been commissioned to execute an equestrian monument to George Washington, to be erected in Philadelphia. Among the competitors were artists of many nations—American, English, French, and Italian.

The British Museum has purchased a vaulted wooden Egyptian coffin, well preserved, and a gilded mask and mummy of a lady named Tahutisa or Thothsi, one of the court or family of the queen of Amasis I. of the eighteenth dynasty.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, & Co. have announced for sale, at a guinea each, the whole of the remaining copies of Mr. J. T. Wood's "Discoveries at Ephesus," a work originally published in 1877 at three guineas.

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, at the back of the Mansion House, is undergoing extensive repairs and restorations, both externally and internally. This church, often regarded as *chef d'œuvre* of Sir Christopher Wren, it would seem, is at least to be spared in the projected demolition of City sanctuaries.

The *Elgin and Nairn Gazette* records the death of "Widow Phimister," the oldest resident in Forres, at the extreme age of one hundred and three and a half years. Deceased, who enjoyed remarkably good health until recently, was attended latterly by her daughter, who is eighty-two years of age.

A statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, has been placed in the gardens opposite Cleopatra's Needle, on the Victoria Embankment. The statue, which is 9ft. 6in. in height, represents Raikes in the costume of the last century, having in his hand an open Bible.

Mr. Hanson, Chairman of the Library Committee of the City of London, is engaged in collecting materials, from the Records of the Corporation and other places, for a series of biographical notices of the Aldermen of the Ward of Billingsgate, from the earliest time.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Michael's, Camden Town, was laid recently by the youthful Marquis Camden. The church is a memorial of

St. Michael's, Queenhithe, part of the funds having been derived from the sale of the materials of that building.

The old parish church of Buckland, Buckinghamshire, has recently been re-opened after restoration of the chancel. The work, externally, has been promoted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and internally, by the curate in charge, the Rev. E. Bonus, who is also rector of Hulcot.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have ordered a new cathedral clock from Messrs. Potts and Sons, of Leeds. The expense will be borne by the Dean and Chapter, and Mrs. C. Seely and Mr. N. Clayton have offered two additional bells, costing £100 each, so that the Cambridge quarters may be chimed.

Mr. Robert White, of Worksop, proposes to issue by subscription a facsimile of the unique copy of "Robin Hood's Garland," dated 1663, discovered by him in the Bodleian Library. This copy is seven years earlier in date than the oldest example known to Chatto and others who have written on early wood engraving and on Robin Hood literature.

A lecture on "Epitaphs" was recently delivered in the Aldersgate Ward School Room, Aldersgate Street, by Mr. Thomas Sangster, in aid of the Sustentation Fund of the ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield. Contributions are much needed towards repairing the venerable edifice.

The chalybeate spring in Well Walk, Hampstead, celebrated in the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, has been again set in order. Some heavy-looking masonry has been erected over it, but the flow and the chalybeate properties of the well are much lessened, so that the peculiar but well-known flavour is scarcely to be perceived in its waters.

Major Baile, of Ringdufferin, the author of "Franking Memoranda," in vol. i. p. 25, has lately obtained a frank of earlier date than any hitherto known to exist. It is that of Thurloe, Secretary of State under Oliver Cromwell, and is dated in 1658. The letter so franked is addressed to Henry Cromwell a few days only before Oliver's death.

A facsimile of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshyinge wyth an Angle," is now being published by subscription by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be immediately followed by a facsimile of the "Book of Saint Alban's." The former has an introduction by Rev. M. G. Watkins; the latter will have a preface by Mr. W. Blades.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which many well-known collectors will contribute.

The British Museum has received five boxes of antiquities from Babylon, the result of late excavations. Amongst them are additions to the legend of the Creation. Amongst the recent arrivals are some tablets containing the names Kandalanu and Nabon-

nastir, the Kinneladanos and Nabonassar of the Canon of Ptolemy, the last the celebrated monarch of the era dating from B.C. 747.

The Masonic diploma of John Laughlin, better known as "Souter Johnnie," the sale of which has been already noticed in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see vol. i. p. 184) is, we are informed, duly authenticated by the signature of the Worshipful Master and officers of the St. James's Lodge, Ayr, to which Laughlin belonged, and it is also further certified by a resident of Ayr.

The arms for the new diocese of Liverpool, which have just been "passed" at the Heralds' College, are—Argent, an eagle sable, with wings expanded, beak and legs Or, holding in the claws of the right foot an ancient writing-case, and having round its head a nimbus of the third; a chief, party per pale, gules and argent; on the dexter half an ancient galley with three masts Or, and on the sinister half an open Bible, with the legend "Thy Word is truth."

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and a few others, lately paid his first visit as Ranger to Epping Forest. The Duke opened a new road which the conservators have made through the forest, from Chingford to Loughton, and which, in honour of his visit, was named "The Ranger's Road." He subsequently visited High Beech and the ancient British camp, popularly known as Boadicea's.

The Church of All Saints, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire, has been reopened, after undergoing restoration. A new nave has been rebuilt on the lines of the old, with the exception of a further extension of ten feet westward, exclusive of a new tower. A new south porch is also added. A small vestry is placed at the north-west extremity of the nave. A west tower has been constructed, surmounted by an oak turret, containing the three bells, of seventeenth-century date.

With a view to put a stop to the largely increased manufacture of "antique" plate bearing forged Hall marks of ancient dates, principally of the period of Queen Anne, the Goldsmith's Company offer a reward of £100 to any one who will divulge the name of the forger. To such an extent is this fraud practised that, only lately, 647 pieces were found in the possession of a collector who had purchased a service of so-called "Queen Anne" plate, at an enormous price, as genuine.

General Plantagenet-Harrison has now ready for the printer the second volume of his "History of the County of York." It contains the Wapentakes of Gilling East and Hang West, and will be a complete work as a separate volume. This instalment will contain about 200 pedigrees, numerous illustrations, and some 300 coats of arms. The third volume will consist of the Wapentakes of the Hang East and Halikeld, with Allertonshire. The price of each part to subscribers is fifteen guineas, and to non-subscribers twenty-five guineas.

Mons. V. Bouton, of Brussels, has nearly completed his reproduction of the armorial of *Gebre*, herald-at-arms of the 14th century (1334-1390). The *Table*

Provisoire of the names contained in this collection shows that the leading families of England and Scotland are fairly represented. As M. Bouton remarks, this precious monument is a living commentary on the *Chronicles* of the 14th century, and particularly on Froissart. The text will contain ample historical notes on the personages noticed in this important Roll of Arms.

Mr. Robert E. Chester Waters, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, has just produced a new work entitled "Genealogical Memoirs of the Kindred Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, Almondsbury, and London, descended from Henry Chester, who died Sheriff of Bristol in 1470; and also of the Families of Astrey of London, Kent, Beds, Bucks, and Gloucestershire, descended from Sir Ralph Astrey, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1493." The work is illustrated by shields of arms and numerous tabular pedigrees.

The Rev. J. W. Ebsworth is preparing for the *Printing Times* a series of illustrated Papers on the Early Printers of Shakespeare's Works. He hopes to be able, very shortly, to issue "The Amanda Group of Bagford Poems" to the Ballad Society for the same; and he is also far advanced in his work on the first part of the new volume of "Roxburghe Ballads," having made great progress in one volume, so far as instructions, notes, and pictures are concerned. Part X. will probably be ready for issue early in the autumn.

With reference to the sentence relating to "the period assigned to hammered coins," in our report of the Bradford Historical Society (see p. 33, *ante*), we are requested by Mr. Skevington to say that it should read:—"All our English coins prior to the second year of Elizabeth's reign were made by a process of hammering, and are called 'hammered' coins to distinguish them from those made by the 'mill' and 'screw' of succeeding years, but *this process was not entirely discarded until the reign of Charles II., 1662.*"

The late Mr. F. Mothersill bequeathed fifty pictures to the "Manchester Fine Arts Gallery." The ambiguity of the description led to claims from more than one body which deemed itself the intended recipient, and the direction of the Court of Chancery had to be sought. The Registrar has decided in favour of the Manchester Art Museum Committee, which is composed of gentlemen united for the purpose of establishing a collection of works of art on the plan advocated by Mr. T. C. Horsfall and approved by Mr. Ruskin.

Natural caverns of enormous size—one being 600 feet long—have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset. The investigations are still being carried on, and the discoveries have excited some interest among antiquaries and archaeologists. The public will not be allowed access to the caverns till the preliminary arrangements have been completed, so that they can be entered with safety. It is stated that with regard to the extent of the caverns, and the beauty and fantastic forms of the stalactites, they are far superior to those of Cheddar.

We have to record the death of a very old and well-known member of the Society of London Antiquaries, Mr. Daniel Gurney, of Runcton Hall, Norfolk, who has died at the age of eighty-nine. He was the author of a very elaborate genealogical work, privately printed, entitled "The Records of the House of Gournay." The deceased gentleman was first cousin of the late Mr. Hudson Gurney, M.P., who was also a distinguished antiquary, some time a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of several valuable communications made to that learned body, and printed in the *Archæologia*.

In a sale recently held at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's Rooms, a collection of illustrations of Lincolnshire, made by Sir Joseph Banks, sold for £152. In this sale the Bible translated by T. Matthew, 1537, imperfect, sold for £21; an imperfect copy of the first English version of the Bible by Coverdale, printed in 1535, £51; Caxton's "Chronicles of England," 1482, imperfect, £76; Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire," on large paper, £26 10s.; "Tennyson's Poems," 1833, £7 7s. 6d.; "Spenser's Faerie Queene, first edition, imperfect, £13 10s.; Musée Français, £36. The sale produced about £1,525.

A centennial cricket match was played on the ground of the Vine Club at Sevenoaks on Saturday, June 26th. The players were gentlemen amateurs, and consisted of two elevens, chosen respectively by Lords Amherst and Stanhope. The match was organized to celebrate the centenary of one played on the same spot on June 27th and 28th, 1780, for five hundred guineas, between Sir Horace Mann's eleven and another of which the Duke of Dorset, lord of the adjoining manor of Knowle, was the captain. A quaint woodcut, showing the positions of the players in this historic match, is preserved in the pavilion of the Vine Club.

The Print Room of the British Museum has been lately enriched by the purchase on the Continent of a numerous collection of German broadsides, illustrated with engravings and woodcuts of historical and satirical subjects, dating from 1534, and including a considerable proportion of anti-papal satires—*e.g.*, a striking one of the Pope driving his clergy in a chariot to hell; behind are many briefs hanging on a tree; in front devils are tormenting a monk. A similar work is dated 1588. Among other subjects of these prints are the great clock at Strasbourg, 1574, views of towns, castles, and other buildings, arms, armorials, costumes, and some good specimens of early stencil colouring of a vivid kind.

The annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society will be held at Glastonbury on Tuesday, August 17, and the following days, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. The programme embraces a visit to the Abbey buildings, with a discourse on the abbey by Mr. J. Parker; also visits to the hospitals and other buildings of interest in Glastonbury. Excursions will also be made to Meare, Shapwick, Walton, Sharpham, the earthwork at Ponter's Ball, West Pennard, West Bradley, Bamptonbury, Barton St. David, Butleigh, and the lias quarries at Street. There will be a meeting on the

first day, at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, for the reading of papers on subjects of local interest and for discussion.

A collection of silver plate which was sold recently fetched enormous prices. A fluted porringer was sold at the rate of 30s. an ounce; another of silver gilt, and of the time of the Merry Monarch, fetched half as much again; a plain Elizabethan cup brought 38s.; a teapot, out of which Queen Anne may have taken tea in the intervals of council, 46s.; and a sugar basin of William III.'s reign, 52s. an ounce. Now, as bar silver was selling the same day in the bullion market at about 4s. 3d. an ounce, it does not require a very elaborate arithmetical operation to adjust the difference paid for age and workmanship. The cheapest of the objects which we have just enumerated went for nearly seven times its intrinsic value; the dearest for almost twelve times.

Mr. Joseph Foster has issued the prospectus of his new volume, "Royal Descents of our Nobility and Gentry," to be completed in six volumes. Mr. Foster states that the collection will include nearly all the chief historical personages of the Middle Ages, the majority of whom are now only represented through females. Many persons who are probably unaware of possessing this distinction of descent, will find their names here represented, and "the pedigrees of many of the aristocracy, once ranked among the landed gentry, but now classed among the great unacred," will be rescued from oblivion. The price of a separate volume will be a guinea and a half, a price which the compiler believes will render them accessible to every person descending from the blood royal.

An extensive sale of autographs, which lately took place in Leipzig, contained some English specimens of no small interest. Amongst others was a letter from Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting, which fetched 300 marks. A letter from John Locke to Thoyard, in Paris, sold for 161 marks. A manuscript of Haydn, which, two years ago, sold for 90 marks, has now fetched 275 marks; a manuscript of Schubert realized 130; one of Beethoven, 115; and a letter by C. M. von Weber, 140 marks. A letter of Calvin, formerly in the Pericourt collection, realized 100 marks; a small billet of Frederick the Great was knocked down for 79 marks, one of Voltaire for 119, a Goëthe for 70 marks 95 pfennige, and two Schillers for 90 and 181 marks. Two letters of Lessing realized 307 and 281 marks respectively.

The most arid spot on the Roman Campagna, that where the sulphur stream intersects the road, was recently the scene of a revival of a page of ancient Roman life. At that spot a spacious and most complete bathing establishment has been built. A portion of it, in fact, says the *Times'* correspondent, has been in use for some months, but it is now completed, and was inaugurated in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, the Prefect of Rome, and a large number of guests. The stream of the Acque Albule, whose beneficent medicinal waters were celebrated by Horace, and according to Suetonius, were used by Augustus and Nero, flows directly through the establishment, which covers a large area of ground, and is

surrounded by gardens, to form which many thousand tons of earth have been conveyed there.

The tenth Part of the facsimiles of the Palæographical Society contains specimens from the fragments of the works of Philodemus and Metrodorus recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum, the papyrus fragment of the *Iliad*, Bk. xviii., known as the "Bankes Homer," and other Greek MSS. from the tenth century to the fifteenth. The Latin series comprises specimens from the waxen tablets recently discovered at Pompeii, of the date A.D. 55 and 56; the Vatican palimpsest of Cicero's "Republic" of the fourth century; interesting MSS. written in England in the eighth and ninth century; a deed relating to the Primacy of the See of Canterbury, A.D. 1072; and the "Book of Hours" of John, Duke of Bedford, better known as the "Bedford Missal;" and Queen Isabella's Breviary, of the fifteenth century.

The Wellington College Natural Science Society's Report contains some interesting notes on discoveries of Roman remains lately made at Wickham Bushes. A few pieces of broken pottery having been found near the spot known as Cæsar's Camp, two of the masters of Wellington College, Mr. Lane and Mr. Goodchild, began to search systematically, and some of the boys joining, a coin of the reign of the Emperor Probus was dug up. Other coins and pieces of white, red, and black ware rewarded the explorers, and the "diggings" became so popular that it was found necessary to declare the place out of bounds, lest injury should be done to private property. By the kindness of the Marchioness of Downshire, however, permission was granted to a few of the masters and some of the prefects to continue the search for such interesting relics.

On the 24th of June, St. John the Baptist's Day, the annual commemoration service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, was held in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Oakley. The general assembly of knights, members, and honorary associates, was afterwards held at the Chapter-room, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, when a report was made as to the various branches of the Order's philanthropic work during the past year, and notably as to the remarkable progress of the "St. John Ambulance Association," the movement established about four years since for the formation of classes to teach "first aid to the injured." A Paper was also read by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, one of the chaplains, entitled "Gleanings from Malta," being notes on the buildings and other relics of the Knights of St. John still extant on the island.

A plaster cast of a sphinx, coloured to look like bronze, has been fixed by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Victoria Embankment, in order to judge of the effect, prior to the casting in bronze, of the two sphinxes which the Board have decided to place on the pedestals on either side of Cleopatra's Needle. The model is an enlarged copy of a small sphinx in stone in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, which is supposed to be of the same period as the obelisk itself, as it bears on its breast the cartouche of Thotmes III. Certain additions have also been made in the manner above

described to the base and pedestal of the obelisk in order to hide the broken angles, and, if approved, these will eventually be executed in bronze. The works have been carried out from the design of Mr. Vulliamy, the Board's architect.

The larger portion of the library of Mr. Cecil Dunn-Gardner was disposed of, in June, by Messrs. Sotheby, and many rare books realized high prices. The following may serve as specimens:—Caxton's Chronicle, very imperfect, £23; Dugdale's Monasticon and St. Paul's, 9 vols., £64 8s.; Fleury, *Histoire Ecclesiastique*, 40 vols., £25; Froissart's Chronicles, printed by Myddelton and Pynson, £57; Glanvill de Proprietatibus Rerum, Englished by John de Trevisa and by Wynkyn de Worde, wanting leaf of device and slightly wormed, £67; Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont, illustrated with engravings, £42; Holinshed's Chronicles, the Shakspeare edition, 2 vols., £67; Horæ, manuscript, with fifteen miniatures, £43, recently purchased in the sale of M. Double for £21; Horæ, manuscript, illuminated for the family of the Lords Grey de Ruthyn, £75; and various other Horæ, varying in prices from £9, to £50.

According to the *Bund*, Professor Dr. Hagen, of Berne, has discovered in a Bernese manuscript of the 10th century a hitherto unknown epigram of the Emperor Augustus. The greater part of the epigram is written in Tironian notes (ancient stenographic characters), and, according to the Professor's rendering, it runs as follows:—

"OCTAVIANI AUGUSTI.

"Convivæ! tetricas hodie secludite curas!
Ne maculent niveum nubila corda diem!
Omnia sollicitæ pellantur murmura mentis,
Ut vacet indomitum pectus amicitia.
Non semper gaudere licet: fugit hora! jocemur!
Difficile est Fatis subripuisse diem."

A collection of epigrams by Augustus is mentioned in his biography by Suetonius, cap. 85, and by Martial, Epigr. XI., n. 21; and it is supposed that the one in question may have formed a part of it.

Mr. William Henry Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, died lately, aged fifty-two. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist, but soon betook himself to scientific and antiquarian pursuits, and of late years was employed by the Curators of the Bodleian Library in deciphering old documents which had not seen the light of day for centuries. In connexion with the Bodleian work he was engaged on the Calendar of Charters which bears his name, and, until his illness, on the work of indexing the Dodsworth MSS., under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford. Under the direction of the Town Clerk he recently produced the first of a series entitled "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford," with extracts from other documents, illustrating the municipal history of that city from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, 1509-1603. Mr. Turner was entrusted some years ago with the important task of editing the Harleian Society's work on "Oxfordshire."

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have been instructed by the Duke of Marlborough to sell by auction during the ensuing season the whole of the valuable collection of books known as the Sunderland Library,

formed by Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. This library consists of some 30,000 volumes, and includes, besides the first and other rare editions of the great Italian authors, a collection of early printed Bibles in all languages (including a beautiful copy on vellum of the first Latin Bible with a date); valuable English county histories; first and early editions of the chief French poets and prose writers; a series of French and English pamphlets relating to the Reformation and the political events of the 16th and 17th centuries; a large number of early printed French chronicles and memoirs; books of prints; a few ancient manuscripts; collections of councils, histories, lives of saints, bodies of laws, &c.

The Mitchell Library at Glasgow has lately received some important donations; among them the following books:—From Councillor Wilson—Volume of the Aberdeen Magazine, containing early notice of Burns; and parcel of pamphlets for Glasgow division. From Mrs. Paton—Edinburgh Magazine, July to December, 1776, containing the earliest known review of the poems of Burns. From Dr. Johnston—Collection of Prose and Verse from best English Authors, by Arthur Masson; Visit to Flanders in 1815, by James Simpson. From Dr. Thomas—Parcel of Reports of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and School of Medicine. From Mr. John Anderson—Catalogue illustré du Salon, 1880. From Mr. W. Perrett—Poems by Mr. Richardson (Foulis), 1774. From the Faculty of Procurators—Catalogue of their Library, 2 vols. From Mr. H. Hopkins—M.S. Poems by Wm. Campbell, of Glasgow; Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver, by W. Thom; Selection of Short Poetical Pieces, W. Angus, Glasgow, 1809. From J. M'Oscar, M.D.—Poetical Works of William M'Oscar, &c.

During some excavations for building purposes recently commenced in a field near the town of Randers in Jutland, an interesting discovery has been made by a Danish workman. At a depth of about seven feet from the surface he came upon a grave containing the remains of a woman gorgeously attired in brocaded robes, the golden threads of which still retained their lustre although the stuff was fallen to decay. Across the breast lay two broad ribands edged with gold lace and embroidered with coloured glass beads, some of which were gilt, while others were cut in the shape of rose-diamonds. To the left of the body lay a knife, a pair of scissors, a small whetstone, and a broken glass vial; to the right, the fragments of a wooden, iron-hooped tub, which had probably contained provisions for the departed lady's journey to the other world. One silver coin, transpierced with a hole, but otherwise in good condition, was found among the *débris* of the coffin, and is stated to be an excellent specimen of the Scandinavian sixth-century coinage. This discovery is regarded by Northern *savants* as conclusive evidence of the high consideration in which women were held in Scandinavian countries during the Pagan epoch, as compared with the position they then occupied in other heathen lands.

On the 14th of July an ancient custom was observed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, who entertained at dinner the Company of Skinners and other guests,

including the Master of the Skinners' Company, Viscount Ranelagh, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Hall, General Sir J. Bisset, Sir H. Tyler, M.P., and Mr. Onslow, M.P. After the usual loyal toasts the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company gave the toast of the evening—"Skinners and Merchant Taylors, Merchant Taylors and Skinners, root and branch, may they flourish for ever." He reminded the guests that in the year 1484 a feud had arisen between the Merchant Taylors and the Skinners with respect to a question of precedence, and that the rivalry on that occasion had resulted in blows, fatal injuries being given and received. The matter was referred to the Lord Mayor of the period, who fortunately possessed the good sense that had ever since characterized his successors, and his award, on April 10, 1484, was that each company should entertain the other at dinner once a year, and settle their differences over the wine. Twice a year, therefore, the two companies had dined together from that day to the present time. It was only to be regretted that the *menu* of the first dinner had not been preserved. The Master of the Skinners' Company returned thanks for the toast.

Some workmen engaged recently in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse of Cross and Burness in the Island of Sandy, Orkney, discovered that the old building, recently demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient "broch." The whole mound, says the *Scotsman*, is a confused heap of partly overthrown circular walls, shells, calcined stones, wood ashes, &c. Three "knocking stones" were found. One of these was peculiar, from being indented on both sides; and another from the shape and large size of the cavity. Part of the lower stone of a well-worn quern, irregular in external form, with a central hole for the pin on which the runner or upper stone revolved, was also found among the rubbish. It was made of close-grained sandstone. No pottery or implements have as yet been discovered. The excavations had to be continued to a depth of twelve, and in some places to over fourteen feet, before a sufficiently firm footing for the walls of the new building could be obtained, and a portion was under water at that depth. The broch must have been of very large size, as the back wing of the manse, some portions of the walls of which have cracked, is also standing upon it. Several of the old undressed stone jambs of doors and supports of the roof of the broch were seven feet high by two feet wide, and stones of considerable size were also among the masonry.

The department of printed books in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, comprises, it is known, two halls, the Salle de Travail, for admission to which a Government order, obtained on certain conditions, is required, and the Salle Publique, open daily to all without restriction. Some interesting statistics regarding these rooms since the present organization came into force in 1868 are furnished by M. Letort in *Là Nature*. While the number of readers in the working-room is generally less than in the public reading-room, though the former is larger and better managed, the average number of volumes perused by each reader daily is greater—e.g., in 1879 it was 3'53 in the former, and 1'44 in the latter. A pretty constant

progression is apparent in both rooms. The number of readers and volumes in both together, which in 1869 were 80,808 and 229,095 respectively, showed a considerable falling off in 1870-1-2; but in 1879 they had risen to 124,771 readers and 310,009 volumes. Last year, in the Salle de Travail, 63,391 readers consulted 221,840 books; while in the Salle Publique 61,380 readers consulted 88,169 books. As in all similar establishments, the number of visitors is much greater in winter than in summer, and the tables which M. Pothier gives for 1876 to 1879 show that the *maxima* occur in February, March, or November; the *minima* in August, June, or July.

Tanfield Court, in the Inner Temple, or what little remains of it, is doomed, and the work of pulling it down will shortly commence. According to Dugdale, it was so-called from Sir Lawrence Tanfield, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1697. At No. 3, according to Peter Cunningham, lived Robert Keck, who bought the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare from Mrs. Barry, and who died at Paris in 1719, leaving his chambers and the contents of them to his cousin Francis Keck. No. 3, Tanfield Court, was pulled down to make room for the present Inner Temple Library, and No. 2 is at this moment all that remains of the old buildings. This, old house, however, is famous for having been the scene of a very terrible murder. In chambers on the top floor there lived in the year 1733 a Mrs. Duncomb, an old lady, with two servants, named Ann Price, and Elizabeth Harrison. There was also employed on the staircase a woman named Sarah Malcolm, a laundress, who, for the sake of such small plunder as Mrs. Duncomb's chamber yielded, murdered, very brutally, both Mrs. Duncomb and her two servants. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and executed at the bottom of Fetter Lane, near the gate of Clifford's Inn. Her portrait was engraved by Hogarth. It is to be found in all complete collections of his works, and it represents her as a woman of determined features, but of singular and striking beauty. Beyond this incident Tanfield Court has little history of general interest.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have lately sold an extraordinary collection of rare books and important MSS. relating to Spanish America, formed by the late Señor Don José Ramirez, President of the late Emperor Maximilian's first Ministry. Many of the lots realized exceedingly high prices, as those mentioned below will testify. Lot 81, Libros de las Actas del Cabildo de Mexico; an important collection of municipal documents, dating from 1529 to 1564, some of which have been printed in the "Boletin Municipal de Mexico," £140.—102, "Beristain Biblioteca Española," with MS. additions, 4 vols. folio, *Mexico*, 1816-21, £80.—155, "Cabeza de Vaca, Relacion y comentarios de Alvar Nuñez," printed in Valladolid, 1555, £32 10s.—164, Noticias de la Nueva California, a collection of MS. reports of missionaries made in the last century, 3 vols. fol. £65.—295, Documentos Historicos sobre Durango, a number of MSS. relating to Durango, collected by Señor Ramirez, £30 10s.—365, "Gerson (Juan) Tripartito del Christianissimo," *Mexico*, por Juan Cromberger, 1544 (one of the rarest productions of Cromberger's Mexican press), £54.—384,

"Guillevila, El Pelegrino de la Vida Humana," *Tolosa*, 1490, most interesting from its resemblance to Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," £80.—405, a collection of documents relating to the Inquisition of Mexico, from 1571 to 1802, £76, &c. Many other lots brought equally high prices, and the whole of the Ramirez collection, numbering only 934 lots, realized £6,395 5s. Many of the rare books were bought for the British Museum and for the Bodleian Library; others were bought by a Spanish nobleman, the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Europe; but the largest buyer was Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of Piccadilly.

An interesting collection of ancient helmets and other armour, both foreign and English, was open to the inspection of visitors, at the rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute in New Burlington Street, during the first fortnight in June. The articles exhibited were about 200 or 250 in number, and ranged from the tenth century before Christ down to the Stuart era in our own country. Among the exhibitors were Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Noel Paton, Miss Ffarington, of Worden; Mr. T. H. Vipan, of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely; Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, Mr. W. H. Burges, Mr. Matthew R. Bloxam, the Baron de Cosson, Mr. Clement Milward, Mr. W. Pretymann, and the authorities of the Royal Armoury at Woolwich. The examples were arranged chronologically; there were several specimens of Etruscan and Grecian art, and still more of Roman and Oriental workmanship. Of these, the most interesting, perhaps, were a brazen helmet of the time of the Roman occupation of this island, found at Witcham Gravel, in the fen country, and exhibited by Mr. Vipan; a Persian helmet of the seventeenth century, exhibited by Mr. John Latham, F.S.A.; four Etruscan helmets of bronze, and another found in the Tigris, near the supposed passage of the "Ten Thousand," sent by Mr. Bloxam; a fine Greek helmet belonging to Mr. W. J. Belt, a Florentine casque with three combs, exhibited by the executors of the late Mr. John W. Bailey; and an open casque of Italian steel *repoussée* work, by the same. This is a very fine specimen and in excellent condition; the subject engraved upon it is the god Mars, with Victory and Fame holding his beard; its date is probably about 1540. There were also a variety of morions, beavers, close helmets, lobster-tailed helmets, early Indian head-pieces, spider helmets, casques, tilting helmets, &c. Considerable interest attaches to the tilting helmet of Sir Giles Capel, one of the knights who, in the suite of Henry VIII., challenged all comers for thirty days in succession on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." This helmet, which was exhibited by the Baron de Cosson, used to hang in the parish church of Rayne, near Braintree, Essex, down to about the year 1840, when it was removed. Some German fluted helmets, "casquetels" with movable visors, and Italian visored helmets of the early sixteenth century, were well worthy of inspection, and so were Sir Richard Wallace's "peak-faced" helmet, of the time of Richard II., and Mr. Burges's spider helmet, which was said to have belonged to a regiment of horse formed by Henry IV. of France. To the helmets exhibited by Mr. Bloxam the greater interest attaches, as three of them, of

Etruscan manufacture, were bought at the sale of the effects of Samuel Rogers, the poet, while a fourth, of bronze, was found in the bed of the Ilyssus, at Athens. Besides the helmets, the exhibition contained various specimens of hauberks, brigandines, and coats of mail and of chain armour, both Italian, English, and Irish; one of these, found in the Phoenix Park at Dublin, and exhibited by Mr. Robert Day, bears the armorial badge of the ancient O'Neills. The collection was arranged under the care, and to a great extent by the hands, of the Baron de Cosson and Mr. Burges. The case exhibited by Mr. W. Burges contained some plaster casts from effigies at Tewkesbury, Dodford, Tollard, and Newton Solney, an Indian collar, and some suggestions for banded mail founded upon it by Mr. C. E. M. Holmes. The case also contained some models of banded mail showing the suggestions by Mr. William G. B. Lewis of the probable construction, being made of rings sewn on to cloth and covered with leather, and presenting the same appearance on both sides. To prove the correctness of the theory, there were added three pieces made to imitate the mail shown on the three last-named effigies, to demonstrate that the same principle produces the different varieties according to the strength required.



Correspondence.

ENGLISH PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

I am bold enough to believe that I did not overlook the "important considerations" to which Mr. Hockin refers at page 141, and I now take leave to reply to his statements *seriatim*.

1. The old Parochial Registers of Scotland were practically in the same position as those of England before the passing of the Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 80 (modified by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 85), having been, since the Reformation, the property of the Kirk Session of the parish to which they pertained, and kept by the Session clerk. Even if my proposal should be regarded in some quarters as "an act of confiscation," I consider that it would be fully justified by the benefits which would result to the public.

2. If local searchers are as numerous in England as Mr. Hockin indicates, which I venture to doubt, the Parochial Registers must be much more frequently referred to by such persons than in this part of the kingdom, where records are chiefly consulted by professional and literary searchers.

3. For most legal purposes, the Parochial Registers are more conveniently placed in the metropolis than in the provinces. This is certainly the case in Scotland, and I feel satisfied that the same assertion may be safely made with reference to England. I should imagine that the English registers are likely to be much more frequently required at Westminster than at the Assize Courts; and the special circumstances of "John O'Groats" and "Land's End" must give way to the requirements of the country generally.

4. With regard to Mr. Hockin's plea on behalf of the "poor," it is as easy to write to London as to "the parson;" and where the applicant does not happen to be a "ready writer," the said parson will,

no doubt, be prepared to act as his amanuensis. The Registrar-General and Somerset House can hardly be described as an "unknown person" and an "unknown place;" and it is hardly necessary to refer to the well-known courtesy and attention of all the officers in the General Registry Office. The Scotch Registration Act (sect. 57) provides that "it shall be competent to the Registrar-General to permit *gratis* searches to be made by or on behalf of and extracts to be given *gratis* to persons of whose inability to pay he shall be satisfied," and this enactment is very generously interpreted. The usual evidence of "inability to pay" is a certificate to that effect from a clergyman, elder, or justice of peace.

5. The cost of making "official copies" of all the English Parochial Registers would amount to a very large sum, to say nothing of other difficulties and objections.

GEO. SETON.

St. Bennett's, Edinburgh.



SWINBURN.*

The derivation of the prefix to this place-name is to my mind scarcely so clear as Mr. Furnival makes it out to be. From the spelling and sound he takes it for granted that it is derived from Swine (A. S., *Swin*); but knowing the locality, I have my doubts whether its derivation has anything at all to do with the porcine race. Most of the place-names in the North, with this prefix, are, in my opinion, derived from Swin, Swyn, or Sweyn—a northern word much used in Northumberland, signifying athwart or across, and very much akin to the old Scotch word *swae*, which means inclining or bending to a side. In Cumberland the same word is used to convey the same meaning, but it is generally spelt *swent*, or *swint*. Now the valley of the North Tyne runs nearly direct north from Hexham, and the two Swinburns—for there are two *burns*—take their rise among a range of lumpy hills to the north-east, and run right "swin" or athwart this billowy range, until they fall into the North Tyne, near Houghton Castle. When a horse has difficulty in drawing its load up a hill, it "*swins*" it—that is to say, it goes obliquely from side to side of the road until it gets to the top. Before being quite sure about the derivation of a place-name, I find it very important to get at the ancient local idioms and nomenclature of the district. May not Swindale, in Westmoreland, be derived from the same source? It is a small dale, running across a range of hills into a large glen. No doubt some of the place-names with this prefix are taken from the word Swine. For instance, the old family of Swinton, in Berwickshire, have a sow and pigs for their coat of arms, with a suitable motto. The fields in the immediate vicinity of the small village of Swinton, near to which this family have their seat, have mostly names connecting them with Swine—Sow Mire, Sow Mire Shot, Pigs Field, &c. &c.

J. C.

* This letter must end the controversy.—ED. A.



"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

The letter from Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., introduced in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see p. 118), will, I have no doubt, been interesting to many readers, but I believe that the true origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook" is not therein disclosed.

In addition to the two quotations from Spenser there given, the expression, as existing at an early date, is to be found in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (page 35 of the edition of 1639), where, speaking of the aggregation of land by sheep-masters, he says, "by one means therefore, or by other, either by hooke or by crooke, they (husbandmen and their families) must needs depart away."

It is evident, therefore, that the expression is too early to admit of reference to two learned judges named Hooke and Crooke, in the time of Charles I., if there were such a pair. I can trace no such person as Judge Hooke, though we are all, of course, acquainted with Sir George Crook, or Croke, as the name is commonly written.

I believe, however, that the origin of the expression is received to be as old as the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.

When Strongbow was planning a safe and advantageous spot for landing his forces, he secured a Waterford pilot, or one, at least, who well knew the Waterford river. The wind bore him safely to the mouth of the estuary, but as it blew strong and was shifty the task was a difficult one. Near the mouth of the estuary there is a place named Hook, in the Barony of Shelbourne, Co. Wexford. On the other hand, further north and nearer Waterford, there is a place named Crook, in the Barony of Gaultier, Co. Waterford. The Earl demanded of the pilot where he would be able to land in the shifting state of the wind. "Well," said the pilot, "you must land by Hook or by Crook." Then, said the Earl, "Land I will, by Hook or by Crook." The landing was effected, and the expression became ever after established as indicating alternative courses.

At Loftus House, the seat of the Marquis of Ely, in the vicinity of Hook, a massive and apparently two-handed sword is preserved, which is said traditionally to have belonged to Strongbow.

CHARLES WALPOLE, C.B.

Broadford, Chobham.

Mr. G. Wright asks (on page 118) for an explanation of the origin of this phrase, and gives an idea of his own on the subject, which does not commend itself to my judgment. I am of opinion that it arose from the liberty given to the dwellers in, or near, the Royal forests to gather the branches lopped off the felled timber for fuel, and such decayed branches of the growing trees as they could reach "by hook or by crook"—i.e., by such instruments tied to long poles, but not to use an axe or cutting weapon of any sort, or climb the trees, under heavy penalty.

This, I think, is by far the most reasonable explanation, that of the two lawyers, "Hook and Crook," being manifestly jocular, like the novelist's "Snap, Gammon, and Quirk."

W. DEAN FAIRLESS, M.D.

Oxford.

As you seem to invite an answer to Mr. Wright's interesting communication about the origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook," on page 118, I venture to suggest that the full meaning of this expression, if not quite so strong as *per fas aut nefas*, still hints at the obtaining of a thing in some way or other, with an insinuation of fraud, and that the monks used it as though to say, that if the Lord Abbot did not get a "good piece of meat" by *hook*, he would get it by *crook*—i.e., by ordering the *Coquins* to put it aside for him; the crook being an emblem of his abbatial authority.

R.S.

New Jersey, U.S.A.

Another correspondent writes:—Strongbow, on entering Waterford Harbour, observed a castle on one shore and a church on the other. Inquiring what they were, he was told it was the Castle of Hook and the Church of Crook. "Then," said he, "we must enter and take the town by Hook or by Crook." Hence the proverb.

The suggestion of Mr. George R. Wright (p. 118) that this time-honoured phrase may have arisen from the dealings of the Abbot of Battle and his flesh-hook with the meat-cauldron of the society, is certainly an ingenious addition to the possible solutions of a difficult verbal riddle.

I believe, however, that the saying has a more extended, and perhaps less ancient origin, than that which he assigns to it. Is not "By hook or by crook" simply an old law term, and does it not refer to the tenure of land, arable or pastoral, cornland or grassland; the reaping-hook being the sign of one, the shepherd's crook of the other? In this sense absolute and inclusive possession is signified. I hold the estate by hook or by crook, that is, I hold every field of it.

I am unable at the moment to offer any example in literature of such a use, or to say when the meaning "by one way or another," *per fas aut nefas*, became attached to the proverb. It was obviously so attached when Spenser wrote, as Mr. Wright's citations prove. It was used even earlier in Du Bartas (or by his translator) and in Florie, as Mr. Halliwall points out. And I cannot help suspecting that in this later meaning there is an allusion to the ingathering or grasping of an object in two ways, by the direct pull, as it were, of the hook, and by the indirect or sidelong action of the crook; or by any means, *direct or oblique*, as Johnson explains it. "Rem quocunque modo rem!"

It is possible, after all, that there is no alternative of meaning in "by hook or by crook," but that both words signify the same thing. *Hook* was commonly used by our old writers for *evil* in a person or an object. *Crook* is familiar to us in "crooked ways." Both may stand as the opposite to *fair* and *honest*. If I cannot attain my end by fair means, I will by hook or by crook, that is, by foul means, the *nefas* of the dilemma.

J. KENWARD, F.S.A.

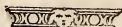
Harborne, near Birmingham.

(See vol. i. p. 118.)

At Waterford it is supposed that we are indebted to Cromwell for the above expression. The headland at the east entrance to Waterford Harbour is called "Hook," and the opposite land "Crook;" and when Cromwell contemplated attacking Waterford, he said he would take the city by "Hook or by Crook." It seems clear that the expression was a common one before Cromwell's time, and was no doubt known to him; and in hearing of the names of these headlands he might very naturally have used the expression—and used it as we do, but with a more apposite meaning.

Melksham.

A. G.



THE ROSICRUCIANS.

(See vol. i. p. 286.)

The best modern work on the Rosicrucians is that by Hargrave Jennings, and is published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, of Piccadilly. The book (though a general work on the subject, treats more especially of the great English Rosicrucian Robert Fludd, Flood, or "de Fluctibus." The only Rosicrucians I know of at present (and some of whose works I possess) are Raymond Lully, Robert Fludd, and Michael Maier. Can "Rosy Cross" add to my list? if he would do so I should be grateful.

G. OAKELEY-FISHER.

21, Maida Vale, W.



Rosy Cross should consult "The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries," by Hargrave Jennings, published by the late Mr. J. C. Hotten, in 1870, of which a new edition was issued last year.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.



OUR EARLY BELLS.

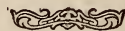
In an article entitled "Our Early Bells" which appears in the July number of *THE ANTIQUARY* (see p. 18), there is a slight inaccuracy which it would be as well to correct. I am not one of those who deny that the Phenicians traded with the inhabitants of West Cornwall for tin, and who contend that "Ictis" is the Isle of Wight; but I think that theories should not be founded on wrong premises.

There is no such place as "Market Jew Street" near Penzance. Market Jew Street is the name of a street in Penzance which leads towards the town of "Market Jew" or "Marazion," distant about three miles, on the shores of Mount's Bay. The names "Market Jew" and "Marazion" are merely corruptions of the Cornish name of the town "Marghasiewe," which is the plural of the Cornish word "Marghas," a market, and this name has no more to do with "bitterness," "Zion," or "Jews," than "London."

The name was very appropriate when the town was the chief emporium or market-place at the head of the Bay, and Penzance was, as a town, non-existent. These corruptions have taken their present form to

suit preconceived opinions, and that of "Marazion" is especially modern. When I was a boy all old persons in West Cornwall spoke of the town as "Market Jew" (Marghasiewe).

A CORNISHMAN.



MAY-DAY GARLANDS.

(See vol. i. p. 285.)

As your correspondent, Mr. T. B. Trowsdale, gives an account of some May-Day customs yet observed at Sevenoaks, in West Kent, perhaps a record of a similar observance of the day, with variations, at Whitstable, in East Kent, forty years ago, may not be uninteresting to the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY*. May-Day at the time named, was, as it possibly still is, a time of great gladness with young and old, the ancient Roman festival of *Maia*, the mother of *Mercury*, retaining its hold upon the men of Kent as strongly as in any part of the country. The little oyster town, upon this occasion, presented a very gay and joyous appearance. For two or three days previous to the anniversary flowers were got together from all available sources—woods, fields, lanes, and gardens (and at that time almost every house had a garden)—while the request made by the children, "Please give me a few flowers for my garland," was generally met with a smile and a "posy," so that the quantity collected was something wonderful. Next came their disposal; and for this purpose hoops were begged from the grocers; being fixed transversely they were then covered with bluebells, wallflowers, buttercups, and every other obtainable variety from Flora's wealth; to these were added ribbons and pendants made by stringing short pieces of tobacco pipe alternately with small discs of white paper; and when thus completed, perhaps with a doll hung in the centre, the garland was put on to a string and suspended, from window to window, across the street; the string, in some cases, being further decorated with flags or festoons of flowers. It is easy to imagine the effect of a number of such garlands suspended about the town, with groups of children under their own garlands, making merry with fun and dances.

It was a red letter day for many generations, and deserves to be remembered for its happy associations, by this iconoclastic age, for "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever." I do not recollect any rhythmic accompaniment to these festivities.

JOHN T. BEER.

Leeds, near Maidstone.



A HAND-BELL.

(See vol. i. p. 287.)

Has the "Man of Kent" correctly copied the name from the hand bell at Dover?

In "Vetusta Monumentum," vol. ii., 1789, the engraving is given of a brass bell three inches high, exclusive of the handle, inscribed—

PETRUS GHEYNEYS ME FECIT, 1366.

I have a silver gilt bell with the same inscription, and same date, 1369.

I saw also a copper one a few years ago at Frank-

fort for sale with the same inscription, but what was the date I do not recollect, the size of that 10 inches.

The subject on the whole of these three bells is the same—Orpheus, who, on a rude kind of violin, has brought round him an attentive-looking audience of birds and beasts, including a

“Rabbit and hare
And even a bear.”

In addition to the name of the maker, there is, also, the inscription, in capital letters—O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI—on all three bells. *

I have always considered that Van der Gheyn, the bellfounder of the Netherlands, was the person referred to by the Latin “Petrus Gheynus” or “Petrus Gheinus,” but I cannot understand how the bell figured in “Vetusta Monumenta” can be correctly copied as 1368. The art does not seem like that period. Van der Gheyn was of the sixteenth century.

E. Q.

Cloughton, Cheshire.



“THE IMITATIO CHRISTI.”

(See vol. i. p. 287.)

On consulting the sumptuous edition issued by Curmer, of Paris, in 1858, I find that the Abbe Delaunay, considered a competent authority, has, after weighing the question of authorship, decided in favour of Gerson, born in 1363.

E. Q.

Cloughton, Cheshire.



THE “RUINS” IN BATTERSEA PARK.

I recently paid a visit to Chelsea, and, never having seen Battersea Park, I crossed the Albert Bridge to have a look at it. On the river side of the Park, close to the Embankment, I found a great collection of old stone-work, carved pillars and capitals, large oak doors, &c., strewn about. There was nothing to protect them from injury. Children were clambering, running, and jumping about them; and some of these terrible infants were busily engaged in chipping away fragments of the best carved work. Can you tell me anything about these classical-looking ruins? they are apparently neglected and forgotten by the authorities. Is it intended to erect the fragments on the spot where the *disjecta membra* now lie? if so, would it not be better to do so before they are hopelessly damaged by children and roughs; or else to rail them in, or otherwise protect them from wanton injury?

CUTHBERT BEDE.

[These are probably the *disjecta membra* of the fine screen in front of old Burlington House, which were removed in 1865 from Piccadilly to Battersea Park.]—ED. ANTIQUARY.



JADE IN EUROPE.

Being interested in the matter of jade, I would ask Mr. Thiselton Dyer, or any antiquary, whether he is

aware that it has been stated—though I know not with what truth—that the tumulus of Mont St. Michel, near Carnac, when opened some years ago, was found to contain “a square chamber containing eleven beautiful jade celts, two large rough celts, twenty-six small petrolite celts, and 110 stone beads and fragments of flint, but no trace of metal.” Neither am I aware where these were deposited. The find, if truly stated, necessarily disposes of the theory that “some traveller in his journeyings may have brought it [them] in much later times, from some locality where jade might be found.”

B. NICHOLSON.

306, Goldhawk Road,
Shepherd's Bush, W.



Answers to Correspondents.

“Moss Trooper” is thanked for the Bookplate so kindly sent.



Books Received.

Memorials of Cambridge. By Charles H. Cooper, F.S.A. Part VI. (Macmillan & Co.)—Glossary of the Essex Dialect. By Richard S. Charnock, F.S.A. (Trübner & Co.)—Politics and Art. By T. H. Hall Caine. (Notes and Queries Society, Liverpool.)—Cathedra Petri. By Charles F. B. Allnatt. (Burns & Oates.)—Mysteries of all Nations. By James Grant. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Philological Essays of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum. Edited by his Son. (Williams & Norgate.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. Second Series. (Burns & Oates.)—Our Ancient Monuments and Land around Them. By C. P. Kains-Jackson. With Preface by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (Elliot Stock.)—English Chimes in Canada. By the Rev. H. Scadding, D.D. (Toronto: Guardian Office.)—John Noakes and Mary Styles; or “an Essex Calf’s” Visit to Tiptree Races. A Poem with a Glossary. By Charles Clark, Esq. (J. Russell Smith, Soho Square.)—Chrestos; a Religious Epithet. By J. B. Mitchell, M.D. (Williams & Norgate.)—Memoir of Gabriel Béranger. By Sir William Wilde, M.D. (Dublin: Gill & Son.)—Colchester Castle. By G. Buckler. (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)—Life, Times, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare. By W. J. Fitz-Patrick, LL.D. 2 vols. (Duff & Sons.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. III. part 1. (Folk-lore Society.)—Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Part 7. (Kent & Co.)—Byegones, April to June, 1880. (Oswestry: Caxton Works.)—Ancient Buildings of Halifax. By John Leyland. (Halifax: R. Leyland & Son.)—English Plant Names. By Rev. John Earle, M.A. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)—Bibliography of Dickens. By R. H. Shepherd. (Shepherd, 5, Bramerton Street, Chelsea.)—Renaissance in Italy. By J. Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America and West Indies, 1661–1668. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longman & Co.)

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FOR SALE.

Book Plates for sale. Send for list. A specimen packet of 12 for 2s., post free.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

Pennant's Tours in Wales.—Pugh's Cambria Depicta.—Churchyard's Worthiness of Wales.—Pennant's London, and Chester to London.—History of the Westminster Election, 1784 (90).

A beautiful slab of marble (purple breccia), 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, 1 inch thick. It has been polished. W. Pointer, 18, Carburton Street, Portland Street, W.

Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales. Original edition, 1773; 6 vols. 4to, thick paper, whole calf, gilt extra; excellent condition; engravings complete. Book Plates of Robert Wood and Richard Tayler (91).

Life and Death of King Charles I., with ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ and Vindication of King Charles's authorship, 1693, 11s.—W. D., 14, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88).

The greater part of The Arundel Society's Publications for last twenty years; will separate.—Geo. Mackey, 49A, Union Passage, Birmingham.

Armorial Général de l'Empire Français contenant les Armes de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, des Princes de sa Famille, etc., par Henri Simon. Paris, 1812. The contents are:—Abrégé de l'art Héraldique, seventy splendid copper-plates (size 18 inches by 12 inches), containing more than 700 Coats of Arms of Napoleon I., his Family, Court, and Generals, with full heraldic descriptions, and Index.—Address offers, W. H., 746, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Franks, several thousands; Peers and Commoners; many duplicates to be sold together.—E. W., 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N. W.

Autographs for sale, 1s. per dozen.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

A Few "Chap Books," 181—(87).

Campbell's Political Survey, 2 vols. 4to.—Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, folio 1768.—Raine's North Durham, large paper.—Buckland's Reliquiæ Silurianæ, 4to, 1824, coloured plates.—Campbell's Journey in Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.—Garnett's Tour in the Highlands, 2 vols. 4to.—Carr's Ireland, 4to.—Surtees' Durham, vol. iv. only, 1840.—Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis, 1828.—Wild's Lincoln Cathedral.—Bailey's Annals of Nottingham, 4 vols. roy. 8vo,

half calf, neat.—Public Records of Great Britain and Ireland, with facsimiles, thick folio, 1800.—Dods-worth's Salisbury Cathedral.—Amsinck's Tunbridge Wells.—Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica.—Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer.—Rutter's Fonthill Abbey, full morocco gilt.—Roy's Military Antiquities, and many others for sale or exchange.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

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Autographs of W. M. Thackeray (87).

Portrait of Wycherley, folio size (81).

Dibden's Bibliographical Decameron.—Bibliotheca Spenseriana.—Eedes Althorpinæ (82).

Ame's Typographical Antiquities, Bibliotheca, Anglo-Poetica (83).

Byron's Deformed, 1824.—Curse of Minerva, 1812.

Ode to Napoleon, 1814.—Poems on his Domestic Circumstances, 1816 (84).

Chatterton's Supplement.—Carew's Poems.—Syntax Three Tours.—Hood's Annuals, 1835-7-9.—Howard's Poems, 1660, original editions (85).

Keble's Christian Year, sixth edition (86).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given.—W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kingston.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Portrait of Milton (oval 4 by 3 inches), date about 1650 (74).

Westminster Chess Papers, vol. ii. (73).

Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged.—Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

System of Self-Government, by Edmondson.—Doctrine of the Reformation in the words of Martin Luther (Saunders and Otley).—Arundones, by Drury Cami.—Freitag's Pictures of German Life.—Freitag's The Lost Manuscript.—Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. iv. part 2 (Longman).—Life of Christ, by Jeremy Taylor, complete.—Zoological Society's Proceedings, vol. for 1864, coloured plates.—Walks around Nottingham, 1835.—The Naval Keepsake, 1837.—Nights at Sea, 1852.—Little Henry (Dover), 1816.—Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic, by T. Danvers (printed by Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell).—Cozen's Tour in the Isle of Thanet, 1793.—Garside's Prophet of Carmel (Burns & Oates).—Reports of condition and prices of all or part of this list to be sent to M., care of The Manager.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1880.

St. Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism.

By WILLIAM PORTER,

Author of "The Norse Invasion of 1066, a Neglected Chapter in English History."

PART I.

THE subject of our Paper is not one who has enchained the public mind because of popular knowledge regarding his life, his work, and his character. Born far back in the dark days of history, and in the darkened North, Olaf, though sainted and surnamed the Holy, has never, to our mind, been sufficiently rescued from the oblivion that seemed to await him; nor has his character, nor have his deeds, received either the esteem or the censure they severally deserve. It is an old and oft-used saying, that every great man who has reflected either the virtues or the vices of his age, should be judged by his surroundings; that all the conditions of time, and place, and people should be considered in forming our estimate of the man. The difficulty of doing this is self-evident in numerous instances; and the prevalent ignorance of the early history of that northern people among whom St. Olaf's lot was cast, and among whom (though by a very questionable process) he established Christianity, may be sufficient excuse for the general want of knowledge regarding the greatness of the man, and the tardiness with which he has received our esteem. It will be our purpose to try to bring his figure more prominently out of the dark background of history by which he has so long been enshrouded, and to present him, not indeed as a faultless hero, but as one possessed of high attributes and stern resolution.

The history of every land, and of every
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people, rises as it were out of a night of darkness, from which there are few recollections save those of disordered dreams. This night is succeeded by a dawn, in which we seem to distinguish bygone objects and occurrences; but all in a light so doubtful that they are pictured to us in highly perplexing forms. This is the period during which we find history blended with myth, corresponding to the second step of our childhood, from which we have indeed succeeded in rescuing many recollections, but the most of which are of a monstrous and illogical character, because, at the period of their occurrence, we had not the understanding rightly to judge of the things and the issues they affect, and at which recollections in our riper years we are often moved to smile. Then at length the sun rises in the shape of written history, and from this period we have a knowledge of what has happened, though at first with frequent mistakes as to the size and importance of objects—bearing in this respect a kind of analogy to our youth, when we are indeed fully conscious of what we see and of what takes place around us, but for the most part judge them more by the light of imagination than from the platform of true reality.*

What we have uttered respecting the history of every land and of every nation in general, applies with particular force to the history of the North and its inhabitants. Through long generations during prehistoric ages, the wild surroundings of Nature and the stern character of the northern seasons, heightened in their effect also by a barren and unfruitful earth, had tended to roughen the character of that branch of the great Germanic family which from some still disputed quarter of the globe had found its way thither.†

Though the ancient Norse conception of religion may be considered a subject intimately connected with that of which we now treat, we shall here dwell upon only one or two points, inasmuch as it will be necessary to represent some of the gloom that dwelt upon the minds of men, rightly to comprehend the forces to be overcome, and the light that banished and succeeded that gloom. Briefly, then, the northern races, amongst whom St. Olaf's life

* See Holmberg: "Nordbon under Hednatiden."

† Keyser: "Om Nordmændenes Herkomst og Folkeskægtskab," in "Samlede Afhandlinger."

mission was to be wrought, had inherited from far-away ages a religion which, feeding upon their peculiarly warlike and adventurous life, in return also gave back to their character much of its own roughness, and fostered in them the spirit of daring and violence. While its conceptions of morality in their home and social life stood higher perhaps than those of most mythical religions, it was not imbued with the elements of social progress. It contained little to lift the human mind above the attributes of brute force; and its field of exercise was closed, and its cruelties exemplified, by its doctrines of exclusiveness. It was the religion of a *race*, and of a race under special conditions; not the religion of humanity. To slay those beyond the boundaries of its domain became of itself a virtue, and the highest honours of Valhalla were opened to those who in conflict, or even in cold blood, sacrificed the greater number of heathen lives.* The counterpart both of its teaching and its influence in this respect we see in Islamism and in the Turk to-day. It was not altogether from an innate cruelty that the Norsemen and Danes cast up the children of Anglo-Saxon England to be impaled upon their spears; it was more the result of a doctrinal teaching of their religion, and as an offering to their warrior-gods. Urged by the tenets of such a code, we need not wonder at many of the violent and bloody deeds which the history of such a people furnishes; it explains, though it does not palliate, their crimes. It is true that during different eras of the Viking period we meet also with different phases of this warlike character; but such differences are more those of development than of principle. The Viking of the Swedish poet Gejer is not the Viking of the *Fridthjofs Saga*; neither is either of them the Viking—at least the ordinary Viking—of history. Honour and love, and certain romantic and specific objects to be attained, have in both these cases played a conspicuous part, and have thrown their heroes out of the ordinary course prescribed by their northern national life. The terrible Hastings, of whom we read a little in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and whose deeds form a still more conspicuous portion of the relations of Continental

chronicles—notably those of France and Spain*—the terrible Hastings, terrible though he is, is more the type of the real Viking, whose course was to be tracked, as it is poetically expressed, by the blood of his victims upon the sea. Wherever cause of quarrel could be found, wherever death could be dealt, hither did Hastings wend his way, giving no quarter, deaf to human woe, and blind to mercy, slaying for the honour of his name alone, and whose latest boast it was that a hundred thousand victims had fallen as sacrifices to his sword.† Hastings was the true type of hundreds more that ravaged far and wide for a period of nearly three centuries, differing only from them by the duration of his power and by the measure of his success.

In such a stern and warlike school as this young Olaf was brought up. Leaving the home of his step-father, Sigurd Syr, and his mother, Aaste, under the guidance and protection of Rane Vidfarle—or “the far-travelled”—he stepped on board his first Viking ship at twelve years of age, thereafter to be a leader of old and tried marauders, and a dealer of terror and of death. His earliest recorded exploits are in keeping with the cruel antecedents of his chosen sphere, and are perhaps more indicative of the dictates of Rane than of himself. Plundering and destroying for some time along the coasts of the Baltic and the eastern shores of the German Ocean, Olaf at length ventures over to England, which now for over two centuries had offered such a field for the exercise of their valour, and such recompense as its reward. Here, as by chance, a train of circumstances in the history of our country was destined to alter the purposes of the youthful hero, and to turn to better account the forces obeying his command. On reaching England he found that King Sweyn had overrun the country with a Danish army, and had taken possession of Ethelred's kingdom; but the sudden death of the Danish conqueror that same autumn induced Ethelred to make great offers to all who would help him to regain his crown; and, lured by these, Olaf sailed up the Thames, and mainly contributed to wrest

* Keyser: “Nordmændenes Religionsforfatning i Hedendommen.” Holmberg: *ante*.

* Adam of Bremen; Dudo; Wace, “Roman de Rou;” Benoit, “Chronique;” &c. &c.

† Cronholm, “Nordboarne i Westerviking.”

London and Southwark from their Danish defenders.* He and his followers remained in England three years, rendering assistance betimes to the harassed monarch.

Now here, we presume, we have the key to the future course of Olaf's life; at least from this period his actions were not so much those of the mean and plundering Vikings of the period. Henceforth his great abilities for rule, and his warlike genius, were to be directed to expeditions of a more national character; and we find him now in England, serving the interests of the troubled rulers, now in Normandy succouring the newly-established dynasty of his own race. But more than all else that tended to reconvert the genius of Olaf, because it reconverted his mind (if not also his heart), was his baptism into Christianity, which he received at the hands of the Bishop of Rouen, after being magnificently entertained and welcomed by Duke Richard.† Though his predecessor on the throne of Norway, the famous Olaf Trygvessen, had first planted the standard of the Cross among the mountains of his native land, and by dint of severity and resolution had, so to speak, established Christianity throughout a great portion of his dominions, the course of subsequent events had almost obliterated every trace of it from the land. The soil was too stubborn, and the climate too uncongenial for its speedy growth. Such was the power of the widely-spread superstitions, and so tenaciously did the warlike minds of the Norsemen cling to those tenets which were so peculiarly adapted to their mode of life, and which so keenly fostered their national prejudices, that during the anarchy that succeeded Olaf Trygvessen's rule it was an easy task to make the ancient rites and ceremonies, with all their rude grandeur, general if not universal. Besides, also, it seemed as if Nature had joined in the crusade against Christianity. It was customary in early spring to invoke the favour of the gods for the plentiful produce of the fruits of the earth, and, as it had happened that during most of that period which Olaf

Trygvessen had occupied in persuading or forcing men to forsake their idolatry, Nature had not been propitious; so, also, it now happened that internal peace and plenty reigned. Superstitious minds were not slow to misinterpret this fact, first as a sign of their gods' displeasure with the ways of Olaf, and, secondly, as a manifestation of the renewal of their favours to them. The second Olaf's prosecution, then, was rendered doubly difficult, and those evidences of Nature were pointed to as paramount; and if, under the course of our brief history of Olaf's life-work, there seems in his character an overdue severity, we shall understand it better by knowing the determined nature of that obstinate resistance which everywhere met his efforts.

It was in the autumn of 1014 that Olaf Haraldssen sailed with a force of 240 chosen men from the coasts of Northumbria, and after a voyage of unusual dangers landed on the little island of Selje, off the western coast of Norway. When Olaf heard the name of this island ("Selje" in the old Norse tongue meaning "success"), he was pleased with the omen. There is always something in these old Norse sagas which savours of superstition and romance. Thus, his coming to Norway at all is related as the result of a dream, in which Olaf had seen the vision of a man who advised him to end his wandering life, and return to the land of his birth, "for," said he, "thou shalt be King of Norway." Olaf's oracular interpretation, just mentioned, is in keeping with this relation; as is also the next, which, by the way, loses some of its force by frequent repetition in one or other form in the pages of history. Having landed in this island of Selje, Olaf had the misfortune to walk carelessly into some morassy part, when one foot breaking through the grassy covering he sank up to his knee. Not seeing a speedy oracular solution of this dilemma, his lofty visions fell, until his champion Rane interpreted it, "Now didst thou fix thy foot in Norway, King!"* And so Olaf again was satisfied.

At this time, it must be remembered, Norway was under Danish rule; and, after having travelled somewhat, with a view to learning the minds of some of the chieftains

* "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;" Snorre Sturlassön, "Heimskringla,"—"Saga Olafs hins helga," ed. Unger, c. 12.

† Steenstrup; "Indledning i Normannertiden," p. 172.

* Snorre Sturlassön; "Saga Olafs hins helga," c. 27. "Fagrskinna," c. 89.

whose support he might have hopes of obtaining, Olaf comes at last to visit his mother and his stepfather, Sigurd Syr. Here he one day delivers a memorable speech, the substance of which is still preserved in the pages of the *Heimskringla*.—

“As you know,” said he, “I am come to this land after having been a long time abroad; during all this time I and my men have had nothing else to support us save what we have sought by our arms; in many places we have been forced to hazard our lives and our souls, and many a man without cause has been called upon to deliver up to us his goods, yea, some also their very lives. But over those possessions which my father owned, and his father, and all my ancestors one after another, and to which I am legitimately born—over these sit foreign men. Nor are they satisfied with this, but have taken possession of all the estates that belong to our relatives, who in direct line descend from Harald Haarfagre; to some they give a little share, to others nothing. Now I shall reveal to you what I have long had in mind, namely, that I intend to claim my inheritance, and I will neither betake me to the Danish nor the Swedish King to beg the least of either of them, though now for a while they have called that their possession which comes to me as Harald Haarfagre’s heir; for, to tell you truly, I prefer rather to seek my inheritance with the spear and the sword, and to obtain help for this of all my relatives and friends, and of whosoever will make mutual cause with me. And in such manner shall I make this demand, either to gain the whole of that kingdom, which they have taken by the death of Olaf Trygvessen,* or fall here upon my native soil. Sigurd, I now expect that you, and your equals in the country, who are born to government after the law given by Harald Haarfagre, will not be disinclined to bestir yourselves to avenge this family disgrace; that you will all be urged by the most intense desire to support that man who will lead you to raise once more our name. Will you but display some manhood in this cause, I know the popular feeling well enough, that everybody wishes nothing more than to be delivered from the thralldom of those foreign chiefs, and all are ready so soon as they have something sure for their consolation to rest upon. Therefore have I first brought this question before you, that your understanding might direct my future course.”

We see from this that Olaf’s character had a fair share of patriotism, and we shall soon learn that the experience he had gained during his long voluntary banishment had eminently fitted him for the work that lay before him.

(To be continued.)

* For a graphic account of the touching death of Olaf Trygvessen, see Carlyle’s “Early Kings of Norway.”

The British Museum.



THE British Museum accounts, recently presented to the House of Commons, show that, during 1879, 666,394 persons were admitted to view the general collections, [a considerable increase over the numbers admitted in previous years; for in 1874 there were 461,059; in 1875, 523,317; in 1876, 563,535; in 1877, 539,281; and in 1870, 448,516. The Trustees report:—]

“During the past year progress has been made in arrangements for the removal of the natural history collections and in preparations for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. New cases and fittings have been provided and erected for the departments of botany and mineralogy and in part for that of geology; and the transference of these three collections to the new Museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be at once made use of for the exhibition of objects of archæological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and from want of space have been stored away in imperfectly-lighted rooms in the basement. In consequence of coming into possession of a considerable sum of money accruing under the will of the late Mr. William White, barrister-at-law, of Bedford-square, who died in the year 1823, the trustees have had it in their power to consider plans for adding to the Museum building. These will include a substantial addition to the south-eastern side of the Museum, and an extension of the gallery for exhibition of Greek sculpture. The latter work will at once be proceeded with. Two buildings for the reception of the sculpture hitherto placed in sheds under the Museum portico have been already erected. A portion of the sheds thus vacated has been taken down, and the remainder will be removed after having served the purpose of housing temporarily other sculptures recently received. The whole of the zoological and geological portions of the India Museum at South Kensington, together with the friezes from the Amravati Tope and other remains of ancient sculpture, have been made over by

the Secretary of State and Council of India to the trustees of the British Museum. The sculpture will be exhibited in the Museum; the zoological and other collections have been removed to the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Special attention has been given to the service of the reading-room. A check has been given to the excessive growth of the general catalogue by the substitution of printing for the hand-copying of catalogue titles. These will be printed in distinct sections, viz.:—I. English and American books recently published. II. Books newly published in foreign countries. III. Older English and American books newly purchased. IV. Older foreign books of the same class. V. Titles taken from the old catalogue and revised for the new general catalogue. VI. Cross references. VII. Titles of Oriental works. The sections will be printed in parts, some at short, some at longer intervals, and in each part the titles will be in alphabetical arrangement. Sections I. and II. will be issued from month to month, in order to give early reference to the newest English and foreign literature. The advantage expected from the use of printing is not confined to the reduction of bulk in the catalogue. The titles will be rendered available much more expeditiously, will be rendered more correct, and will be more convenient for use. When put into circulation by means of sale they will be available for bibliographical purposes, and they will exhibit the recent acquisitions of both new and old books. The increasing number of readers has been provided for by the addition of 62 seats in the reading-room; and, in order to supply the want of a classed catalogue of the library, a selection of bibliographies for the different subjects of literature and of classed catalogues of other collections has been carefully made, and the volumes have been arranged in separate cases placed conspicuously at the extremity of every alternate table. In this position these cases of bibliographical works correspond with those of books of reference arranged in classes round the room, and will serve as guides to authorities in the various branches of literature and science. By means of the electric light, worked by Messrs. Siemens and Company, the reading-room has been kept open until

7 o'clock during the winter months instead of being closed three hours earlier as heretofore, and has been fully lighted on several occasions of darkness caused by the weather."

Among books of interest acquired during the year, the following are noted:—An imperfect copy of the edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed in 1535, distinguished by the curious spelling of certain words, such as *saiynctes*, *seyunctific*, *stoene*, *oons*, *thoese*; this peculiarity has given rise to the theory that these words are provincialisms of Gloucestershire, intentionally so spelt by Tyndale himself, in conformity with his promise that "if God spared his life he would cause a boy that driveth the plough to know more of the Scriptures than a priest." Of this edition, which was probably printed at Antwerp during the time of Tyndale's imprisonment in the Castle of Vilvorde, only three copies have hitherto been known, and of these not one is perfect. "*New Zeitung vom Rein*," 1542; a satirical tract by Luther, directed against Albert, Cardinal Archbishop of Magdeburg and Mentz; it is of the utmost rarity. A curious tract, partly in verse, of John Taylor, the Water-Poet, entitled, "*Taylor, his Travels: from the City of London in England to the City of Prague in Bohemia; the manner of his abode there three weekes, his observations there, and his returns from thence*." London, 1620. In this tract he mentions the kindness he received from the Queen of Bohemia (the Princess Elizabeth of England), and his having had in his arms her youngest son, Prince Robert (Prince Rupert), whom he celebrates in a set of verses. No other copy of this tract is known.

The numbers of manuscripts and documents acquired during the year are:—General collection of manuscripts, 155; Egerton manuscripts, 54; rolls and charters, 421; detached seals, 266. Among them are the following:—The Orations of the Athenian orator Hyperides for Lycophron and for Euxenippus, in Greek, written on papyrus in the first century, B.C. Purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Joseph Arden, who obtained the papyrus in Egypt. The 24th Book of the "*Iliad*" of Homer, wanting the first 126 lines, written on papyrus, probably in the second century. This papyrus is known as the "*Bankes Homer*," after its

former owner, Mr. William John Bankes, who purchased it at the island of Elephantine, in Egypt, in 1821. Pope Gregory's "*Moralia*," or Commentary on the Book of Job, in Latin, written in Merovingian characters; vellum, eighth century. The official and private correspondence and papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I. and Charles II., and of his son, Sir John Nicholas, Clerk to the Privy Council; from 1560 to 1733. In 30 volumes. The most important part of the correspondence is that carried on by Sir Edward Nicholas with members of the Royalist party in different countries of Europe during the period of the Commonwealth. In the collection are also the negotiations of M. de Montreuil, the French Ambassador in Scotland, with Charles I., for the King's surrender to the Scotch Army, in 1647; papers relating to the arrest of the Five Members, and to the Eikon Basilike; and letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, 1655-1659. Diary of Proceedings in the House of Commons, kept by Lawrence Whitacre, M.P. for Okehampton, from October, 1642, to July, 1647, containing additional matter not found in the printed journals. Paper; seventeenth century. Official and private correspondence and papers of Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, and Earl of Strafford, Ambassador to Prussia in 1703, and Plenipotentiary for negotiating the Peace of Utrecht in 1711-1714. In twenty-five volumes. The number of manuscripts added during the year to the Oriental collection amounts to 133—viz., 11 by donation, and 122 by purchase, as follows:—Sanskrit and Pracrit, 74; Hebrew, 16; Arabic, 12; Persian, 11; Pali-Burmese, 8; Hindustani, 3; Hindi, 2; Chinese, 2; Japanese, 1; Ethiopic, 1; Turkish, 1; Uriyah, 1; Picture-writing, 1. The most important purchase, in point of numbers, consists of 63 volumes, from the library of the late Yogapradhana Ratnavijaya Suri, a Jaina priest of Ahmedabad, Gujrat. With the exception of a few, belonging to the general Sanscrit literature, they all contain Jaina works, written in Sanscrit and in Pracrit, and form the largest store of writings of that sect yet brought to Europe. Their dates range from the 15th to the 18th century. The Sanscrit collection has also received a valu-

able addition from Nepaul—namely, eight manuscripts, which have been procured by Dr. D. Wright, late surgeon to the British Mission in Khatmandoo, through the Munshi attached to the same mission. They contain Buddhistic works in Sanscrit, which are only to be found in Nepaul. The three earliest—viz., the Vidyavali, Pragyaparamita, and Jyotishsastra, have dates corresponding to A.D. 1227, 1267, and 1320.

In the department of Oriental antiquities the total number of acquisitions, including fragments, amounts to about 5,471. The number of Assyrian and Babylonian tablets, fragments, &c., acquired amounts to about 5,232. A long list is given of new Greek and Roman antiquities obtained by gift or purchase during the year. Among them is a head of the youthful Bacchus, remarkable for the beauty of the features and the general charm of the expression. In this type the artist has blended the beauty of both sexes in accordance with the androgynous conception of Bacchus in later Greek art. Traces of red colour remain in the hair, which is encircled with an ivy wreath. This head is published in the *Annali of the Roman Institute*, 1875, pl. c., by M. Robert; it has evidently been detached from the body to which it originally belonged.

As to British and pre-historic antiquities, the trustees note that the Museum has received the most important addition to this section that has been obtained since the first foundation of the institution—viz., the Greenwell collection. This collection, presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., is the result of the researches undertaken by him during the last 20 years in the barrows of Britain, which have been described by him in "*British Barrows*" (Oxford, 1877). The excavations were conducted with great care and at no little expense, and extended to 234 barrows, of which 171 were in Yorkshire, two in Cumberland, 20 in Westmoreland, 31 in Northumberland, one in Durham, and nine in Gloucestershire, and in these barrows a great number of objects have been found. The specimens of pottery are about 170 in number, and include good examples of all the varieties of British funereal vessels, which are known to antiquaries as cinerary urns, food vessels, drinking cups, and incense

cups, though some of these attributions are by no means certain. Among the relics associated with the urns are flakes, knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, and other implements of flint; implements for making fire, consisting of a flint and part of a nodule of pyrites, both much worn; pierced stone axes, bronze daggers and knives, awls, an axe, &c.; the personal ornaments consist of beads of jet and amber, earrings of bronze, and various other objects. These furnish very valuable illustrations of the manners, customs, and manufactures of the early Britons, and they more than double the collection of this nature in the Museum. A further portion of Mr. Greenwell's barrow collections, consisting of specimens not found by himself, or not described in "British Barrows," has been acquired by the trustees of the Christy collection, and by them presented to the Museum. These include about 50 funereal vessels of pottery, and the associated relics; among them are specimens from Scotland, a part of the United Kingdom but very scantily represented in the Museum collection.

Of coins and medals 795 have been acquired during the year, of which 329 are Greek (157 gold and electrum), four Roman, 144 English, 92 mediæval and modern, and 226 Oriental.


The additions to the departments of natural history during the year 1879 are 60,022 in number, of which 45,881 have been placed in the department of zoology, 13,112 in that of geology, and 1,029 in that of mineralogy, including a collection of rocks recently presented by Mr. Henry Ludlam, and exclusive of additions resulting from the incorporation of the minerals hitherto belonging to the India Museum. The number of meteorites represented in the collection is now—of siderites, 110; siderolites, 13; aerolites, 207–330. The zoological additions, save those received from the "Hewitson Bequest," have been entered in the manuscript register. The geological additions have been similarly registered, as have been the additions to the mineralogy. In the department of zoology, during the year 45,881 specimens have been added to the several parts of the collection. Among the most important acquisitions was the collection of exotic butterflies bequeathed by the

late William Chapman Hewitson. This is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of this group of animals that have ever been formed; it consists of 24,625 specimens, referable to 5,795 species described by the testator in his "Exotic Butterflies" and "Diurnal Lepidoptera." The collection is in a perfect state of arrangement and preservation, and by Mr. Hewitson's direction a catalogue of its contents has been prepared and printed at the expense of his estate. The testator attached to this bequest the condition that the collection should be called the "Hewitson Collection," and should be kept in good order, preservation, and condition, and in the same cabinets, and in the same order and arrangement, and under the same nomenclature as they should be at the time of his decease, until the expiration of 21 years from that time. Of birds, the total number of acquisitions amounts to 3,312, of which 700 belong to the series from the Indian Museum. Fifty-eight species were entirely new to the collection. Of reptiles and amphibians the additions have been 380 in number. In fishes the total number of specimens received amounts to 1,414. Of mollusca the total number of additions has been 3,134.

In the department of prints and drawings 4,750 new examples have been acquired, including 460 of the Italian, 363 of the German, 531 of the Dutch and Flemish, 1002 of the French, and 1,976 of the English schools.



A Lincolnshire Parish Clerk in the Olden Time.

N addition to the careful preservation of parish registers, a word may well be said for that of churchwardens' accounts and other parochial muniments. Such documents, where preserved, can scarcely be considered as inferior to the registers in illuminating, through local events, the broad page of national history. But how few are preserved! A somewhat careful inquiry, for literary purposes, in the parishes of four contiguous counties, has proved to me that in few places are such documents preserved from a date anterior

to the last century. In some instances I have learned that ancient churchwardens' accounts have been recently destroyed as worthless, or as cumbersome waste paper, and so to be cleared out as worse than worthless.

Sometimes is found in the parish chest a scrap of paper which tells of obsolete customs and abrogated practices. Such a sheet of paper has just been placed in my hands by the Vicar of Barrow-on-Humber for inspection, whilst seeking examples of the "Peculiar Uses" of the church bells of Lincolnshire in past times. I think THE ANTIQUARY a proper depository for a full copy of such a document :—

"THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF THE PARISH CLARK OF BARROW, AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK, 1713.

First, he is to live in the parish ; and he is to attend the Church when he is to Officiate in his functions.

He ought Carefully to lay up the Communion Cloth and Carpet, the Surplice, Cushion, Books, and other things belonging to the Church ; he is to see that the Church, Chancel, and Seats be swept and kept in decent order ; he ought to attend the Church when there is any Churchin or Burrial ; and he is to tole a Bell, and ring a little according to the Custom of the place ; he must be Carefull that no Boys or Idle persons Jangle the Bells or abuse the Church or the Windows ; he is to grease or oil the Bells, and to keep them in good order , and if they be defected in anything he shall let the Churchwardens know that they may be mended in convenient time.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell every working day from Monday, the first whole week in Lent, until Easter, except such days as there is prayers in the Church.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell every working day morning at Break of the day, and continue the ringing thereof until All Saints, and also to ring a Bell every Evening about the sunseting until harvist be fully ended, which Bells are to begin to ring from the beginning of harvist.

Item.—He is to provide and pay a workman for mowing and strawing upon the Westcote 14 acre dale, and to see the ordering and bringing to the Church before midsomer day ; and to pay the waineman Leading thereof for every Load four pence. He is to give notice to the owner or farmer or oquiper of the Westcote about a week before Christmas and Easter, that he, before Either of those feasts, send one Load of straw to the Church Stile, where the Clark shall receive it, and take Care to Lay it in the Seats ; and in Like-manner to pay the wainman for Every Load four-pence, which strawing and straw shall at last belong to the clark.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell for the ringing of

the Corphew (*sic*) beginning at St. Andrew's Eve, and ending at Candlemas; and to provide Candles for the ringers, and Continue in the Bellhouse all the time of ringing, and be Carefull that nothing there suffer abuse or Damage."

"THE CLARKS FEE AND WAGES AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK.

"First He is to receive at Easter for every plough Land 8d., and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land. Likewise of Every Cottager, except of such as receive Collection, threepence.

Likewise he is to have for Every plow-land for ringing the nine o'clock Bell, the four o'clock Bell, the day Bell, and the night Bell, two pecks of wheat or misheldine, and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land.

He is to have for Every Wedding or marriage within the Parish, sixpence: and for Every passing Bell fourpence, and for Every Soul Bell fourpence.

If the friends of any deceased person desire to have the great bell rung a Little before the Corpse is brought to the Church, the Clark for his ringing the said Bell shall have one shilling.

If any person wilfully or Carelessly overturn a Bell the Clark may demand of him one shilling for the offence, which if he refuse to pay the Clark may sue for it in the Court, and be by the parishioners indamnified therein."

In this document we have, after provision made for the care-taking of the bells, an order for ringing of a bell twice daily (at the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.—that is, at the accustomed hours of Mattins and Evensong, as we learn from an undated "Survey" relating to the Vicarage) during Lent, on such days as prayers were not said in the church; meaning, I suppose, that such an echo of neglected services need not be heard on the Litany and Holydays when the service would actually be said at, probably, a later hour in the forenoon ; then we have an order for the ringing of the harvest bell at daybreak to call the reapers to their work ; the ringing of the Curfew is next ordered ; and then, not only the ringing of the real passing-bell, according to ancient practice, is mentioned, but the ringing of the soul-bell, which, in this case, appears to refer to the peal after death in obedience to the Canon ; and, lastly, the tolling of the great bell is allowed before a funeral.

Apart from the bells we are reminded of the old custom of placing hay in the seats to keep the feet of the worshippers warm during Divine Service.

The "fees" payable to the clerk, and the mode of collecting them, are worthy of note.

The sexton—as we learn from the “Survey” already alluded to—received for every grave with a coffin sixpence, without a coffin three pence. “The said sexton receiveth of every householder one penny for making up the churchyard fences, and four shillings and four pence by the year from the Churchwardens for Dogg Whipping.”

I may add that extracts from parochial records, notes of peculiar uses, traditions, anecdotes, &c., relating to the church bells of Lincolnshire, will be very acceptable to me, and may be sent to me here.

THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight.



“Mr. Thomas Jenyns’ Booke of Armes.”

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 209.)

52. Jocelyne Badlesmere—d’argent, vne fees et ij. gemels de goules.
53. Wautier de Wigton—de sable, a iij. moletz et la bordure engralée d’or.
54. Aunsel de Gyse—Masculée de vairee et de goules, oue vne quarter d’or.
55. Nichol Wymale—d’argent, a trois orielle^s de goules.
56. John Burdon—d’argent, a trois burdons de goules.
57. Thomas Paynel—d’or, et deux barrz d’azure, et vne vrle de merlotz de gou[lz].
58. William de Valoynes—Palé vndé de vj. peecz d’argent et de goules.
59. Piers Pigot—Azure, a vne bend engralée entre sys merlotz d’or.
60. ffouk de Vaux—Eschekeré d’argent et de goules, ouee vn quartree d’azure.
61. William de Hugesfort—d’azure, a trois palmes* d’or.
62. Rogeir Wapaille—d’argent, a vne cheueron, demy et vne quartre de goul[z].
63. Thomas de Halowton—de goules, a vne palme d’argent.

* The additional MS. No. 12224 calls him “Hungerford” (erroneously?) and tricks the charges as three palm branches, but the charge in No. 63 it tricks as a hand.

64. John Ragan—d’ar., oue vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. testes de ceirf les colles r[ecouppes d’or].
65. Adam de Clyfton—Chekeré d’or et de goules, a vne bend d’ermyne.
66. John Caresville—d’argent, a iij. gemels de sablee.
67. Simon Basset—d’ermyn, a vne quartre de goules, vne molet d’or en le quar[ter].
68. Robert de Causton port d’argent, a vne bende de sablee, et iij. croyseletz fitches d’argent en le bend.
69. John Gerberge—d’ermyne, a vne cheif de goules, et iij. losengz d’or en le [cheif].
70. Rauf de Papham—d’ar., a vne cheif de goules, et deux testz du cerf d’[or].
71. Robert le Ver—de sable, a iij. testz de singler d’or.
72. John de Rauenshelme—d’argent, a vne fees battaillé de goules.
73. Esmond Euerard—d’argent, a vne cheif de goules, et iij. moletz percees [d’argent].
74. Barthol. de Naunton—de sable, a trois merlotz d’argent.
75. Esmond de Thorp—d’azur, a trois cresantz d’argent.
76. John Wissham—de sable, a vne fees et vj. merlotz d’argent.
77. John Clyfton—d’argent, a iij. escallops de goules.
78. Thomas Blount—Quartrelé d’argent et de goules, vne bend de sable, et trois croiseletz d’or fitches.
79. Rauf de Valoynes—Palé oundé de vj. d’or et de goules, a vne bordure d’ermyn.
80. John ffeltgraue—d’or, a trois cheuerons de goules, et ix. flour de licz d’argent en le ch[euers].
81. John ffitz Bernard—de verré, a vne fees de goulz, et deux moletz d’or perc[ez en le chief].
82. William Swynford—d’ar., a deux barres et vne quartre de sablee, et vne quintfoille d’or en le quartre.
83. John de Huntingfeild port de goules, a vne bend d’argent, et trois leonceux rampantz de sablee en la bend.
84. Norman Swynford—d’ar., a vne cheueron de sable, et iij. testes de singleir d’or en le [cheueron].

85. Rauf Badlesmere—d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelx de goules.
86. John Aunsell port Palée d'argent et d'azure, a vne baston de goules.
87. John de Hoghton—de sable, a trois barres d'argent, a vne molet de sab[le].
88. Thomas Asdale—de goules, a vne cignet d'argent.
89. William Barnak—d'argent, a trois barnaks de sablee.
90. Hugh Esshcote—de sablee, a vj. escallops d'or.
91. Philep Dandelegh—d'argent, a deux barrz de goulz, et vj. crosseletz d'or in les barr[es].
92. Wautier Skydmore—de goulz, a trois estrepes d'or oue les cuires
93. Thomas West—d'argent (read "d'azure," from the other versions), a trois testes du leopard flouretz d'or.
94. John Maunsell—de sable, vne cheu-ron et trois moletz d'argent perces.
95. Roger Bradeston — d'argent, vne estache de goules engralé de cynk.
96. Esmond Greyng*—d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois moletz de goules percez.
97. Morice Russell—d'argent, vne cheif de goules, et iij. besantz en le cheif.
98. John le Gorge—Masclée d'argent [et d'azur], a vne cheu-ron de goules.
99. John la Bere—d'azure, a trois testes du singler et le champ croiselé d'oriches.
100. John Paule—d'ermyme, a vne fees d'azure, et trois croise (le) ts d'or en le fees.
101. John le Heesee port d'argent, a vne fees de sablee, et trois leonceulx rampantz de goules en le champ.
102. John Rever port d'argent, a vne bend d'azure, et trois cresantz d'or en la bend, et deux costees de goules.
103. Thomas Pikworth—de goules, a vne bend et vj. picois d'or.
104. Richard Pikard—de goules, a vne fees d'or, et trois escallops d'argent en le champ.
105. Rauf Normanvyle port d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelles de goules, et iij. flore de luz d'argent en lee fees.
106. John Chamberleyne—de goules, a vne fees et iij. escallopes d'or en le champ.
107. Roberte Trewloue port d'argent, a vne cheu-ron de sablee, et iij. quatre-foilles d'or en la cheu-ron.
108. Wautier Payne—Quartrelé de goulz et d'azure, oue vne leon ramp., la cove fourchée, en la primer quartre, et vne crois d'or, les boutz flouretz, en le second quartree.
109. John Kyryell port d'or, oue vne cheu-ron et demy a vne quartre de goules.
110. John Rydell port d'argent, a vne fees d'azure, et trois garbes de goules.
111. [Thomas Blount—d'azure, a trois testes du leopardes flourettes d'or, oue vne bend d'ermyme.]*
112. Robert de Waterton—[Barrée] de goules et d'argent de vj., a [trois cres-cants de sable].
113. Thomas Russell—d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois croiseletez fyth[ées de sable].
114. William de Weston—d'ar., a vne fees de sable, oue vne bordure de [goules torteux d'argent].
115. Robert de Brytby—de goulz, a vne fees dauncé et la champ billetté d'arg[ent].
116. John de Creseby, de Mersk,—de goulz, a vne bend et demy d'argent, et le quar[ter d'ermyn].
117. Piers Kyrkan—d'argent, a trois foyles de clete de vert.
118. Wautier Chaunceller port d'ermyme, a vne quartre d'argent, et vne saultre de sable engralée el quarter.
119. Rogeir de Ellerton, de Swaldale, port d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois testz du cerf de sablee.
120. Robert Apilgarth—d'argent, a trois pomes de goules.
121. William Beauchamp, de Comberland, port d'argent, a vne bend de goules, et trois pellottes d'argent.
122. William de Dent—de vert, a vne teste du cerf d'or, oue la [bordure d'or engrelée].
123. Piers de la Hay port d'argent, a deux cousteeces bendz et trois escalopes de goules dedans les coustees.

* So in Additional MS. 12224, but Charles has "Gretynge." The arms are those of Cretyng.

* The rest of the Roll, from this number, inclusive, is bound up in another part of the same volume, beginning at pencil folio 133.

124. Thomas Malemaines—de sablee, a vne bend masculé d'arg[ent de noef].
125. Wichart Helyon—d'or, a vne teste d'une Dayne de sablee.
126. Thomas Perche—de goules, a vne fees et sys croyseletz d'argent.
127. Robert de Gertheston—d'argent, a vne fees de sable, et trois croieses patz d'or en lee fees.
128. Thomas de Cockfelde—d'argent, a iij. cockes de goule[s].
129. William Couderay—de goules, le champ billetté d'or de [siz].
130. Thomas Heronvyle—d'azure, a trois heronceux d'a[rgent].
131. Rauf Corbett—d'or, a trois corbins de sablee.
132. Thomas Cokyn—Bendé de goules et d'argent d[e syz peeces].
133. Richard Louthe—Partée endenté d'or et de gou[les].
134. John Longvale—de goules, a trois bendz de va[irrée].
135. Mons^r Mauburney port Masculé de goules et d'ermyne, [a vne quarter] d'azure, et vne crois recercelé d'or.
136. Mons^r John Colofree (read "Golo-free," from the other versions) port Oundé de goules et d'[argent, a vn] bend de sable, et iij. besauntz en la bende.
137. Mons^r William Greystock—d'argent, a iij. oreellers de g[oulz].
138. Mons^r Rauf Hondesacre—d'ermyne, a iij. rokes de goules.
139. Rauf Monbocher—d'argent, a iij. possenetz de goules.
140. John Ledebroke—d'azure, a vne cheueron d'ermyne.
141. John Abernoun—d'azure, a vne cheueron d'or.
142. William ffishacree—de goules, a vne dolphine d'argent.*
143. Esteven Strecche—d'argent, a vne cheueron et demyoue la quartree d'azure, a vne floure de lice d'or.
144. Simon Woodhull—d'or, a trois cres-auntz de goules.
145. Robert de ffirevile—de goules, a iij. cresantz d'ermyne.

146. William de Wauton—d'argent, a vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. egleceux d'or en [le cheueron].
147. Simon de Gaunt—de goules, et iij. gantz d'argent.*
148. John Peyvre—d'ar., a vne cheueron de goules, et iij. flore de licz d'or en le che . . . †
149. Richard Lewyne—d'ermyne, a vne bend de g^olz (read "goulz"), et iij. escallops d'or en la bend.
150. William Gyfford—d'argent, a iij. estrepes de goules oue lez cuires.
151. Mons^r Esmond Hastings—d'argent, a trois manches de sablee.
152. Mons^r Robert Skidburgh, ‡ de Salt-fletby en Lincolnshire, port d'azure, a trois heaumes d'or.
153. Mons^r Rogeir Mynyot, de Carleton, port de goules, a trois heaumes d'argent, crestz d'or, labell d'azure.
154. John de Broghton port d'argent, deux fees et vn quarter de goules, a vne crois d'argent plain el quarter.
155. Mons^r Richard Norton—d'argent, a trois oreillers de sable.
156. Thomas Rygmayden—d'argent, a trois testes du cerf de sable.
157. Thomas Lamplogh—d'ar., a vne cheueron et iij. testes du leon racez de sable.
158. William Oxcliff—d'argent, a iij. testez de boef de sablee.
159. [Thomas Bolron port de] sable [a vne cheif d'argent, et vn fer de molin de sable en le cheif].
160. Mons^r Ric' de Houghton—de sable, a trois barres d'argent.
161. Thomas Bradschawe—d'argent, a deux bendes de sable.
162. Lawrence de Hamerton—d'argent, a trois martelles de sablee.
163. Robert de Norton—de sable, a 3 bendes d'argent les bouttes florettes a moñt.§

* This coat is omitted by Charles.

† Also omitted by Charles.

‡ So also in Additional MS. 12224—Charles has "Studburgh."

§ Tricked in Additional MS. 12224, and by Charles, as : Sable, three piles in bend, conjoined in sinister base, and each terminating with a fleur-de-lis in dexter chief, argent.

* Remains of a note in the margin, viz. ". . . now q[ua]rtered by ?] . . . [? of B]aynardes Castle."

164. Ric' Retour—d'argent, a 3 racynes* de sablee.
 165. John de ffeletham—de sable, a 3 testes de vnicorne recoupees d'argent.†
 166. John de Bank port Quarterlée de sablee et d'argent, en le primer quartier vne crois plaine passant et quatre floure de licz d'argent; et en le second quartree vne cheuerson et trois anneletz de goules.
 167. Thomas fitz Herbert — d'ar., vj. merlotz vne bend et deux cousteecz engrales de sabl[es].
 168. John Helton, de Westmerland—de sable, a 3 anneletz d'or, et 2 sautourz d'argent au [chief].
 169. John Manchell—d'argent, a trois leueres (read "leueriers") de sablee, collers d'or.
 170. Thomas Katerall—d'azure, a trois losenges perc(e)z d'or.
 171. John de ffeleton—de goules, a vne test du cerf d'or.
 172. Robert Hopton—d'argent, a deux barres de sablee, et vj. merlotz (read "molletz") d'or, perces, en les barres.
 173. John Salkeld—de vert, oue vne frett d'argent.
 174. Roland Vaux—d'argent, a vne bend chekerée d'argent et de goules.
 175. Thomas Bowet—d'argent, a 3 testz de raindeer de sablee.
 176. Robert Edenham, de Swaldale—d'azure, a vne bend de goules, et iij. dolphins d'argent en la bende.
 177. Robert Thorneham, ffondeur de Begham, port de goules, a vne leon passant et deux losengz d'or.
 178. Geffrye Sakevyll, de Sussex, port Quarterlé de goules et d'or, a vne bend vairé d'argent et d'azuree.
 179. Robert Dene, de Sussex, port de goules, a vne quartier d'azure embelief, et vne manch oue la maine d'argent.‡
 180. Mons^r Simon Burlay port d'or, oue

- 3 barres de sablee, iij. peus recoupees deux de sable et vne d'or, oue le cornei(r)s gerones, et vne escuchon de goules, et 3 barrez d'argent.
 181. William Braddene—de sable, a vne bend engralée d'argent.
 182. Mons^r Edward Carles, de Brigenhale, port d'ermine, a chief de goules, et cynq losengz d'ermine.
 183. Mons^r Andrew Hake—d'azure, a 3 barrz d'or, et la bordure engralé [d'argent].
 184. Simon Basset—d'ermine, a vne quarter de goules, a vne molet de sys d'or percee].
 185. John Gerberge—d'ermine, a vne chief de goules, et 3 losengz d'or.*
 186. Rogeir de Wolsingham port de sable, a vne cheuerson d'argent, et [3] quint-foyles d'or, voydez, en le champ.
 187. Thomas de Retford, de Asby, port d'ermine, oue vne cheuerson de sable, et 3 escallopes d'argent.
 188. William Bernack—d'argent, a trois bernacks de sablee.
 189. Robert West—d'azure, a 3 testes du leopard flouretz d'or, et la bordure du goules.
 190. Rogeir Suiftyward† porte Bendé d'azure et d'argent de sys.
 191. John ffarnehill port d'azure et d'ermyn bendé de sys.
 192. John de Button port d'ermine, oue vne fees de goules.
 193. Wauteir Rommesey—d'argent, a vne fees de goules, et vne labell de 5 points d'azure.
 194. John le fytz Payne—d'argent, a vne lowre‡ de goules.
 195. Mauld Longespée, filie a William Longespée Duc de Normande, et compagnie a Mons^r Hugh Mortimer qui vient oue le Conqueror, port de goules, et trois espées d'argent.
 196. William Stapilton, de Cumberland, port d'argent, a trois espées ioyntz a vne pomel de goules.§

* Tricked in Additional MS. 12224 as three tree stumps eradicated.

† This coat is omitted by Charles.

‡ Tricked by Charles as Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, over all a maunch and hand argent; but the other versions (Additional MS. 12224, and Vincent MS. 155) trick the coat Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, on the *canton embelief* (i.e. on the azure) a maunch and hand argent.

* Charles has misplaced this, and the succeeding coats, in his copy in the Harleian MS. No. 6589.

† "Synsiwarde," in Additional MS. No. 12224.

‡ Tricked a hawk's leure—*ibid*.

§ I.e., the points in dexter chief, sinister chief, and base, respectively.

197. Thomas de Spenethorne port d'argent, a vne bend de sable, et trois moletz de goules en la bende.
 198. William Driffeld, de la Walde, port d'argent, a vne cheveron et iij. testes du leon racez de sablee.
 199. Mons^r Ch[arles a la maine rouge, d'Irland], founder del Abbay de Lioke, port d'argent, ov[e vn maine] et brace de goules.
 200. John Cressener port d'azure, a vne cheif d'argen[t, et 3] chapeaux de goules en la cheif.

(To be concluded in our next.)



The Largest Oak in Britain.

Hail, stately Oak ! whose wrinkled trunk hath stood,
 Age after age, the sovereign of the wood ;
 Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold
 Their ravell'd buds, and dip their flowers in gold.
 Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn,
 And the bright eye of evening gild the morn.

DARWIN.

IN spite of a rival claim put forward on behalf of an oak at Newland, in Gloucestershire, I believe that the largest oak in Britain—and our island home can boast of not a few giant oaks, many of them famous, too, for their historical associations—stands in the parish of Cowthorpe, three miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of the county of York.

The Cowthorpe Oak (*Quercus Sylvestris pedunculata*), whose age has been computed to exceed 1500 years, has, as may be supposed from its extraordinary size, been noticed in numerous works devoted to natural history and forestry. The circumference of its trunk close to the ground was, at the close of last century, according to Evelyn's "*Sylva*," seventy-eight feet. Shortly after the publication of this work, earth was placed around the base of the trunk, with a view to the preservation of the tree, which, by covering over some very considerable projections, reduced the girth of the stem at the ground line to sixty feet. In 1829, the Rev. Dr. Jessop measured the tree, and communicated its dimensions to Strutt's "*Sylva Britannica*."

We transcribe the reverend doctor's details, which, he assures us, may be relied upon :—

Circumference at the ground	60 feet.
Ditto at the height of one yard . .	45 "
Height of the tree in 1829	45 "
Extent of the principal remaining limb .	50 "
Greatest circumference of ditto . . .	8 "

Dr. Jessop adds :—"The tree is hollow throughout to the top, and the ground plot inside (the account of which has been much exaggerated) may possibly afford standing-room for forty men."

In Loudon's "*Arboretum*" the diameter of the hollow within the tree, close to the ground, is given at nine feet ten inches.

"The circle occupied by the Cowthorpe Oak," says Professor Burnett, "where the bottom of its trunk meets the earth, exceeds the ground plot of that majestic column of which an oak is confessed to have been the prototype—viz., Smeaton's Eddystone Light-house."

In Burnett's "*Outlines of Botany*" we also read (vol. i. p. 59) :—"So capacious is the hollow of the Cowthorpe Oak that upwards of seventy persons have been, as the villagers affirm, at one time therein assembled."

In the twelfth volume of Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* (p. 588), the Cowthorpe Oak is said to be undoubtedly the largest tree at present known in England.

Shaw, in his "*Nature Displayed*" (vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 364), says :—"Many suppose the Cowthorpe Oak to be the Father of the Forest ;" and in Kent's "*Sylvan Sketches*" (1825) mention is made of this oak as surpassing all others.

Tradition asserts that at one time the branches of this tree overshadowed half an acre of ground. A large branch which fell about the commencement of last century is said to have extended to a wall ninety feet from the trunk of the oak. On this wall, which still remains, the villagers, so the story runs, used to mount and pick the acorns from the overhanging branches. The leading or top branch fell before the date of any record concerning the tree. The manner in which it is said to have fallen is, however, remarkable. The main trunk having become hollow, the perpendicular shaft dropped down into the empty space and could never be removed. There it remained wedged in,

doubtless tending to strengthen the hollow cylinder, and prevent concussion from the pressure of its enormous branches. In 1772 one of the side branches was thrown down in a violent gale of wind, and, on being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of wood. The largest of the living branches at present extends over forty feet N.N.E. from the trunk. This giant limb is supported by a substantial prop of timber.

A century ago Yorkshire children used to amuse themselves with a game called the "Dusty Miller." The Cowthorpe Oak was a meeting-place for this diversion. Through the rents in the shell of the trunk, then only large enough to admit them, troops of merry village lads and lasses crept into the interior: and, provided with a spout, which was balanced in a hole in the wall of their living playhouse, they gathered the dry, crumbling dust and fragments of wood, and shot them down the spout to their companions outside.

It has been reported that for some time the cavity within the tree was used as stabling for cattle, but this, we think, is a fiction. The openings in the trunk, though evidently enlarging constantly, are even now scarcely wide enough to give colour to this assertion.

In connection with this tree, an anecdote is related of that notable Yorkshireman, John Metcalfe, the blind highway contractor and surveyor, better known as "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." Blind Jack was a frequent visitor to the tree, and would measure its girth correctly at any height within his reach, going round it with his long arms extended. He used to point out, too, with accuracy, by putting up his staff, the exact spot from which the great branch had fallen. Whenever he came, an old bloodhound which was kept near the tree, whose wont was to snarl at every stranger, fondled him and licked his hand. Blind Jack now lies at rest in Spoforth Churchyard, almost within sight of the old oak.

So great was the fame of the Cowthorpe Oak, that formerly small saplings raised from its acorns were sold in pots to visitors by the villagers for as much as a guinea each.

As the old oak now stands, it is a very picturesque object. It is situated in the centre of a small green paddock: hard by is

the little village church, a very ancient structure, and the clear waters of the winding Nidd glide noiselessly past. The battered trunk, annually crowned with green foliage, is grand in its venerable decay. The old tree has been termed "the glory of England and the pride of Yorkshire;" and its enormous size, the growth of many centuries, entitles it to all the fame it has acquired.

Just such a tree as the "relic of other days" now standing at Cowthorpe, is admirably portrayed by Spenser in the following lines from the "Shepherd's Calendar:"—

There grew an aged Tree on the green,
A goodly Oake sometime it had been,
With arms full strong and largely display'd,
But of their leaves they were disarray'd.
The body big, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and of wondrous height;
Whilome had been the king of the field,
And mochal mast to the husband did yield,
And with his nuts larded many a swine;
But now the grey moss marred his rine,
His bared boughs were beaten with storms,
His top was bald, and wasted with worms,
His honour decay'd, his branches sere.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.



Smithfield.

(*The substance of a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, by G. LAMBERT, F.S.A.*.)



THE King Alfred has always been attributed the credit of having been the originator of fairs and markets at the time when he was arranging and compiling his Code of Laws—laws of which it is generally believed there are none in existence at the present time in writing, though they remain among us in their effects. It was Alfred who established a census and divided and subdivided England into counties, hundreds, and tithings. These tithings in course of time became corporations sole, which had certain jurisdictions and held courts of inquiry in minor matters of difference. The weightier causes and matters were referred to the Courtleet, a court held on leet-day or law-day (taking its name from "Læo") which, as appears by the laws of King Edward set out by Lambert (No. 34), was a court of jurisdiction above the "Wapentake;" and this court is accounted the

"King's Court," because the authority of it was originally derived from the Crown.

These corporations held their sittings in their tithing or free-borough once a week, and many people coming thither to have their matters adjudicated upon, brought also their garden produce, corn, beasts, and *id genus omne*, for sale, because there they could meet one another and buy and sell as their needs required, and hence the commencement of a market weekly; and to the present time market-day, in every town in England, is the busiest day in the week. From these courts just mentioned there lay an appeal, if either plaintiff or defendant were not satisfied, to a County Court, held about Michaelmas and Easter, and over this a bishop and ealdermen presided. To this superior court also came numbers who, at the various Courtleets between Michaelmas and Easter, were not satisfied; and as large numbers came together a greater and better opportunity was afforded for selling their wares and goods, corn, beasts, stuffs, linens. In this we can trace the origin of fairs, which were generally held twice a year, on or about the times just mentioned; and it was in this state that Alfred left matters, and confirmed and granted rights to hold fairs. In later times fairs were held upon the feast of the Dedication of the Church, whereas markets are held weekly. The name of him to whom Smithfield belonged in the days of which we have been speaking is long lost in the fog of antiquity; but this much is certain, that, upon the arrival of William in London, after the defeat and death of Harold at Sanglac, now called Battle, he seized the Crown lands and lands of the adherents of Harold in order to reward his troops, priests, and followers: consequently "Crown-field"—since called Smithfield—became part of the possessions of our kings.

It was a large open space of land with a pool of water, of which we shall speak hereafter, low, wet, and boggy on the north side. But when Prior Rahere had raised his priory and buildings, in A.D. 1120 or thereabouts, he cleared Smithfield of the dirt and filth in which it abounded, making it smooth and level as now, and hence its name of "Smooth-field." It was he who also removed the gallows, as we are told, from the site where it formerly

stood, near the priory, to "the Elms" on the west side; he also drained the northern portion and the fens.

In Fitz-Stephen's description of the City of London he says that "there is also without one of the City Gates, and in the very suburb, a certain plain field, such both in reality and name." Now this is the earliest description extant, if we except Domesday; for Fitz-Stephen wrote in the days of Thomas à Becket. He writes of himself that he was "*Ejusdem Domini mei concivis, clericus et convictor*," and moreover he tells us that he was an eye-witness of his martyrdom at Canterbury; and Stow places the date of Fitz-Stephen at the reign of Henry II. (say 1180 to 1190). Now, up to within the last twenty years, from that date Smithfield continued to enjoy its markets for horses and other cattle. It was called in old records "*Suburbana planities*," and Smithfield means a plain or smooth field, from the Saxon *smēð* "smed." In 1429, in the will of John Loughborough, it is called "*Scancti Bartholomei in plano campo dicta civitas*." On Friday the market was first held, and that day continued to be the chief market-day down to the removal of the market to Copenhagen Fields; and Friday is still market-day with its younger namesake. The horses had the broad centre of the market in the afternoons, and in another part were placed the articles called by Fitz-Stephen "*Vendibiles for the Peasant*"—implements for husbandry, swine with deep flanks, cows, &c. &c.

There is (so says the Historical MSS. Commission) in the possession of Miss Ainstie, of Berwick-on-Tweed, a manuscript in quarto written on vellum, about the year 1400, apparently for the use of a member of the Company of Fishmongers of London. This precious document passed through the hands of the celebrated John Stow, whose handwriting occurs on folios 43, 44, 45, and 46 B. It then, somehow or other, passed into the possession of Mr. D. Ord, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was mayor of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1786, and from him it passed to the present owner. It contains various articles, such as a list of the mayors and sheriffs from Richard I. to Richard II., and also a memorandum as to the sale of butchers'

meat in the City of London in the eleventh year of Edward I. It is written in Latin, and numbers thirty-four folios. There are also forty-six folios of the Customs of Smithfield, in French.

I should not be doing justice to my subject were I not to make, in connection with this subject, some allusion to that celebrated character, Wat Tyler, and his rebellion in the year 1382. As readers of English history know, this person raised an insurrection at Dartford, in Kent, owing to the unpopularity of a poll-tax of three groats per head (equal in our money to three shillings), levied on every male and female above fifteen years of age. The first disorder began in Essex: Kent then broke out into open rebellion. The immediate cause of the outbreak was that the tax-gatherers waited on Wat Tyler (or whatever his name may have been*) for a toll on his daughter, a strapping wench of fourteen years, but looking full twenty. This demand Tyler refused to pay, and, after some altercation and other matters foreign to this Paper, the matter ended by Tyler slaying the tax-collector with a lathing iron. All Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, flew to arms, and burst out into open sedition, and, headed by the most audacious of their class, committed the most wanton and cruel abuses against such of the better classes as fell into their hands.

One hundred thousand men (so it is commonly said) assembled on Blackheath on the 12th of June, 1381, and marched on London, attended by one John Ball, an itinerant preacher, and good-for-nothing fellow. They marched over London Bridge into the City, burned the Palace of the Duke of Lancaster in the Savoy in the Strand, and murdered all those who were in charge thereof. Returning to the City, they sacked many houses of the great, and for a moment rested and quartered themselves where Mile End now stands. The King (Richard II.), a weak and pusillanimous monarch, bravely went out to meet them, granting all the terms they asked for, and the camp breaking up, the majority returned to their various counties.

* This was an assumed name, as was "Hob the Carter," and "Tom the Miller," both coadjutors with "Wat the Tyler."

Whilst all this was going on, Wat the Tyler broke into the Tower, and murdered Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury,* and Lord High Chancellor, also Sir R. Hailes, the King's Treasurer, and other persons of distinction, and continued his ravages on the City, when one morning the King, with only a few followers (men-at-arms) met Tyler and his rabble at Smithfield.

On Saturday morning (says Froissart) the King, who was living in the Wardrobe (close to where the *Times* newspaper printing-office now stands), rode out to Westminster to attend Mass at the Abbey. His devotions being ended about nine o'clock of the forenoon, he mounted his horse, as did also the barons who were with him. They rode along the Causeway (now the Strand) to return to London, but having gone a little way, the King turned out of the road on the left.

On this day all the rabble, to the number of about 20,000, were assembled under Tyler, Shaw, and Ball the priest, to parley at a place called Smithfield. These reprobates wanted to pillage the City, when the King appeared in sight attended by sixty horsemen: when he came before the Abbey of St. Bartholomew, which is in Smithfield, and saw the crowd of people, he stopped, desiring to know what they wanted, and that if troubled, he would appease them. Wat Tyler, on seeing the King, called out, "It is the King, I will go and speak with him," at the same time ordering his men to retire and wait for a signal to capture Richard and murder the attendants. He then had the audacity to ride up to the King, to whom he behaved most grossly; whereupon the King, being enraged, said to the mayor, "Lay hands on him." Tyler then addressed the mayor so rudely that the mayor in his anger drew a kind of scimitar or Badelaire, which he wore at his side, and struck Tyler such a blow on his head as felled him at his horse's feet, when one of the King's squires, John Standyshe (or, as Stow says, Cavendish), leaped from his horse, and, drawing his sword, thrust it into Tyler's belly and thus killed him.

* Simon Tybald, 1375-1381. His skull is shown in the vestry of St. Gregory's Church, at Sudbury, in Suffolk.

William of Walworth, the Mayor of London, born at Dartford in Kent, was a currier by trade and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company; and he, and also John Standyshe and Nicholas Bramber, were created knights by the King. It is reported that the King thereupon addressed the rebels thus, "I'll be your leader" (but Froissart does not mention a word about it), and thus gained them over. The King returned to his lodging in the Wardrobe, where he remained the whole day. Straw and Ball the priest hid themselves in a ruined building, but were betrayed by some of their own men, and their heads were struck off, as was that of Tyler's, and affixed on London Bridge.

Richard was at this time but sixteen years of age, and his conduct was meritorious; but although many promises had been made to the people, not one grievance was redressed or pardon granted that was not revoked. It is said that from this act of Sir William Walworth's the City of London bears the basitardus or dagger on the first quarter of the City arms,* the red cross of St. George on a silver shield; and it is asserted that this very dagger is in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company to this day. With respect to this dagger of Walworth being the original of the dagger in the City arms I am by no wise certain; although it makes a pleasing story and reminiscence to say so; nevertheless, Newcent in his "*Repertorium*" (vol. i. p. 484), says,— "The said Company of Fishmongers have likewise pursued another error about the dagger in the City Arms, as appears by an inscription under the Statue of the said Sir William Walworth now standing in their Hall, which readeth as followeth:—

Walworth Knight, Lord Mayor, that slew
Rebellious Tyler in his alarms
The King therefore did to him give in lieu
The dagger in the City Arms.

As if in reward for this service done by the said Walworth, King Richard II. added to the City Arms (which was Argent a plain Cross Gules) a sword or dagger, for which (Stow saith) he had read no such record, but to the contrary, as may be seen more at

* This, however, has been disputed; it is urged that the cross and dagger are much older, and point to St. Paul.

large in his 'Survey' (p. 237) concluding that the old seal was the Cross and sword of St. Paul, and not the Dagger of Walworth." The red cross, the badge of the King, was confined to his retainers and the free corporations of towns and cities, and in this way the red cross of England was also the badge of the Londoners from the time of King Edward I.

Henry of Knighton (Book V.) says of Walworth, Lord Mayor of London:—"Arrepto basillardo transfixit Jack Straw in gutture;" and soon after he says—"Cum alio basillardo penetravit latera ejus." In vol. iii. of Meyrick's "*Glossary of Armour*" we read that a Basalardus or Basillardus was a short sword.

Under date December 7, 1642, in the calendar of the House of Lords, there is an affidavit of John Greenhill and others that the Earls of Carlisle and Suffolk, with other gentlemen, came over Smithfield at one o'clock in the morning and rode on, though the sentinel called to them to stop; that at Holborn Conduit they were stayed by the constable and his watch, towards whom they were so violent that he was obliged to send to the Court Guard for aid.

In the manuscripts of J. R. Pyne Coffin, October 31, 1696-7, we find this entry: "Wee have abundance of rotten sheepe here and never more plenty of mutton. I was told this morning that sheepe were sold in Smithfield the last Friday (some) for 1s. 6d. a sheep."

Sir Abel Barker, Bart. (1642 to 1665) wrote to a Mr. Woodcocke of Smithfield to pay certaine monies, £5 12s., to his cousin Bland, of the "Three Sugar Loaves," in Walbrook; and to a Mr. Hart, a tailor, 7s. 4d., at the "Cat and Fiddle," over against St. Dunstan's Church—this letter is dated 1656.

In 1642 (September 16) there is in the calendar of the House of Lords an affidavit of Thomas Wright and others, that Captain Davis, a pensioner of the Charterhouse, tried to interrupt the serjeant who was calling on the people of Smithfield, after beat of drum, to serve under the Earl of Essex; and said it was no matter if all were hanged that would serve.

That the sheep pens existed in Smithfield in 1645 is evident from a letter of Barker to

his brother Collin, about paying £10 to Robert Mackworth, which the latter could receive at the "Adam and Eve, over against the Sheep Pens;" as also from a letter from Sir Abel Barker's sister, in which she says, under date September 10, 1648, "My Brother has appointed Edward Scotney to pay you £10 whom you shall find at the 'Adam and Eve,' in Smithfield."

This Sir Abel is always writing of, or from, Smithfield in 1645. He gives directions about a mare, and again about the sale of his sheep here. Again, in 1646, he desires Mr. Augustine Crofts, at the "Nag's Head," in the Old Bailey, "near the Pumpe," to call upon one Mr. Peter Woodcocke, at the "Adam and Eve," near Smithfield Pens, for certain moneys in payment of Mrs. Barker's purchases. The purchases, which are set out at length, may perhaps interest the ladies of the present day:—"3 ells of Black Tabba (query tabinet), grass Green or Willow Green, as will make me a petticoate and Stomacher, and make it up with as much Gold and Silver Bone Lace, of about 2s. 6d. per Yard, as will go once about and twice up before. I would you would buy me a Winter Serge Gown, of a Green colour; also a riding Cote and hood of Scarlet Serge, and let Your Wife buy me a borgett of Cuffs of the neatest fashion, and a love hood and a double Curle Hood, and a dozen pairs of Band Strings of various Colours." She also orders several Yards of Bone Lace, and Ells of Ribbon, some silk and Silver, and some of Taffety. This order is dated September 10, 1648.

Richard Gorges writes to Lord Hatton, in one of a series of ninety-one letters sent during the years 1690 to 1700, to the effect that he "Does not believe the Dutch Government could or can do them or the Public any good to preserve peace. Smithfield is so overstocked with cattle that the price has fallen 5s. in the £1, and hay is to be bought at £3 5s. per load."

The Customs of Smythfield were in the time of Henry III., as found in the "Liber Albus" of London, for every Cow, Ox, full grown (the franchise excepted), 1d.; for every Dozen Sheep, 1d.; if less than dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and if one only, then $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "If Foreign Dealers bring Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Swine between the feast of St. Martin (November 11)

and Christmas, they shall give to the Bailiff the third best Beast after the two best—and make such other satisfaction to the Bailiff before they enter the County of Middlesex. If the Bailiff takes an Ox or Cow for Scavage upon the field of the value of a Mark or more, the Bailiff is bound to return 40 pence for the hide. If a foreign dealer brings lean Swine for sale between Hokeday (2nd Tuesday in Easter) and Michaelmas, he shall give the bailiff the third best Pig after the two best unless he pay a fine unto the Bailiff of 6d. or 12 pence."

The various inns mentioned as being located in the neighbourhood of Smithfield are the "Adam and Eve," the "Bell," the "Rose," and other comely buildings up to Hosier Lane. Smithfield pond, in old times called the Horse-pool, was a great piece of water. In the 6th year of King Henry V. a new building was made between the said pool and the River of Wells, or Turnmill Brook, in a place called the Elms; and this was the place of execution for offenders until the buildings so increased that not an elm remained to hang men on. Old John Stow, in his black letter edition, says that "the encroachments and inclosure are to Oldbourne to Cow bridge (Cow Cross Street) and from this to Cock Lane, over about by Pye Corner, so great, whereby there remaineth to Smittfield but a small portion of the old uses, to wit, Market for Horses and Cattle, Military exercises, Justings and Tournings and Triumphs."

These jousts and tournaments were held here in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., and the Mayor of London was obliged, by his office, to attend the wrestling on St. Bartholomew's Day.

With respect to the hangings which took place here, I may perhaps mention that Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, was hanged on a high gallows at the Elms, and cut down before life had completely left; his body was cruelly dismembered and quartered on the 23rd of August, A.D. 1305; also that his head was exposed on a pole at London Bridge, one arm was sent to Newcastle, the left arm to Berwick, his right leg to Perth, and his left to Aberdeen. Under date January 28, 1693, we read: "Yesterday being our execu-

tion-day, many highwaymen were executed at Tiburn; Whitney, the ringleader, was carried in a Cart with them, but had his reprieve at the Gallows and brought back on Horseback behind one of the Sheriff's officers." February 4, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$:—"The Grand Highwayman Whitney, notwithstanding his reprieve, was executed at Cow Cross, near Smithfield, on Wednesday last."

(To be continued.)

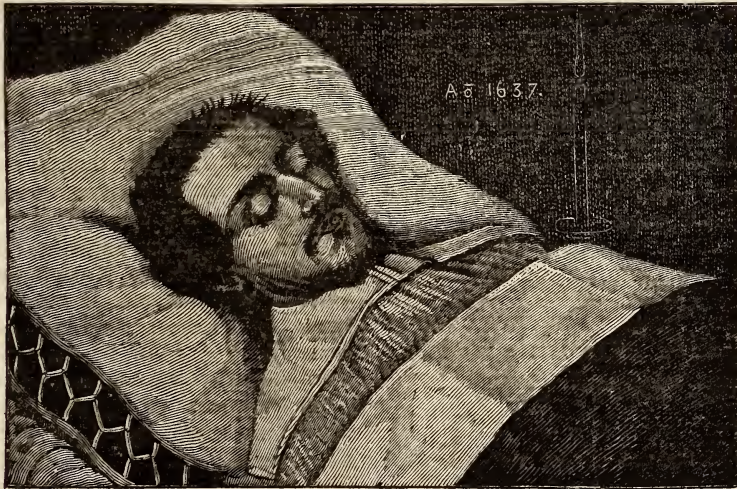


The Kesselstadt Miniature.

IN default of positive evidence as to the person from whose mortal remains this relic was painted, we must rely upon what the picture

cast, was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakspeare) was copied (*ante*, p. 64). Assuredly, no one, coming fresh to this inquiry, and seeing first the picture, and secondly the cast, would for an instant believe that in the latter he sees the original of the former. Readers of this magazine may very easily judge for themselves: they have had two excellent woodcuts of the cast, and here they are presented with an equally good one of the picture.

Evidently there is not the least likeness between them. The very proportions of the two faces, to say nothing of contour and expression, are discrepant. Lord Ronald Gower has gone far beyond the voucher of his facts when he writes:—"That this cast is the original of the Kesselstadt corpse-picture,



tells us. It is a miniature, painted in oils on parchment, in the style of the Vandyke School, and represents a corpse lying in state on a bier, the head crowned with bays or laurels. It is usually assumed to have been painted from "the Shakspeare Death-Mask," of which Lord Ronald Gower has given an interesting account in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see p. 63, *ante*). Dr. Ernest Becker, the owner of both, appears to be responsible for this assumption. Now, the one weak point in Dr. Becker's narrative is the assertion that his brother Ludwig, on seeing the

always considered in that family as being that of Shakspeare, there is little reason to doubt." For the last half-dozen words read, "there is no reason to believe." Wretched man be his dole if Dr. Becker had no better reason for his identification of the cast as that preserved in the Kesselstadt collection, than the resemblance between it and the corpse-picture. It need not be questioned that he had; but his case is not improved by the pretence that these two represent one person: for the picture cannot possibly be a portrait of Shakspeare. In the first place,

it is so very like a well-known portrait in the Dulwich Gallery, that the first impression one would receive from it, apart from prejudice, is, that it represents Ben Jonson. This impression is confirmed by the date in the upper part of the picture—viz., A.D. 1637, the year of Jonson's death; for assuredly no painter would place there any date other than the date when the body was lying in state.

The most probable conclusion to be drawn from the picture, assuming that it is the one which was in the Kesselstadt collection up to 1843, is that the original collector obtained not only Gerard Johnson's plaster mask of Shakspeare, but also an original picture of Ben Jonson lying in state. If this be the fact, I need not point out the immense increase of interest and value which accrues to this curious relic. I write with a photograph before me, taken from the Dulwich portrait of Ben Jonson; and I can only regret that I am not able to give a woodcut from it, in confirmation of what I have said. The woodcut of the little picture I owe to the kindness and generosity of Mr. Parker Norris, of Philadelphia, who had obtained it for a projected work of his on the extant portraits of Shakspeare.

C. M. INGLEBY.



A Monastic Account-Book, temp. Henry VIII.

AMONG the records of the so-called Ancient Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, there is a collection of documents which have been arranged in chronological order under the general title of "Abbeys' Temporalities." A search among these monastic odds and ends—some of the sparse relics of the religious houses suppressed in two batches during the reign of Henry VIII.—has produced a volume which at least deserves something more than a passing notice. The old book, which still retains its original parchment cover, now nearly 400 years old, consists of sixty-nine paper leaves, which of late years have been carefully re-

paired, so that for the purposes of consultation the volume is in as good condition as it was at the time when it was written. It is officially described as "Accounts chiefly of the Cellerar of the Abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, 19-23 Hen. VIII.," but the contents, as the extracts will show, are of the most varied character. The volume is rather in the nature of a rough register kept by some such official as the Treasurer of the House, one whose duty it would be to look after the revenues of the monastery generally. Every branch of profit to the abbey would appear to be represented by the accounts of the "custodes" of the different departments. Thus we have the profits arising from the sale of all kinds of live stock, of sheep, lambs, horses, and foals; further on we find an account of moneys derived from wool and the hides of cows and oxen, among which there is an item "pro pelle vaccina mortua de morina" which illustrates the economical tendencies of these monks, and further, that they were not hampered by any sanitary regulations with regard to diseased cattle. The wood accounts are also noticeable, containing such items as wood, called "cropkydes,"* *gross* (i.e. large) timber, termed "spenskyddes," and "broken wode." Passing on, we meet with a very different style of account, that of the "Custos Noviciorum," in which we find the following entry: "Et solum Magistro Grammaticæ Instructori noviciorum—lxxiij. s. iij. d. Item, solum pro libris grammaticalibus emptis pro noviciis—vijs. iij. d., making a total of £4 os. 8d. These are interesting items, but it is unfortunate that the marginal entry, "Exibucio Scholaris Cantibrig," on the next page, contains no details. Immediately following, we have the account of the "Custos prostracionis arborum ac plasterstakes," and a statement of Bardney repairs. But it is not our intention to examine into the nature or analyse the contents of these accounts of revenue; they are merely cited to give some idea of the general contents of the quaint volume now under notice. Our real aim is to draw attention to some curious memoranda which are scattered up and down the pages of the book, apparently jotted down in leisure moments by the official who had charge of this volume. We

* Kid, a fagot.—Halliwell.

will start with a recipe, one of several recorded on the same page :—

A MEDECYN FOR THE AXES.

Take the Jusse of Camymylle or els the Jusse of Wormwode and a quantite of sug^r and goode ale and drynke ix dayes and the pacient shalbe hole by the grace of god.

As a fitting supplement to this invaluable but cautiously worded remedy, we cannot do better than place in juxtaposition with it some noteworthy maxims for the preservation of good health, which are recorded by the same scribe :—

To rise betymes hym self to recreate
to look well to hys owne & so to kepe a sobre state
longe or he ete & and not to soup late
To ley hye w^t hys hede & to slepe moderate
Maketh man riche long lyeff & fortunate.

This sound and practical advice prefaces a version of the "Seven Ages of Man," which for its quaintness, if for no other reason, is quite worthy of reproduction.

THE AGE OF MAN LYVING IN THE WORLD.

The fyrst age is Infancye & lasteth from the byrth vnto vij yere of age

The second is childhode and endewrith vnto xv yere of age

The thyrd age is adolenscye & endurethe vnto xxv yere of age

The fourte age is youth and endureth vnto 1st yere of age

[The fifth age is omitted.]

The sext age is prudence and lasteth unto lxx yere of age

The vij age is Crokid and lame and lasteth vnto deth.

The foregoing naturally suggests another "Seven Ages," and it is curious to note how well the subdivisions here given will suit those instanced by the poet :—The infant, the school-boy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, "the lean and slipper'd pantaloon," and lastly, "second childishness." As we have noted, however, the justice

In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,

is omitted from the monk's catalogue, so that we are unable to determine with absolute certainty his extreme limit of this age, though we shall probably be not far out in placing it midway between the fifty and seventy limits.

From this the transition to chronology is easy, which the same authority also divides into seven ages.

THE AGES OF THE WORLD FROM ADAM FORWARD.

The fyrst age of the Warld is frome Ad^m vnto Noe is ijm^ccxl yeres.

The Second Age ffrom Noe vnto Abrah^m is m^llx yeres.

The thyrd age from Abrah^m vnto Moises cccxxx yeres. The fourth age ffrome Moises vnto Kyng Dauid iiii^jxxx yeres.

The flyfft age from Kyng Dauid vnto trⁿsmig^acon of babilon v^e yeres.

The vi^t age from the trⁿsmig^acon of babilon vnto the comyng of o^r Savio^r Jhu Criste v^llxxxix yeres.

The vij^t age frome Jhu Criste vnto the end of the world whereof the yeres be not nowmbered.

The yerys frome the begynnyng of the Warld vnto the Natiuite of o^r lord Jhu Criste are vM^jlxxxix.

We may compare with this an extract rom *Tegg's Chronology* on the same subject:

"Under the uncertainty of the chronology of the darker times, many divide the time between the Creation and Birth of Christ into "six ages." The first age was 1650 years, from the Creation to the Deluge; the second from the Deluge to Abraham's entering Canaan, or 426 years, terminating in 2082; the third was from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, 430 years, ending A.M. 2513; the fourth from the leaving Egypt to the building of the Temple by Solomon, 479 years, ending A.M. 2992; the fifth age from the building of the Temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 434 years, ending 3416; the sixth age from the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ, 584 years, ending A.M. 4000, or 4004 before the vulgar reckoning."

The miscellaneous statistical and geographical memoranda which complete the page are exceedingly curious, and it would be interesting to know from what sources the information was derived. The reading of the number of the parish churches is somewhat uncertain: an *l* appears to be inserted, and it is not quite clear whether the scribe intended 48,822 or 18,822. The latter was doubtless the more probable figure, though there are reasons for believing that the larger number was intended.*

* So gross was the ignorance of national statistics prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII., that an observant and conscientious member of the Inns of Court, Mr. Simon Fish, could gravely tell the public, in his noted address to Henry VIII., styled the "Supplication of Beggars," that there were 52,000 parish churches within the realms of England, and could found upon this statement a methodical calculation of considerable importance. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742.

Memorandum, that there bene in england of parich-chyrches x[l]vijm^vvij^cxxij.
 Item, there bene townes besides Cities & castels —lijm^llxxx.
 Item, there bene in England of Byshopriches—xvij.
 Item, there bene of Schyres or Counties in england to the nombre of xxxvj^d.
 Item, the length of england is from Cateney [Caithness] in the marche of Scotland to totnes in Devonshire iij^j myles.
 Item, the Bred of england is frome sanct daus [St. David's] in Wales vnto Dover iij^c myles.
 Item, england is in Compasse round about iijm^lij^clx myles.
 Memorandum, that the Summa of xv in England is xxxvijm^lix^cxxxli. ix. s. ob.

Before continuing our selections from the Memoranda we must, however, here notice two very remarkable accounts of expenses which appear on the page facing the one from which the last extracts are taken. The first of these is an account of the "extraordinary" payments of William, Abbot of Bardney, from the time of his election "vsque in hodiernum diem," viz., 20th Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1529). Among the items are:—a payment of £100 to King Henry the Seventh for his royal assent; £12 12s. 0d. for Chancery fees, including those of the "Petibag;" to the Bishop of Lincoln, £5, at the time of the election; the sum of £4 6s. 8d. for Confirmation of the Charter. Then we find smaller sums of 20s. for the confirmation of the election by the Bishop of Lincoln; to Dr. Wilkokes, then Chancellor, £6 13s. 4d.; to the witnesses of the election, 20s.; to the *Domino Suffraganeo* for his blessing, 53s. 4d.; and, finally, to the Archdeacon of Lincoln for installation, 66s. 8d. Here, then, we are furnished with a complete statement of election expenses, the details of which have only in rare instances like the present one come down to our times. An equally unusual account is annexed to the preceding—to wit, that of the "Custos parliamentorum, videlicet, pro expensis Domini Abbatis equitantis versus Londoniam per preceptum Domini Regis, videlicet, primo anno regni sui, £18 10s." This is the opening entry as it appears in the original, with the exception that the abbreviations are extended. Other items of the same account are:—Expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the fifth year (A.D. 1513¹), £21 11s.; paid to Master Brian "pro Summonicione Domini ad parlamentum anno —" £6 13s. 4d.; paid to

Thomas Heneage for the same, £4; paid for the expenses of William Clerke twice there, 22s.; paid for the expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the 21st year, £26 4s. 8d.; the whole amounting to a gross total of £78 0s. 12d. Immediately following this remarkable account, under the marginal note of "Cardinal" we have an item as follows:—"Paid for expenses of the Abbot riding to London by precept of the Lord Cardinal (Wolsey) to wit, in the tenth year of Henry VIII., £17 6s. 8d." There are also expenses of convocation, payments of tenths, and other subsidies granted to the King "in partibus Eboraci, annis 3, 4, 6." Space will not permit us, however, to deal further with these accounts, nor was it our intention, as we have already stated, to have alluded to them in such detail. We trust, however, that their interest and their variety may be at least some excuse for the digression.

Returning to the stray memoranda, a few leaves further on we find one page and a fragment taken up with a list of dogmas of the Roman Church under the marginal catchword "Sencio." From these we select:—

1. Quod anime corporibus exute affligantur et purgentur in purgatorio.

* * * * *

3. Quod sancti in celis tanquam mediatores orant pro nobis.

* * * * *

7. Laudabile est et utile ut venerabiles Imagines statuatur in ecclesiis in memoriam Christi et Sanctorum ejus.

8. Quod orationes vivorum prosunt defunctis existentibus in purgatorio.

11. Quod Presides non teneantur de necessitate salutis tradere populo sacram scripturam in lingua vulgari quamdiu cognicio veritatis ad salutem necessaria alioquam populo innotescere possit.

Pro ratione temporis licet Regibus prelato et clero hujus regni ex aliqua causa seu judicio rationabile statuere ne sacra scriptura tradatur plebi legenda in lingua vulgari.

12. Quod prohibiti ab episcopis tanquam suspecti cessare debent a predicando et docendo donec se apud superiorem de hujusmodi suspectione purgentur.

The list concludes with a somewhat sweeping form of assent:—

Assencior omnibus hiis articulis supradictis et eorum singulis, et qui aliter sentiunt, errant.

DOCTOR CROME.

We shall conclude our excerpts by inserting some culinary memoranda culled from one of the last pages in this instructive mediæval note-book. The items bring vividly

before us the abundant and excellent fare provided in these monastic establishments. A perusal of the list of dainties here set out will at least satisfy us that in the Middle Ages "the monks—the much-abused and much-mistaken monks—fanned the embers of a nascent literature, and *cherished the flame of a new cookery.*"*

DIE CORPORIS CHRISTI† APUD BOSTON.

<i>ffyrst cource.</i>	<i>Second cource.</i>	<i>Thyrd cource.</i>
Cromete to	Crembull to	Clere Jelly to
podage	potatage	potage
Chewtes‡	paycok	Crane
Swannys	Schufflard	bittern
Carpettes of	peyons	ffesande
Venyson	Baken Veneson	Knottes
Capons	Rabyttes	quallys
Heronsewys	Yerwhelpes	Tart
(baken Capon) leche viall		Stynt
Custardys	A Subtellte	leche lombard
leche damask		A Sutteltye
fruttes		
A Suttelty		

lxxv messes

The bill of fare for a most luxurious dinner on a fish-day, which appears on the same page, is not assigned to any precise date, but was certainly served, from the number of the "messes" being added at the foot.

FFYCHE.

<i>ffyrst cource.</i>	<i>Seconde cource.</i>
Riss to potage	Creme of Almondes
lyng and salt fysche	Byrt‡
Salt ele	Doray
Buttes & place	Bremys
Baken ele	Soolys
Turbott	Baken turbot
ffreshe Salmon	Cong
Rochys	perche
Baken breme	leche Damask
Tench	Rochettes
leche viall	Rost ele
A Sutteltye	ffreche porposse
	Crabbe
	Tartes
	leche lombard
	A Suteltye

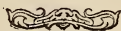
lvi messes.

* "Host and Guest," by Kirwan.

† A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which is the eighth Sunday after Easter-day. It was instituted in the year 1264 by Pope Urban IV. to commemorate a miracle.

‡ Chewet, a small pie.—*Halliwell.*

§ Birt, a kind of turbot, *rhombus*.—*Halliwell.*



Rowlandson the Caricaturist.*



CONSIDERING that Hogarth's mantle fell, to a very great extent, upon his shoulders, and that for nearly half a century his name was constantly before the world as the most successful humourist of his time, it is remarkable that but little has been hitherto known to the public respecting Thomas Rowlandson. This is scarcely creditable to English literature, for, along with Gillray, he handed on the lamp of literature and political illustration, through the latter half of the reign of George III. and the whole of the Regency, to George Cruikshank and "H. B.," with whose works the present generation are familiar.

Mr. Grego, having done his best to preserve from oblivion the life and works of Gillray, has again stepped forward, and at the very nick of time has done the same good service to Rowlandson, but on a larger scale, for the work now before us fills two goodly quarto volumes, adorned, from first to last, with some four hundred illustrations from that artist's fertile and versatile pencil. Most of these are facsimiles, though some are reduced in size, and not a few of them strike us as quite equal to the originals, which fetch a high price among connoisseurs whenever they are brought into the market. As might naturally be expected, they touch, more or less lightly, on almost every subject or topic that can be named or thought of:

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

The whole of the history of the Court and Cabinet during the days of Lord North and of Pitt and Fox; the controversies about the Regency; our long struggle against the great Napoleon; the inner life of the establishments of the Prince Regent at Carlton House and at the Pavilion at Brighton; the episodes of the Newmarket and Ascot races; the opera, the theatres, and favourites of the day; the gambling hells of the West End; the card-rooms and other amusements of Bath; the

* "Rowlandson the Caricaturist; a Selection from his Works, with Anecdotal Descriptions of his famous Caricatures, and a Sketch of his Life, Times, and Contemporaries." By Joseph Grego. 2 vols. quarto. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1880.

scandal of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke; adventures in coaching and at country inns; fashion in the parks, and poverty in the crowded courts and alleys of central and eastern London; dwarfs, giants, and other eccentric visitors to "Modern Babylon;" duels, and seaside scenes; the fencing school of Angelo; the masked balls at Mrs. Cornely's; the processions of civic dignitaries in rural boroughs; scenes in the hunting-field, and other English sports;—each and all of



these, and a thousand other subjects, were laid hold of by Rowlandson and "taken off" in their turn, and here stand reproduced in Mr. Grego's pages. Many of these sketches hitherto have been almost unique, hid away in the lumber rooms and dark closets of the houses of country gentlemen, from which they have been unearthed and brought to the sale rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, or Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, by the order of executors from time to time. Of



these, as we gather from his prefatory remarks, Mr. Grego has been for years a collector, so that he has had the long experience of an amateur to guide him in his selection of what is genuine. The result is, that we have before us in these two volumes as nearly

manger," declining to make his stores accessible to our author, whose only and most pleasant revenge, we fancy, will lie in the feeling that by his present publication he has probably doubled the value of the treasures so carefully concealed from the public eye.



complete a collection of "Rowley's" remains as can now-a-days be brought together; for Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, who is rich in this same line of curiosia, seems inclined at present to play at "the dog in the

The biographical sketches of Rowlandson and his contemporaries, which occupy the first half of volume one, are full of most interesting and valuable materials, rather inartistically put together, it must be owned.

But this defect, we feel sure, will be forgiven by those who, like ourselves, have gone carefully through them from first to last, making their own notes and comments as they have passed along. From Mr. Grego's memoranda we gather that the life and career of Rowlandson was singularly uneventful. He was born in Old Jewry, London, in July, 1756, in the middle rank of life, and received his early education under a certain Dr. Barrow, where he had among his school-fellows the son of Edmund Burke, and also Jack Banister, of comic celebrity, and young Angelo, the fencer. He spent a year or two with a relative in Paris, where he carefully educated his eye by studying the scenes of foreign life. His first contribution—at least accepted contribution—to the Royal Academy, was sent in 1775. For some years he resided in the artistic quarter of Soho, and took lessons in drawing at the school at the Royal Academy. He was a great personal friend of Mr. John T. Smith, the antiquary, and author of a "Book for a Rainy Day," and also of W. H. Pyne, the artist, who, as "Ephraim Oldcastle," was the editor of the *Somerset House Gazette*. He was taken by the hand, at an early date, by

Mr. R. Ackermann, of the Strand, who, in pushing his fortune, was at the same time advancing his own interest. He made several expeditions into the country along with his comic literary friend, Mr. H. Wigstead. He died in 1827. Two of the best specimens of his pencil, "The English Review" and

the "French Review," hang on the walls of the gallery at Windsor Castle, where, it is understood, there is put away in a closet a large store of his other drawings, made chiefly for George IV. when Prince Regent.

The smaller vignettes, which are scattered in such profusion through the text of the volumes now under notice, must be regarded as elegant examples of the versatility of Rowlandson's pencil, but which it is impossible to describe in detail, or to assign to any particular year. It is therefore as well that the effort to identify them further should not



have been made. But the *catalogue raisonnée* of Rowlandson's larger and more important works is very properly arranged chronologically, and most of the drawings and engravings are explained in detail, with all necessary references to the history of the times to which they refer and belong. The

Westminster elections of Fox, Sheridan, Hood, and Gardner; the canvassing of Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, on behalf of her bosom friend; and the riots at the polling-booths in Covent Garden, as might be expected, occupy a very large share of attention; and illustrations of "London Cries" and rural beggarm, fill up the gaps between the more important subjects.

The chief fault that we have to find with the book as a whole is its want of style and finish. Enthusiastically intent on his subject *matter*, Mr. Grego apparently has no time to bestow on his *manner*. The consequence is, that he is guilty of many slips of the pen, which are rather provoking to the eye and ear, but which doubtless will be carefully remedied in a second edition.

We give, by permission of the publishers, a few specimens of Rowlandson's illustrations as samples of the rest. They will, we think, be enough to justify our remarks above as to his having inherited a portion of the mantle of Hogarth. It only remains that we should credit the book with one valuable feature, namely, a very excellent index.



An Essay on Book-Plates.

THE use of Book-Plates or engravings of the arms of noblemen and gentlemen, pasted, as appears to have been the original fashion, on the reverse of the titles of books, and afterwards within their covers or binding, does not, I think, date in England beyond the latter part of the seventeenth century, but long before that period stamps of arms, crests, or badges, applied to the exterior binding, were common, and indeed generally to be found impressed on the covers of the principal collections of books from the sixteenth century even to the present time; a dozen specimens from my own library are now before me.

1. The arms of King Henry VIII. on a copy of "*Historiæ Germanorum*," printed at Tubingen in 1525. On the reverse side is

an impression of that extraordinary, and to our view profane, adaptation of heraldry called "*Redemptoris mundi arma*."

2. The crest of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on a copy of Polibius, printed in 1546—viz., on a forse, the bear and ragged staff, a crescent for difference, with his initials, "R. D."

3. The arms of Queen Elizabeth, on a MS. copy on vellum of the "*Statutes of the Order of the Garter*," written in Her Majesty's reign.

4. The arms of King James I. from a copy of "*Paradin's Alliances Genealogiques des Rois et Princes de Gaule, Lions, 1561*," once in the Royal Library, and sold by the British Museum in 1769.

5. The arms, quarterings, and crest of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, from a copy of Sansovino's "*Hist. Universale dell' origine et imperio de Turchi*," printed at Venice in 1564.

6. The badge, within the garter, of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, "*The Wizard Earl*," from a copy of Bodin's "*Dæmonomania*," printed at Basil in 1581.

7. The arms and quarterings, with the motto, *Prudens non loquax*, of Sir John Savile, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1606, elder brother of Sir Henry, from a copy of Littleton's "*Tenures*" printed in 1591.

8. The arms of Sir Henry Shirley, 2nd Baronet, who died in 1632, from a copy of Weaver's "*Funeral Monuments*" presented by him to Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, in the same year.

9. The arms of King Charles I. from the Holy Bible printed by John Bill in 1639, being the very book from which the lessons of the day were read to His Majesty on the morning of his martyrdom, as appears by a memorandum written in the book in 1747.

10. The arms, crest, and badge of the Bath of Sir Christopher Hatton, created in 1643 Lord Hatton of Kirby, from a copy of the works of Gyraldus printed at Basil in 1580.

11. The feathers and badge, worked in seed pearls, and therefore not properly a stamp, from a copy of Sir Geoffrey Fenton's translation of Guicciardini's "*Wars of Italy*," 1599,

presented to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I.

12. The arms and quarterings of the antiquary, Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley in Worcestershire, and of Weston in Warwickshire, from Somner's "Saxon, Latin, and English Dictionary," printed in 1659, and on another book his crest (the *Sheldrake*). I have mentioned these at the end of my dozen examples of exterior book-plates, because Mr. Sheldon's books, in which he generally wrote "*In posterum*," afford the first instance which I recollect of the modern use of the book-plate applied *within* the binding. His bookbinder was evidently supplied with a large copper-plate of his arms, which we find impressed within his books; this collection, called in the seventeenth century "a closet of books," was broken up and sold at Weston House in the year 1781.

An interesting Paper on the subject of Book-Plates was written by the Rev. Daniel Parsons and printed in the Proceedings of the Oxford University Genealogical and Heraldic Society (of which I had the honour to be one of the founders), in 1836. Mr. Parsons fixes the year 1700 as the earliest known date of book-plates, but admits that perhaps some few were "wrought" before that time; that this was so is certain, several being now known from the dates, and others from internal evidence, to have been used in the latter part of the seventeenth century. I will here give a list from my own collection, formed in 1847, of some early book-plates, after the example of other collectors in the pages of *THE ANTIQUARY*, and also in those of *Notes and Queries*. I do not think it necessary to describe the arms.

BOOK-PLATES WITH EARLY DATES.

1. Francis Gwyn, of Lansanor and Ford Abbey, 1698.
2. John Harvey, of Ickworth, 1698.
3. William Hewer, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Esquire. Chief clerk to the Diarist, Pepys. 1699. No arms.
4. John Manners, Lord Roos, eldest son and heir apparent to John, Earl of Rutland, 1700.
5. Joseph Stillington, A.M., Coll. Jesu, 1700.
6. Algernon, Earl of Essex, 1701.

7. Sir George Tempest, Baronet, 1702.
8. John, Lord Harvey, 1702.
9. Charles, Lord Halifax, 1702.
10. William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, 1702.
11. Sir Thomas Littleton, Baronet, 1702.
12. Ambrose Holbech, 1702.
13. Francis, Baron of Guilford, 1703.
14. Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, 1703.
15. Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater, 1703.
16. John, Earl of Roxburghe, 1703.
17. Robert Price, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1703.
18. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, Baronet, 1704.
19. Hon. John Haldane, of Gleneagles, 1707.
20. Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, 1707.
21. Francis Columbine, Colonel of Foot, 1708.
22. William Thompson, of Hambleton in Yorkshire, 1708.
23. Sir Hugh Paterson, of Banokburn, Baronet, 1709.
24. Charles, Viscount Bruce, 1712.
25. Michael Grace, 1712.
26. John, Lord Percival, 1715.
27. Arthur St. George, Chancellor of Clogher, 1717.
28. Mathew Skinner, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, 1729.
29. Edward Yardley, 1721.
30. Sir George Cooke, 1727.
31. John Percival, Earl of Egmont, 1736.
32. John, Duke of Bedford, 1736.
33. Col. William Hanmer, 1739.
34. John Bouchier, Esq., 1739.
35. Samuel Strode, 1741.

BOOK-PLATES, UNDATED, BUT WHICH, FROM INTERNAL EVIDENCE, ARE OF EARLIER DATE THAN THE YEAR 1750.

1. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty; three different examples, ob. 1703.
2. Robert, Lord Ferrers, Baron of Chartley. He was created Earl Ferrers in 1711.
3. Hon. Robert Shirley, ob. 1698.
4. Ferrers Shirley, grandson of Earl Ferrers, ob. 1712.
5. Robert, Lord Viscount Tamworth, ob. 1714.

6. Dr. Philip Biss, Lord Bishop of St. David's, transferred to Hereford in 1713.

7. John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, ob. 1711.

8. John, Lord De la Warr, ob. 1723.

9. John, Lord Sommers, ob. 1716.

10. Charles, Viscount Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, ob. 1747.

11. Sir Erasmus Norwich, Baronet, ob. 1720.

12. Sir John Chester, Baronet, of Chichley, ob. 1726.

13. Thomas Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas), ob. 1738.

14. Thomas, Lord Richardson, Baron of Crumond in Scotland. 1724.

15. Henry Vivian, of Sudbury, Esq., ob. 1718.

16. Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, Baronet. Fifteen quarterings. Ob. 1736.

17. Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby Park, created a Baronet 1730, ob. 1777.

18. Francis Carrington, of Wotton in Warwickshire, Esq.

19. William Bromley, of Baginton, Esq.

20. Richard Mostyn, of Penbedw, Denbighshire.

21. Arthur Williams, of Meillionydd, Esq. Sixteen quarterings.

22. Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, ob. 1769. A remarkable example, containing forty quarterings, twenty on the dexter and twenty on the sinister, over which is inscribed "Marriages in the male line" and "Marriages in the female line," with the motto "Terrena per vices sunt aliena." These early book-plates are for the most part well and neatly executed, the mantling particularly being carefully engraved; they are generally of small size, the names and descriptions of the owners often considerably extended: for instance, Mr. Pepys is thus described—"Samuel Pepys of Brampton in Huntingdonshire, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty to his Ma^{ty} King Charles the Second: descended of y^e antient family of Pepys of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire." There are some few book-plates which are of an artistic character. I may mention that of John Holland, the herald painter, engraved by Hogarth, and that of

the Countess of Bessborough, engraved by Bartolozzi in 1796. But generally those of the latter part of the eighteenth century are less interesting and not so well engraved as the earlier ones. Some affect what may be called the pastoral style, such as:—1. Benjamin Way, Esq., designed by Gregory Lewis Way, a shield of arms and quarterings resting against an oak tree, the helmet in the background; 2. Gregory Lewis Way, Esq., a man in armour seated on the banks of a lake, leaning on his shield of arms; 3. William Bentham, Lincoln's Inn, a shield against a tree, with the motto *Virtus invicta gloriosa*; 4. Philip Sutton, M.A., another of the same kind, with the motto *Satur et quies*.

Of the book-plates of the present day Mr. Parsons justly observes: "The only way which we now have, or posterity will have, of discriminating between conflicting dates, is the manner of the engraving. Just as in architecture there is now a revival of the ancient English style, but in two adjoining parishes may perhaps be seen two churches being built, of which one shall be in the style of the Early English, the other in the Perpendicular, or perhaps the Decorated; and the only way in which it will be possible to fix their real dates hereafter will be by the manner of the workmanship."

Of literary owners of books, whether historians, antiquaries, or heralds, there are in my collection the following book-plates:—Edward Gibbon, Esq.; George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S., S.A.; R. Southey, Bristol, 1802; Richard Gough; Jeremiah Milles, D.D.; Mr. Horatio Walpole; Craven Ord, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Gage, Lincoln's Inn; Sheffield Grace; William Hamper, with his excellent motto *Lege sed elige*; William Staunton, Esq., Longbridge, the collector of the invaluable Warwickshire library unfortunately burnt at Birmingham in 1878; Sir William Betham, Ulster; Sir George Nayler, Garter; Sir Harris Nicolas; John Newling; Philip Absalom; and Joseph Gwilt.

Among public libraries I have specimens of the book-plates of most of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, with those appertaining to the Cotton, Sloane, Harleyan, Lansdown, Bridgewater, and Farnborough collections in the British Museum. Royal book-plates are not, I think, generally of an

interesting character, at least those which I have—comprising Queen Charlotte, King William IV., the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and her present Majesty—are by no means remarkable. An exception, however, must be made for those used by the Duc d'Aumale; both the arms and the initials H. O. (Henry of Orleans) are most gracefully executed.

Amongst modern book-plates I must call attention to that of the Eton School Library, an exquisite woodcut in the best mediæval taste; and also that of the late Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton, evidently by the same artist; those also of Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. (one of them printed in colours), and all of them admirable specimens of the best school of heraldry; and lastly, to the numerous and beautiful book-plates of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., some of them works of art in themselves, which will remain evidences of his great skill in designing and combining an endless variety of initials, arms, and mottos.

Lastly, I would mention two instances, among many more which might be noticed, of those who have amused themselves by the assumption of arms and quarterings to which they had no claim whatever. The late Mr. T. F. Dibdin invented a coat of arms, which he engraved on his book-plate: there are four quarterings, representing the monograms of eminent printers, with a crest, a hand grasping an illuminated manuscript. And the late Mr. Thomas Williment assumed to all appearance a veritable coat, admirably engraved in mediæval style, which, on his showing to me, and on my asking, "Mr. Williment, are those really your arms?" answered, "They ought to be, sir, for I made them myself!"

In conclusion, I cannot but agree with the advice of Mr. Edward Solly, given in the article on Book-Plates lately printed in *THE ANTIQUARY*: "Never take a book-plate out of a book of any value if by so doing you destroy all evidence of ownership." Wise advice, though it may not appear to be in the interest of collectors of book-plates!

E. P. SHIRLEY.



Reviews.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vol. VII. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Morrisian Professor of Divinity, &c., &c. 1879. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)



THE period covered by this volume extends from the death of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 959, to the death of John de Temporibus who had lived 361 years, "sometyme esquier to grete kyng Charles!" As in the previous volumes of this edition, we have Higden's text side by side with two English versions, but in the volume before us there is a remarkable gap in the copy of Trevisa's translation contained in the M.S. Add. 24, 194. The chapter in which the *hiatus* begins is mainly occupied by a narration of the wicked deeds and magical powers of Gerebertus, who afterwards became Pope Silvester II.; ultimately, we are told, he made a compact with Satan, and is said to have mutilated his own body. Precisely where this mutilation is mentioned the gap alluded to takes place, and the scribe continues with the narrative of Palumbus, "a priest who had some uncanny powers, and was familiar with evil spirits," and who, like Gerebertus, also mutilated his body. It would therefore appear that the similarity of the two narratives caused a careless scribe to omit a long passage from chap. xiv. to chap. xxvi., which, however, would first of all seem to have been made in a Latin MS. Fortunately, there are other versions to supply the missing portion, which the editor has judiciously availed himself of by adding *in extenso* in the appendix another rendering of the chapters not contained in 24, 194, collated with two other texts. We shall be glad when this excellent edition of Higden is made more available for reference by the addition of an exhaustive index.

Caroline von Linsingen and William IV. A translation from the German. By Theophilus G. Arundel. (London: Sönnenschein & Allen).

That the early life of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV., the "sailor king"), like that of his father, was not devoid of romance, is now made evident, if any reliance can be placed upon the little volume under notice, which professes to be a new chapter in the Secret History of the House of Hanover, containing, as it does, unpublished love-letters discovered among the literary remains of Baron Reichenbach. As Hannah Lightfoot was the early flame of George III., so Caroline von Linsingen is now asserted to have been the early love of William IV., to whom she wasmorganatically married. The father of this lady, General von Linsingen, accompanied the Princess Sophia Charlotte to England on the occasion of her marriage to George III. The General had promised the Queen to entrust his youngest daughter Caroline to her care, and the child had scarcely reached her fourteenth year when the Queen begged that the child might be sent to her. She did not, however, go to London; but later on the Queen's third son, Prince William Henry, went over to Hanover, accompanied by General von

Linsingen. "A brilliant reception was prepared for the heir to the British throne, and Caroline took a more active part in the festivities than she was wont to do on similar occasions. The Fates were already at work weaving magic circles around her." One result of this visit was that the Duke of Clarence fell desperately in love with Caroline von Linsingen. A year afterwards the pair were clandestinely married by a Scotch minister named Parsons. The ceremony is said to have taken place "in a lonely chapel, in the presence of a few friends who had been admitted to the secret." The Prince afterwards came to England in the hope of obtaining recognition for Caroline as his wife, but a letter from the Queen made it clear to Caroline that this was hopeless. The Duke besought her, however, never to agree to a separation; but she determined to take that course, and as the Duke threw upon her the responsibility, her intention was carried out, and the two never saw each other afterwards. Three years of sorrow and despair ended in an illness which was thought to be mortal; indeed, life at last appeared to have departed, and she was laid out for burial. A young doctor named Meineke, who was attending her, urged that she was in a trance. The funeral was accordingly put off, and in the end Caroline was restored. The clever physician, in turn, fell in love with the lady whose life he had been the means of saving; he pressed his suit, and eventually became her husband. Caroline lived for twenty years afterwards, and wrote several letters to her son-in-law, Teubner, which are printed in the volume. There are also three letters to her brother Ernest (or Ernst), who was in the secret, one from herself to the Duke announcing her approaching marriage to Meineke, and one from him in reply, passionately urging her not to renounce him.

The Index to the Times, 1863-1880. (Samuel Palmer, Adelphi House, 75A, Strand.)

Every student of the history of our own times, and every lover of the past, whether he be less or more of an antiquary, will be glad to learn that the patience and industry of Mr. Palmer in preparing so gigantic a work of reference as an "Index to the Times" have been rewarded with success, and that we are now in possession of a key to the vast store of knowledge which has hitherto lain buried in its files. He commenced his self-imposed task in the year 1867, and, by dint of "working double tides," he has contrived to produce nearly eight quarterly instalments a year; so we may reckon that in or about 1906 we shall have the key to every important fact in the reign of Queen Victoria.

If we mistake not, it was Macaulay who said that "the only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers," and his remark is true as to the "raw material;" but of course it is the province of the true historian, as distinct from the compiler, to weave these fragments into a consistent and homogeneous whole. Mr. Palmer, however, has set himself steadily and honestly, and without flinching, to his self-imposed labour, and he may indeed be congratulated by all true scholars on the result. Indeed, he ought, at the very least, to be elected an honorary member of the Index Society; for whilst that association has been talking he has been working

like the coral insects, and has reared above the surrounding waters a noble monument of industry and toil. Some of the volumes of the Index are already out of print, but we can honestly say that every public library at the very least, and every man who is busy on deep researches into any special subject, ought to have this book on his shelves.

Mr. Palmer does not content himself with enumerating the subjects of leading articles, or the names of the chief speakers in the two Houses of Parliament; but he goes into the very minutest details, such as the most trivial accidents, police-court cases, obituary notices, bankruptcies, fires, meetings, letters of complaint, actions at law, &c. By his help we can spell out the Orton imposture, and trace the burglarious career of "Mr." Peace from his first efforts at Blackheath to the "crowning mercy" of the scaffold at Wakefield or Leeds. As for our own readers, they will be able by the help of Mr. Palmer to find out the principal doings of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the two rival Archaeological Societies, in all their annual congresses and at most of their weekly and monthly gatherings.

Tourists' Guides (E. Stanford), for several English counties and localities, are being brought out just now in rapid succession, at the uniform cost of two shillings each. We have received those for Cornwall, by Mr. W. H. Tregellas; for Lincoln, by Sir C. Anderson; for Kent, by Mr. G. P. Bevan; for Norfolk, by Mr. W. Rye; and for "Round about London," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. They are issued in a very handy form, and will be most serviceable to those tourists who, in spite of the attractions of Alpine scenery, find enough to charm them in the many pleasant districts which are to be found in Old England. The geological treatment of Cornwall strikes us as exceptionally good; and, as might be expected, Sir C. Anderson deals lovingly with the church architecture of his own county. We are able to certify to the accuracy and care with which the antiquities of each county, both secular and ecclesiastical, are treated. The information, too, is brought down to the most recent date, as regards railways, church restoration, &c. Each volume, we may add, is carefully indexed. Other counties, we understand, will follow in due course.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual Congress of this Association took place at Lincoln, the inaugural meeting being held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, July 27. Amongst those present were Lord Talbot de Malahide (President of the Institute), the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, the Dean of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Mayor of Lincoln (Mr. F. J. Clarke), Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart., Colonel Ellison, &c. An address of welcome

was read by the Town Clerk, and acknowledged on behalf of the Institute by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and a similar address was presented by the Bishop of Nottingham, as President of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, and suitably responded to by the noble President. The Bishop of Lincoln then took the chair, and delivered the inaugural address on the study of archæology, in which his lordship remarked that since the last visit of the Institute to Lincoln, thirty-two years ago, about a million of money had been contributed and expended in that diocese in the building and restoration of churches; that this was due mainly to the intelligent study of Christian antiquity, and to a spirit of reverential regard for the noble ancient churches with which the diocese abounds, and that the study of archæology, which had led to such valuable practical results, was well entitled to our respect on that account. A luncheon in the New Corn Exchange followed the inaugural meeting, after which the party visited the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, under the guidance of the Bishop of Nottingham. It stands on the east side of the Ermine Street, on a spot of ground outside the limits of the Roman city, in what is known to have been a Roman burial-ground. The tower has been called Saxon, and it is convenient still to retain that designation, but it is probable that it was built early in the reign of William I., by the old inhabitants of the upper city, who were driven from their homes to make room for the great military works of the Conqueror. This tower has some later additions to it, as the parapet and hood mouldings, but there is no Norman work about it. The nave and chancel-arch are Early English; the south aisle is modern. Near this church is a conduit, which in former days supplied much of the lower town with water. It is a picturesque object, built out of fragments of sculpture taken from the house of the White Friars, which stood on the spot now occupied by the railway station. It was rebuilt some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when some fragments of monumental inscriptions were discovered, but it is said that they were too much mutilated to be deciphered. Near to this stands a house containing a fine fragment of timber work of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It has been ignorantly called the White Friars, but is the remains of a house of one of the citizens. The building next visited is called John of Gaunt's stables. It really was one of his houses, and there is good reason to believe that Katherine Swinford stayed here when she visited Lincoln. It is one of the finest specimens of twelfth-century domestic architecture in Britain. The church of St. Peter-at-Gouts has a late Saxon tower identical in general character with that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. They are presumed to have been built at the same time, and probably by the same set of masons. The nave is Early English, and until recently there was a Norman north aisle; this, however, was made away with during a recent restoration, for the purpose of supplying its place with something more in harmony with modern taste. Happily the Norman font, a stone basin with a series of round-headed arches carved upon it, has been spared. The castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, who described this building, which is one of the most curious early fortresses in Britain. Of the original

Roman walls some few fragments remain above ground, as well as the great arch known as Newport Gate. The present castle has been built in an angle of the Roman city, and much of the Roman wall is known to be buried in the vast bank of earth by which the enclosure of the base court is surrounded. When this bank was raised we shall never know. There is no doubt that at Lincoln, as elsewhere, the old Teutonic plan was followed, and the bank was surmounted, not by a wall, but by a wooden stockade or paling. Such we know to have been the constant practice both here and in Normandy in early times. This paling was probably removed soon after the Conquest. Mr. Clark, who has carefully examined the masonry of the walls, thinks that we may assign them to an early Norman date. The great mound, with its shell keep at the top, which is such a marked feature in the landscape, must have been raised at the same time as the banks enclosing the court. The soil of which it is made was got out of the ditch adjoining, one portion of which is still pretty perfect. Like the court, it was once protected by a stockade, which does not seem to have been removed quite so early as that of the court. Mr. Clark pronounces the present walls not to be older than about the time of Stephen. Though later than Corfe (which may possibly be Saxon), Cardiff, or Berkeley, Lincoln is from its size and perfect preservation the finest shell-keep in England. As it stands on ground which belongs to the county, it is probably out of reach of destruction, and is likely to continue to be well cared for. Mr. Clark pointed out that there were two little chambers in the wall which were unknown to most of those persons who are familiar with the place.—In the evening Mr. G. T. Clark read a Paper on post-Roman entrenchments, which gathered together in small compass all that is known of the fortifications of our ancestors before castles were built of stone. The collection of the facts must have been a work of great labour; not only did it indicate personal familiarity with nearly all the important earthworks in England and Normandy, but the Saxon Chronicle had been gone through, and every notice of a fortification examined.—Bishop Trollope read a Paper on Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, the child who was falsely said to have been crucified by the Jews; which was followed by an interesting account of the Jews of Lincoln by Mr. D. Davis, who has worked up an elaborate history of them from documents preserved in the Record Office. Nearly the whole of the facts given by Mr. Davis are new to historical students. It seems that the English Jews mostly came originally from Rouen; London and Lincoln were their chief settlements, but they rapidly spread to many other towns. They were not under the government of the ordinary authorities, but directly under the king and the constables of the castles. At Lincoln they practised the rites of their religion publicly, and had a synagogue somewhere in the upper city, probably very near to the castle. The horrible story of their persecution and expulsion is too well known to repeat. It is pleasant to be reminded, however, that St. Hugh of Avalon, the great and good Bishop of Lincoln, always used his influence for their protection, and that on his death the Lincoln Jews attended his funeral in large numbers and wept bitterly. On

Wednesday the architectural section was opened under the presidency of Bishop Trollope, when Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite read a Paper on "The Growth of a Parish Church." In the historical section the Rev. Canon Wickenden read a Paper on "The Muniments of Lincoln Cathedral," and the Rev. Canon Perry read a Paper on "Some Episcopal Visitations of Lincoln Cathedral." Excursions were afterwards made to Gainsborough, where they visited the Old Hall, a thirteenth-century structure, now in process of repair at the hands of its owner, Sir Hickman Bacon. All Saints' Church was next inspected, after which the excursion was continued to Stow, an old Roman station, subsequently known as Sidnacester, which became the seat of the Bishopric of the Lindisfari in 681. At the evening *conversazione* a Paper on "Lincoln in 1644" was read by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A. On Thursday the proceedings included the annual meeting of the Institute, a meeting of the architectural section in the Chapter House, and an inspection of the cathedral and of the old palace. In the evening a reception took place at Riseholm, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. On Friday and Saturday excursions were made to Grantham, Sleaford, Heckington, Boston, Tattershall, Southwell, Newark, and Hawton. On Sunday the members attended service in the cathedral. On Monday, the concluding day of the Congress, the members of the Institute were mainly occupied in visiting and inspecting the churches and other buildings of interest on the Cliff row and neighbouring districts. Several carriages left the White Hart Hotel early in the morning and proceeded to Navenby, where the stately parish church was carefully examined. In this village once stood a cross, erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, but no trace remains. The church of Welbourne was then visited, and a Roman encampment at Wellingore, of oblong form and ten acres extent, surrounded by an unbroken mound five feet high. The churches at Leadenham and Brantbroughton were also inspected. The members then proceeded to Somerton Castle, a building of the thirteenth century, celebrated in history as the place where King John of France was imprisoned after the battle of Poitiers. The party then returned to Lincoln, and the concluding meeting was afterwards held in the County Assembly Rooms.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — The annual summer excursion of this Society was held on Tuesday, August 10, at Enfield, when about eighty of the members and friends assembled at the Grammar School to hear Papers read "On the History of Enfield," by Mr. J. O. Ford, and on "The Church and its Monuments," by the Vicar (the Rev. G. H. Hodson). The company then inspected the house forming part of the old palace, which contained a beautifully panelled room of the Elizabethan period, and a chimneypiece of most elaborate design. Visits were also made to Oldbury Camp; to "Durrants," a brick-built moated house, once the residence of the famous Judge Jeffries; to "Forty Hall," where, by the kindness of the owner, the fine pictures and house (erected by Inigo Jones) were freely inspected. The next session will commence in November, when the evening meetings will be resumed at 4, St. Martin's Place, W.C. Persons

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desirous of becoming members or promoting the objects of the Society are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Birch, 9, Buckingham Street, Strand; or Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Lambeth Palace Library.

THE INDEX SOCIETY. — July 9. — Annual meeting at the Society of Arts, Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, in the chair. The Report gives a general history of index-making during the past twelve months and a statement of the indexes being prepared. An index of titles of honour, indexes of books and papers on marriages between near kin, of the titles of sovereigns, of certain portraits, of obituary notices, &c., had been published in 1879. Indexes are in preparation of botanical works, of portraits, of household books, archaeological papers, English graduates at Leyden, topography, biographies of topographers, local engravings, plates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, painted portraits of worthies, works on horses, special bibliographies, Dugdale's "Warwickshire," Hutchins's "Dorset," Kemble's "Saxons," and Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." It was stated, in the course of the council's Report, that amongst the proposed works of the Society was a suggestion for the preparation of an index of materials connected with charities, as was one for the publication of an index of persons interred in the various cemeteries of London. A volume, the Report stated, might be devoted to each cemetery, and these indexes might be the means of pointing out the burial-places of many distinguished men and women. "The want," said the council, "of satisfactory lists of aldermen of the City of London has often been felt, and Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., has promised to supply a hand-list of those of the ward of Billingsgate; the council hope that those interested in the other wards will follow the example, and supply them with a complete series." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed sympathy with the Society and a belief in the useful and practical nature of its objects. The chief objection made was that it attempted to construct a royal road to learning. It was, of course, impossible to do away with the necessity for sound scholarship; but they might as well expect people to make their own shoes as not to use every means of obtaining information. One who knew beforehand all that there was to be seen in Rome was to be envied; ordinary people used guide-books. As to the practicability of the Society's objects, as they expected to depend largely upon co-operative labour, there was great encouragement in the fact that one man could make an index to the French language, beginning with the earliest records of its existence and bringing it down to the present time. That was done in no very great number of years. It was said of old that all human learning could be condensed into one volume. It seemed at least not chimerical to hope that all that relates to history and science might be indexed. Everybody who was in the habit of reading much made indexes on the fly-leaves of his books. He himself had always done so; indexes of topics, peculiar words, proverbs, &c.; and if members and outsiders contributed notes of that sort they would go towards forming a complete index. It was proposed to make an index of the "Travels of Cosmo III. in England." An index to the travels of all foreigners in England

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would be of great use. In some of the obscure there were curious facts lying hid. In Pinkerton's "Travels" there was a narrative of a German student who walked through England and wrote an account, which all present who had not read might be recommended to read. The principal object of that meeting was to obtain new members and more funds. He should hope for some assistance from America. There was no community on the face of the earth among whom the hat for contributions was so systematically passed round. Their libraries and their colleges were supported by individual contributions; they had nothing from Government. Therefore, there might be some other collection for the moment which would obstruct their own, but eventually they could look for help from America, both in work and in money. It was a great pleasure for him to be requested to preside at that meeting, as a recognition of the cosmopolitanism of the republic of letters, and it was still further pleasure that it expressed the good feeling between two countries which he always loved to cherish, between two countries which should have no rivalry except in common pride of ancestry and in competition in all good works. Resolutions were passed advocating the reference to a committee of a plan for indexing Roman remains in Britain, and another for providing an office for the Society. Lord Alfred Churchill proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and trusted that the presence of the American Minister would give the desired help to the Society, which had been doing valuable work in the dark. The early history of England was so replete with incidents that were common to both nations that they might fairly ask for the help of the American nation. Mr. Lowell was elected President of the Society, and a list of the council and officers was adopted. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. C. Walford, Mr. Ernest Thomas, Mr. H. T. Wood, Mr. H. B. Wheatley (director and secretary of the Society), Mr. Solley F.R.S. (treasurer), Mr. Ashby, Mr. Gomme, Professor Hales, Mr. Coote, and other gentlemen.

PROVINCIAL.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—July 28. —Mr. J. Clayton in the chair.—Mr. R. Carr-Ellison read a Paper on "Anglo-Saxon Names and Roman Roads."—The Chairman said that at their meeting in May last a Paper was read on Centurial Stones. This paper had drawn comments from the other side of the Atlantic which required commenting upon. He proposed to read the following Paper on the subject—"At our meeting on the 24th of May last a Paper was read on the subject of Centurial Stones found on the Roman Wall. Some notice of that paper seems to have been carried across the Atlantic, and has produced a letter addressed to the editor of the *Newcastle Journal*, dated from Toronto, and bearing the anonymous signature of "A Graduate," presumed to be of that University. That letter, so far as the matter it contains, would not have required or received our notice, but as the writer professes to write with the authority of Dr. McCaul, the President of that University, our respect for that name forbids our allowing the letter in question to pass unnoticed. It

will be recollected that Dr. McCaul, in his book on "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions," when treating of the centurial stones found in the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland, places before the public two propositions, one of them affirmative and the other negative, to which, we are assured by the Graduate, Dr. McCaul still adheres. The affirmative proposition is, that the object of these stones is to mark the soldiers' quarters. The negative proposition is, that the inscriptions on these stones are not in honour or in memory of any one. In support of the affirmative proposition Dr. McCaul uses no argument, neither does the Graduate who addresses the editor of the *Newcastle Journal*; but if the learned doctor, after having been informed, as he has been, that these stones are, with a trifling exception, not found in stations or encampments but in the face of the open wall, and frequently in localities quite unfit for soldiers' quarters, still adheres to this proposition, then, as there are now no Roman soldiers to be frozen to death in the quarters he allots to them, we must leave the learned doctor original and alone in the enjoyment of his theory, and proceed to deal with the negative proposition—that that these stones, each bearing the name of a centurion, are in honour or memory of nobody. Assuming for a moment that this is the case, that they were erected in honour or memory of nobody, they must, notwithstanding, have been erected by somebody; but this the Graduate declines to admit unless we can show that the word fecit or posuit, or their initials, are inscribed on the stones, as well as the name of centurion. By a parity of reasoning, Dr. McCaul would be deprived of the credit of being the author of the book "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, with Critical Notes," because he has not placed before his name on the title-page the words 'written by.' The Graduate also requires that the measurement, in paces or feet, of the work performed by the centurion and his companions should be inscribed on the stone, as essential to the expression of his purpose. By a parity of reasoning, when a monument shall be erected in honour and memory of Dr. McCaul, in order to give effect to its object, the number of lectures delivered by the learned doctor must be expressed on the face of the monument! Ordinary mortals who have inspected these centurial stones, and the localities in which they have been found, believe they have been placed in the wall by the centurion whose name they respectively bear in his own honour, and that for that purpose it was quite superfluous to refer to the work done by the centurion and his company, its extent or dimensions. The Graduate of Toronto brings to our notice what Dr. McCaul calls in his book the 'astonishing expansions' by Horsley of the inscriptions on the two centurial stones found at or near the Roman mancumium in Lancashire, but he omits all reference to the still more astonishing expansions by Camden of these inscriptions. Camden was Head Master of the Westminster School, and Clarendieux King-at-Arms in the Heralds' College, and he wrote his "Britannia" in the sunshine of royal patronage. Horsley was a schoolmaster and Presbyterian minister at the small market town of Morpeth, where, by the exercise of his talents and industry, and unaided by patrons or subscribers, he achieved the composition of his immortal work

"Britannia-Romana." It is obvious that Horsley has not given sufficient consideration to these two inscriptions, "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus."

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Stroud on the 21st July and two following days. After the purely business part of the meeting had been transacted, the members and associates proceeded to Minchinhampton Common, where the pit-dwellings were examined. Here, in pre-historic ages, dwelt a savage race, when the vale was one dense forest. Implements of iron were as yet unknown, and the forest trees defied the hatchets of the pit-dwellers. Minchinhampton church having been visited, the party returned to Stroud. On the second day the members visited Woodchester, where they had the opportunity of inspecting the Roman villa which has been depicted with such care by Lysons, from whose account the following particulars are gleaned:—"The earliest mention of this pavement is in the additions to Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1695, by Bishop Gibson, also by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his 'History of Gloucestershire.' About 1784 a small part of the pavement was uncovered, containing figures of an elephant and several birds, but was entirely destroyed by wet and frost. In 1793, in digging a vault for Mr. John Wade, of Pud-hill (now Park-hill), a considerable portion of the pavement was laid open; and in the spring, 1794, excavations were made in a field adjoining, but were postponed until autumn, and were then continued until summer, 1796, when the foundations of buildings were found extending nearly 500 ft. on the south side of the pavement. The general design is a circular area 25 ft. in diameter, enclosed within a square frame. This circular compartment is surrounded by a Vitruvian scroll, immediately inside which are figures of various beasts, originally twelve in number, on a white ground, with trees and flowers between them; the figures now remaining (1796) are a gryphon, a bear, a leopard, a stag, a tigress, a lion and a lioness, most of which are about 4 ft. in length. Inside this circle are various birds on a white ground. In the four angular spaces between the square border and the circular compartment are the remains of female figures, two of which appear to have been in each of these spaces. When complete the pavement is estimated to have been composed of about 1,500,000 tessaræ." This pavement was opened in 1842, again in 1846, and lastly in 1852. From Woodchester the members made their way to Hetty Pegler's Tump and Uley Bury, the one a relic of our British and the other of our Roman predecessors. Owlpen House, the home of the Owlpens and Daunts of past generations was next inspected. On the third day an excursion was made to Painswick Camp and Painswick House. After a visit to Bisley church the members returned homeward by Lypiatt House, where they were received by the president, Mr. J. E. Dorrington. An opportunity was thus given them of seeing an old mansion where it is said the Gunpowder Plot was hatched by Throgmorton, Winter, and Catesby. At the evening meetings at Stroud Papers were read on the following interesting subjects:—"The History of the Woollen Trade," by Mr. C. Playne; "Clothiers' Troubles," by Mr. Clutterbuck; "Old Houses near Stroud," by Mr. C. Playne; "Flint Implements of

the Stroud District," by Mr. Witchell; "The Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley," by Mr. Powell, Q.C.; "Leonard Stanley Church and Priory," by Mr. Middleton; &c.

DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.—This Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Totnes on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, under the presidency of Dr. H. W. D. Acland, F.R.S. The meeting was a most-successful one, and the neighbourhood full of interest, both from its historical associations and geographical features. The number of members who attended the meeting was exceptionally large, and the programme of papers exceedingly good. No less than forty-one reports and papers were presented, all of which will be published in the Association's *Transactions*. Many of these papers related to the locality in which the meeting was held, while others had reference to the geological and physical features of the county. In the geological section the Papers of Messrs. W. Pengelly, R. N. Worth, A. R. Hunt, and W. A. E. Ussher were valuable contributions; while that of the Rev. Treasurer Hawker, entitled "The River of Dart," was full of poetical interest. The papers on local history and associations were contributed by Messrs. E. Windeatt, P. F. S. Amery, R. Dymond, T. W. Windeatt, E. Appleton, John S. Amery, R. W. Cotton, P. Q. Karkeek, and others; while Mr. E. Parfitt, Dr. Lake, F. T. Elsworth, and others offered contributions on natural history, folk-lore, and other subjects of more than passing interest. An animated discussion took place on Mr. R. N. Worth's paper "Were there Druids in Devon?" but on the whole the time available for discussion was very limited owing to the number and great length of the Papers. The Mayor of Totnes (Mr. J. Michelmores) and the Town Council of the borough welcomed the members and offered every hospitality, as did the inhabitants of the town generally. Dr. Acland, of Oxford, the President, delivered his opening address in the Assembly Room at the Seven Stars Hotel. It was a masterly exposition of the present aspect of science, and was warmly applauded. Excursions were arranged for visiting the places and scenes of interest in the neighbourhood. Amongst these the River Dart, Dartmouth Town and Castle, Totnes Castle, Berry Pomeroy Castle, Dartington Hall (the residence of the Champenowne family for many generations), Buckfast Abbey, Brook House and mine, were all visited by large parties. In addition to these more extended excursions, the objects of interest in and about the ancient town of Totnes itself were well patronized. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Dawlish. Communications should be addressed to the Permanent Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.

—July 29.—Second annual general meeting, held in the audit-room of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester, Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The Annual Report, which was read and adopted, showed that since the last meeting fifty-five new members have joined the Society, which now numbers 275 members. The second volume of the Society's publications, "A List of Wills preserved at

Chester, A.D. 1545 to 1620," edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., and the third volume of "Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, Stuart Period, Part I.," edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., were announced for distribution to the members in August. A long and interesting list of future publications was read; among them a volume indicating the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, to be edited by Mr. Walford D. Selby. The President pointed out the great value of the work that is being done by the Society, and intimated that an accession to the list of members would be of the greatest possible advantage, as it would enable a larger number of books to be printed in each financial year. Mr. J. Paul Rylands, the Treasurer, submitted the accounts. The following new rule was passed:—"That any member whose subscription shall be two years or more in arrear shall thereupon be removed from this Society, and shall not be re-admitted until all arrears have been paid." The Honorary Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., Withington, near Manchester.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—July 22.—The members of this Society had their first field-day for the season at Plympton. The party first proceeded, under the guidance of the President (Mr. J. Brooking Rowe) to inspect the remains of the old Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded primarily before the Conquest, but converted into an Augustinian house by Bishop Warelwast, and associated not only with the early history of Plymouth, but with the general history of the nation; for while, as the President said, there was a very real sense in which Plympton Priory might be called the cradle of Plymouth, it had given hospitality to many notable men—kings and princes among the number, and most notably to the hero of Poitiers, Edward the Black Prince. Remains of the ancient sea-wall which kept out the waters of the estuary, or "lyn," now called the Laira (that in ancient times used to flow up past the castle), from the Priory grounds, were, he said, still to be found, and with them the remains of an extensive landing-place. Of the Priory Church, which played an important part in the local history, and has many connections with Plymouth, there are but scant vestiges. The foundations of the western doorway were found during the recent erection of a malthouse by the Messrs. Crewes, and are carefully preserved, but shifted a few feet from their original position. In the orchard adjoining are some of the walls of the nave and transepts, and, excavating in front of the spot where stood the high altar, brought to light a very interesting tiled pavement, specimens of which were shown to the company. The church was cruciform, with a central tower, and of considerable dimensions (the Austin monks were great preachers), the nave being 214 feet long by 51½ feet broad, and vaulted. It was built about 1170 by Prior Martin, the fourth prior. Leaving the orchard, the site of the chapter-house, where bishops and princes were buried, was pointed out in the south, and thence (by the courtesy of Mr. Williams) the party visited the quaint house constructed out of the old refectory by throwing a floor midway across the ancient hall, building up a clumsy stack, and dividing the space into rooms. It was

mentioned that this most interesting piece of antiquity is doomed, which is much to be regretted, for the walls are mainly perfect, with early windows, and the undercroft or cellarage is a very characteristic example of Norman vaulting, with a singularly beautiful single Norman arch, the voussiers of which are banded in colour, and bear an incised tooth ornament. This is by far the oldest part of the Priory left; and there is a curious passage by the side of the main vaulting which probably communicated with a building adjoining, now used as a pound-house, but traditionally known as the kitchen of the Priory. — From the monastic ruins the party proceeded, accompanied by the Rev. Merton Smith, the vicar, to the grand old church of Plympton St. Mary, built early in the fourteenth century by the monks, as the parish church of the district, which then embraced a far wider parochial area than now. The church was explained by Mr. Hine to be a good example of the Perpendicular Gothic of the county, exhibiting all its old beauty externally, but having suffered greatly in the interior from the style wherein and the period at which the restoration had been carried out. The beautiful screens, the old carved benches, and the characteristic roof, had all been swept away. There were originally five altars in the church, and the oldest portions were in the chancel and the north chapel—the latter a fact upon which the Rev. Merton Smith commented as decidedly peculiar and not easily accounted for. The interesting old monuments were inspected, and the carving of the Annunciation in the south porch pointed out and explained by Mr. Hine; after which the company wended their way to the third item of interest on the programme—the Castle at Plympton town. Here, standing beneath a magnificent elm upon the mound of the ballum facing the ruins of the keep, the President read extracts from his Paper on Plympton Castle, in which all the ascertainable history of that singularly interesting and perfect fortification are fully set forth. Originally, in all probability, a Celtic earthwork—almost certain in turn Roman, clearly in time Saxon—after the Conquest it was selected as the site of a Norman strength, which succumbed in the wars in the reign of Stephen, and since then has been little other than the ruin which we still see it—perfect as regards its mound and moated earthworks, and still retaining enough of its crumbling masonry to show the full design of the later works. The next point of interest was the fine old Queen Anne mansion built by the Hon. George Treeby—Plympton Hane—for the opportunity of inspecting which they were indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Aldridge. The spacious rooms and elegant and characteristic appointments were much admired; not one of the least features of interest was the laundry, the walls of which are wholly lined with Dutch tiles. From Plympton House to the old Grammar School, with its massive and dignified outline—one of the latest Gothic works of any architectural value erected, in this neighbourhood at any rate—and, with its memories of Reynolds and Northcote and Haydon and Eastlake, such a nursery of art as we have in no other foundation than that of Elize Hele. Mr. Hine pointed out its interesting architectural features, and gave a brief sketch of its history and associations. Next the party visited the

little church of Plympton St. Maurice, which has been recently and (with one questionable exception) admirably restored—the exception being the insertion of a Perpendicular east window in place of the original Decorated one. There are two gun “squints” here, and not only are the rood-loft stairs intact, but the granite base and stairs of the pre-Reformation pulpit still remain attached to a pillar on the south of the nave. It was suggested that a Reynolds window would be an excellent addition here. A move was next made towards the station, taking the Castle, the mound of which had not hitherto been ascended, en route. Most of the company quickly found their way to the keep, and speculated (as usual) on the use of the longitudinal apertures in the ancient walls, which are really hollows left by the decay of the beams inserted firmly to tie the new masonry together, but which have been assigned to all manner of strange uses. A remarkably fine block of jasper, the finest probably ever found in this locality, was also pointed out in the wall.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This Society made its first excursion for this year on the 18th June, when some of the churches in the neighbourhood of Worcester were visited. Pirton church is a small structure, containing several signs of Norman work in the north entrance door and chancel arch. The benefice is united with that of Croome D’Abitot, which takes its name from the D’Abitot family, who owned it till the fifteenth century, and the church there, built about 1760, contains several large monuments to the Coventry family, from that of the Lord Keeper to the father of the present Earl. The church is situated in Croome Park, at a short distance from the house. At Earl’s Croome there is a very interesting church with Norman work in the north and south doorways, now locked up, and the chancel arch; and in the exterior wall is a small rudely carved sun-dial, evidently of ancient times. The churches of Severn Stoke and Kempsey were also visited. A curious feature in Kempsey church is a flourishing young horse-chestnut tree growing out of the tomb in the chancel of Sir Edmund Wylde. The story is, that a former sexton discovering a boy playing with a chestnut during service, knocked it out of his hand, and lodging on the monument, it took root there.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

CURIOUS CITY BEQUESTS.—The *City Press* publishes some curious bequests which have been returned amongst other City parochial charities. John Wardell, in 1656, gave to the Grocers’ Company the White Bear, Walbrook, to pay to the churchwardens of St. Botolph’s, Billingsgate, £4 yearly for an iron and glass lantern with a candle for the direction of passengers to and from the waterside all night long. Elizabeth Brown bequeathed a message in Warwick Lane, charged with the annual payment of £2 10s. for the

poor of the parish of Christchurch, Newgate Street, “during such time as the stone which then lay over the body of her husband should after her burial continue unmoved, or until such time as any other person should be buried under the said stone without the consent of her executors first had in writing.” In 1691 John Hall left to the Weavers’ Company a dwelling-house, with instructions to pay 10s. per annum to the churchwardens of St. Clement, Eastcheap, to provide on the Thursday night before Easter two turkeys for the parishioners, on the occasion of their annual reconciling or love feast (settlement of quarrels or disputes). Giles de Kelsey, in 1377, left money to keep a lamp burning day and night before the “high altar” of the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street. William Sevenoak, in 1426, charged ten marks on his house called the “Maiden on the Hoop,” and three tenements in Mincing Lane, to pay for the repairs of St. Dunstan-in-the-East Church and the maintenance of the light of the great beam there; Matthew Earnest left 20s. for a like purpose, and 1d. a piece to five poor persons who should come to his grave on Sundays to pray for his soul. In 1622 Dr. Thomas White gave to the trustees of his bequest, in St. Dunstan-in-the-West, the residue of the rent of a house to provide a dinner for the vicar, the churchwardens, and as many of the ancient parishioners as it would reasonably serve, but the dinner was never to extend to two courses. John Norton gave the residue of income, after certain provisions had been made in bread and money, to be spent by the Stationers’ Company in cakes, wine, and ale, before or after a sermon preached every Ash Wednesday in the parish of St. Faith. Richard Budd, in 1630, bequeathed £300 to be laid out in lands or houses, the rents to be applied in the payment of 3d. apiece, every Friday morning (as far as it would extend), to such of the poor as would resort to hear morning prayers at the parish church of St. Giles’s, Cripplegate. John Bancks left to the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw 13s. 4d. a-year to keep the parish pump in repair. In 1705 Robert Dove gave £50 to the end that the vicar and churchwardens should for ever, previously to every execution at Newgate, cause a bell to be tolled, and certain words to be delivered to the prisoners ordered for execution.

BORROWED BOOKS.—H. E. complains sadly, in a Rotherham paper, of the habit of friends borrowing books and never returning them. He writes: “I am myself minus several which have been lent at various times to friends some considerable time ago, and I should be glad to have these back in their places on my shelves. It is with a view of keeping the subject before the notice of those to whom it may concern that I trouble you with these lines. Sir Walter Scott once lent a book to a friend, and as he gave it to him begged that he would not fail to return it, adding, good-humouredly, ‘Although most of my friends are bad arithmeticians, they are all good book-keepers.’ In conclusion, I beg to give the following extract from some poet’s witty verses, entitled ‘The Art of Book-keeping:’—

‘I of my Spenser quite bereft,
Last winter sore was shaken;
Of Lamb I’ve but a quarter left,
Nor could I save my Bacon,

They've pick'd my Locke, to me far more
 Than Braham's patent worth ;
 And now my losses I deplore,
 Without a Home on earth.
 They still have made me slight returns,
 And thus my grief divide;
 For oh ! they've cured me of my Burns,
 And eased my Akenside.
 But all I think I shall not say,
 Nor let my anger burn ;
 For as they have not found me Gay,
 They have not left me Sterne."

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—Various attempts have been made at different times to introduce a system of writing which should "roll back the curse of Babel," and make all men able to converse with their fellows, whatever their country and tongue. One of the most recent, and also most ingenious, systems was devised by the late Mrs. (Catherine) Fitzgerald, a daughter of the first Lady Talbot de Malahide. It was printed about the year 1820, at Bath, by J. Holloway, engraver and copper-plate printer, Union Street, and does not appear to have ever been actually published. No copy of the work is to be found in the British Museum. Its title-page runs thus : "The Description of and Explanation of a Universal Character or Manner of Writing, that may be intelligible to the inhabitants of every country, although ignorant of each other's language, and which is to be learnt with facility, because founded on a simple and easy mode of classifying our ideas, and requiring but few arbitrary signs." The book is in quarto, and comprises a preface explanatory in detail of the plan and principle on which it proceeds, and is accompanied by fifteen plates, giving examples of the Universal Language as applied to the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the first chapter of Genesis, some simple and easy Fables, &c.

OVERCROWDING IN LONDON IN PAST TIMES.—In the Record Room of the Town Clerk of London a series of books, nine in number, is preserved, entitled the *Remembrancia*. These books contain copies of correspondence between important bodies and individuals of distinction on matters relating to the government of the City, its usages, customs, and public buildings, and embrace the period between the years 1579 and 1664. Upon the recommendation of the Library Committee, the Corporation have published an analytical index to this series, prepared by Mr. W. H. Overall, the librarian, assistance having been given in the compilation of the biographical notes, which are numerous and valuable, by Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., chairman of the committee. The endeavours to prevent overcrowding—indeed, to prevent any addition to the number of inhabitants—appear to have been continuous. Dated October, 1632, there is a petition to the Lords of the Council complaining of the multitude of newly-erected tenements in Westminster, the Strand, Covent Garden, Holborn, St. Giles's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Southwark, and other places, which had brought great numbers of people from other parts, especially of the poorer sort, and was a great cause of beggars and other loose persons swarming about the City, who were harboured in these out-places. That by these multitudes of new erections the prices of

victuals were greatly enhanced, and the greater part of their soil was conveyed by the sewers in and about the City, and so fell into the Thames, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and of the river. That if any pestilence or mortality should happen, the City was so compassed in and straightened with these new buildings that it might prove very dangerous to the inhabitants. They therefore prayed the Council to consider the great inconvenience of these new erections, and to be a means to the king that some restraint might be had.—*Builder*.

Antiquarian News.

Sir Richard Wallace has presented a loan collection of pictures, of the value of £30,000, to the Ipswich Fine Art Gallery.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded Mr. G. R. Waterhouse as keeper of the geological department in the British Museum.

The new choir stalls in Rochester cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Cazenove, have been completed.

The Bishop of Lincoln lately reopened the church of St. Mary, Marston, Lincolnshire, restored at the expense of the Thorold family.

Her Majesty the Queen has consented to place a stained-glass window in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of one of her royal ancestors who is interred there.

Mr. Ebsworth is busy with another volume, to be called "One Hundred Years of Molash Records, 1781 to 1880: being the Burial Registers of Molash Parish, near Ashford, Kent."

A splendid bronze head, life-size, has been found near Olympia. It is the first specimen of the head of a victor in the Olympian games ever found in perfect preservation. It wears the laurel crown.

It is resolved to remove the monuments of the Richelieu family into a side chapel from the nave of the Church of the Sorbonne at Paris, that of the great Cardinal alone being left in its present position.

Additional antiquities excavated by Mr. Rassam have arrived at the British Museum. They principally come from Kouyunjik. Among them are three terra-cotta cylinders of Sennacherib, and an Assyrian helmet of bronze.

In making some excavations in the cathedral precincts at Rochester the workmen have come across what is believed to be the site of a Saxon cemetery, and have unearthed several human skulls and teeth, huge boars' tusks, and coins.

M. Eugene Hucher announces for early publication an elaborate work on painted glass, entitled "Peinture sur Verre." It will be copiously illustrated with engravings on wood by the best French and English artists.

M. Jules Verne is about to visit the province of Oran in order to explore the marble quarries of

Kleber. He hopes to collect the necessary materials for a work to be entitled "A Journey to the Land of Marble."

A collation of the documents which relate to Lichfield, Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Manor House, Stoke Newington, where Edgar Poe and other celebrities went to school, and which tradition connects with the times of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth, is in course of demolition, to make way for a row of shops.

A silver spoon, supposed to date from the fourth century of the Christian era, and to be a relic of an Alemannic burial-ground, has lately been found in a field near Lasbach, in Baden. It is believed that the spoon was originally deposited in one of the graves.

Mr. William Andrews, of Hull, author of "Historic Romance," "Strange Stories of the Midlands," &c., has arranged to contribute a series of *curiosa*, under the title of "The World of Oddities," simultaneously to a large number of provincial newspapers.

The "Local Notes and Queries" department of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, conducted by Mr. J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the Nottingham Public Librarian, is receiving much support from the local archaeologists. Already a large amount of matter which will be of service to the future historian of this county has been collected.

Few people know the ultimate destination of the stones of the Paris Bastille when that fortress was destroyed. Eighty-nine miniature Bastilles—one for every department of France—were constructed out of a few of them, and the remainder were utilised in building the Pont Louis XVI., now the Pont de la Concorde.

We are requested to state, in reference to the recent exhibition of Art Treasures at the Mansion House (see p. 14, *ante*), that the whole of the Japanese curiosities were exhibited by Mr. Pfoundes, of the Nipon Japanese Institute, 1, Cleveland Row, the author of "Some Account of Japan and its People, Ancient and Modern."

On a little *bonheur de jour* table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. 9 in. high, and 18 in. deep. The top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sèvres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt.

The first volume of a new History of Yorkshire, is announced for publication. The work, which is compiled exclusively from the public records by General Plantagenet-Harrison, will be illustrated by a large number of engravings of ancient manor houses, churches, bridges, &c., together with the armorial bearings of the principal families.

Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., author of the "Historic Notices of Rotherham," which was recently reviewed in our pages (see *THE ANTIQUARY*, vol. i. p. 167), died very suddenly on the 18th of July at his residence at Rotherham. The learned gentleman, who was

upwards of eighty years of age, was a diligent worker in the fields of historical research.

A "Turner Fund" has been started in aid of the widow and eleven children of the late W. H. Turner, who, we regret to say, are left totally unprovided for. Subscriptions can be sent to the Rev. H. O. Cox, Bodley's Librarian, 17, Beaumont Street, Oxford; J. Galpin, Esq., Mayor; The London and County Bank; or to the Old Bank, Oxford.

The writing table which the Queen commanded to be made out of the timbers of the *Resolute* has been finished, and will shortly be presented to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving-kindness which dictated the offer of the *Resolute*." The table will form part of the permanent furniture of the White House.

The Historical Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the chateau, of which the chapel forms a part.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silver-smith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which some well-known collectors will contribute.

A correspondent writes to *Notes and Queries*:—It may be as well to chronicle the fact, that the Bible on which Her Majesty Queen Victoria took the Coronation Oath is in the possession of Rev. J. M. Sumner, rector of Buriton, Hants. This interesting relic came to him from his father, the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, to whom it was given after the Coronation.

A Society for the Encouragement of the study of the history of Birmingham is about to be established in that town. The Birmingham Historical Society—such is the title of the new undertaking—is to meet periodically to receive and discuss papers. Mr. E. A. Freeman has agreed to be the first president. The subscription is fixed at 5s., and the first general meeting will be held in October.

It is asserted that the ancestors of Bonaparte belonged to the illustrious family of Cardinal Bona, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, and was in the highest veneration for his learning and piety. It is added, that in the armorial bearings of Cardinal Bona there are three fleurs-de-luce, the same as in the arms of the Bourbons. If this be true, the fact is singular to say the least.

The death of Mr. James Imlach, a bookseller at Banff, and a local antiquary, merits, the *Athenæum* says, a passing notice. He wrote an unpretentious but interesting "History of Banff," in which he mentions how in early life he collected materials on the life of Macpherson, the Scottish freebooter, celebrated by Burns, for Sir Walter Scott, and how the novelist was led to abandon his project.

The old Town Hall, Leicester, which possesses some fine William and Mary carvings, was lately threatened with demolition; but the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings say they have taken such action in the matter as to save it, for a time at least. In this old house one is shown the hanging stage on which Shakspeare is said to have read his plays before Queen Elizabeth.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral have entrusted the publication of their "Ordinal and Statutes" to Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral. The MS. is kept in the library of Lambeth Palace, and is of special interest, having been compiled by order of Archbishop Laud, in 1634, from ancient documents belonging to Wells cathedral, which have been missing since the Rebellion.

A slate tablet, upon which are inscribed the names of the nineteen Princes of Wales, together with the dates of their births, has been placed near the chamber where Edward II. is traditionally reported to have been born, in Carnarvon Castle. The expense has been defrayed by Mr. E. S. Parry, who was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1868, in which year the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Carnarvon Castle.

An announcement was made in the Report of the English Dialect Society for 1879, that Mr. Charles Henry Poole, B.C.L., F.R.S.L., had undertaken the compilation of a glossary of Staffordshire dialectal words. The glossary is now ready for issue, and will shortly be followed by a work on Staffordshire superstitions, folk-lore, &c., from Mr. Poole's pen, similar in plan and arrangement to the same author's "Legends of Somerset."

The five-light window at the east end of Archbishop Rokeby's chapel in the church at Halifax has been filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the late Mr. John Waterhouse. The window is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. There are now twenty-eight stained glass windows in the church, including six in the clerestory, and another to Archdeacon Musgrave is about to be placed at the west end of the south aisle.

We understand that the *Bradford Times*, a high-class provincial weekly newspaper, discontinued some ten years ago, will, on the 2nd of October next, be resuscitated under the management of Mr. W. H. Hatton, F.R.A.S. Amongst the new features announced are several specially interesting to antiquaries, including archaeological notes, papers on Yorkshire folk-lore and historical events, and notes and queries in connection with local subjects.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., advises the people of Liverpool not to be in a hurry to build their cathedral, but "go on with the choir only, finishing it quickly, establishing service, and having a collection before each Communion for the completion of the building." He recommends them then to proceed with the rest of the building as money comes in—first with the west front, and lastly the nave, which, Mr. Parker says, was the old Christian custom.

A manuscript of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack. A set of reproductions of the miniatures has just been published at Leipsic, and a collation of the text is promised. The MS. contains St. Matthew and St. Mark. The discoverers fix the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth for both the miniatures and the text, a claim which is not likely to pass unchallenged.

Messrs. Christie and Manson announced for sale at their rooms in King Street, during the week, August 6-13, almost all the family treasures of Wimpole Hall—the services of plate, historical portraits, books, and engravings collected during the past century and a half by the successive Earls of Hardwicke. Many of the portraits are fine specimens of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Sir James Thornhill, &c., and are described in Dr. Waagen's work on English Picture Galleries. The sale, however, was countermanded.

Mr. G. Buckler has lately issued the third section of "Colchester Castle a Roman Building." It is a synopsis of his previous pamphlets on the same subject, in 1876 and 1877, and a register of many points which have been under discussion for thirty years past. In a prefatory note we are told that it is offered more particularly to those who regard Colchester Castle, the oldest and the noblest monument of the Romans in Britain, as a monument of national importance.

The parish church of Laughton, Leicestershire, has been reopened, after restoration. The building is of the Early English period. The side-aisles and chancel-arch had ceased to exist. The chancel has now been rebuilt, and paved with encaustic tiles, and a new chancel-arch has been inserted. The roof, windows, doorways, and all the fittings are new. At the west end an old window, formerly bricked up, has been opened out, and filled with stained glass. The cost of the work has been about £1,400.

Mr. W. J. Davis, of Painswick, has in the press a work on the history and topography of that parish. It will extend to upwards of 300 pages, and will contain numerous illustrations, lithographed from sketches taken expressly for the work; as also *facsimiles* of autographs, maps, plans, &c. Mr. Davis's new book, on which the author, a well-known Gloucestershire antiquary, has been engaged for many years, will be issued under the title of "Short Notes on Painswick."

Professor Mommsen's library has been accidentally burnt. Among the literary treasures, which have been destroyed are manuscripts of Jornandes, or Jordanus "De Getarum et Gothorum rebus gestis," belonging to the Vatican Library and to a College at Cambridge. The sixth volume of Mommsen's "History of Rome," ready for press, was also consumed by the fire, like the second volume of Niebuhr's History, which was burnt in 1830. The copies of Latin inscriptions collected by various palæographers for the Corpus Inscriptionum have been partly saved.

During the restoration of Blenkinsopp Castle, Northumberland, which has just been carried out for the owner, Captain W. B. Coulson, some interesting discoveries have been made. The old castle, which is of Norman architecture, was built of stones from the Roman wall and stations. In thinning some of the walls, which were six feet four inches in thickness, some Roman tablets and other remains were found to have been used as common walling stones. Sketches of the stones and inscriptions were sent by the architect to the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., editor of the *Hull Miscellany*, has in an advanced state of preparation a volume of "Miscellanea," consisting of a selection of the most important articles which have appeared in the weekly pages of the magazine under his care. Many interesting antiquarian Papers from the pens of the editor, Dr. Spencer Hall, J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., John Brent, F.S.A., T. B. Trowsdale, W. H. Hatton, F.R.H.S., and a number of other writers on old world lore will be included.

In July, in accordance with an ancient and annual custom, the Swan Masters of the Crown and the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London proceeded up the Thames in skiffs, for the purpose of marking the cygnets upon the river. This "swan upping" excursion commenced upon the west side of London Bridge and terminated at Henley. At Windsor the capturing and marking of the swans created some little commotion along the waterside, five boats' crews in festive array being engaged in the work of "nicking." The jackets of the men on the Queen's skiff were of bright scarlet, the Dyers' uniform was dark blue, and the Vintner's red.

Two large gold dishes, of great interest to antiquaries, have been temporarily lent to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, by Mr. Charles Kennedy, of Mullantine. The larger one, measuring two feet nine inches in diameter, is said to be the wedding present of the Dauphin of France to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been given by the latter to Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, a title now held by the Marquis of Ailsa. The smaller dish is two feet in diameter, and contains in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Magi in high relief. The larger dish contains in the centre a full-faced portrait in relief.

The following details respecting Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of British and American Authors" will be found of interest. The first volume contains notices of 17,444 authors, A to J, in 1,005 pages; the second, K to S, chronicles 18,150 authors, in 1,316 pages; the third, T to Z, has notices of 7,550, occupying 814 pages. There are in this last volume forty indexes of subjects from Agriculture to Voyages. The whole work contains about 3,300 pages. The manuscript, as copied by Mrs. Allibone for the press, occupied 19,044 foolscap pages, with a few pages in large quarto. Dr. Allibone has placed about 700 Smiths in his Dictionary, ninety-two of whom are named John.

"A disappointed American" writes thus to the *Times*, complaining of the want of historic knowledge in the guides who conduct strangers over the Tower of Lon-

don:—"Sir,—The dream of every English-speaking boy is that he may, some time, view the Tower of London, made sacred by ten thousand historical associations. Yesterday, after over thirty years' waiting, I anticipated the fruition of my dream; but what was my surprise and disappointment when the guide devoted nearly all his time to describing the artistic arrangement of bayonets, swords, ramrods, and gunlocks, slurring over or omitting the weightier matters! Why, every stone is replete with historic interest! Cannot a more historical exhibition of this greatest of all historical spots be made?"

Our correspondent at Toronto writes with respect to Chaucer's *Astrolabe* (see vol. i. p. 237):—"I feel much obliged for the kind insertion in *THE ANTIQUARY* of my appeal for information on the subject of the exact form of the *Astrolabe*, as described by Chaucer. I have since had access to Mr. Brae's edition of Chaucer's Treatise, as also to the Early English Text Society's edition; from which, conjointly with the aid of the numerous and admirable diagrams contained therein, I have been enabled to form the clear idea of the instrument which I desired to have. My difficulty, I see now, arose from not detecting that it was a planisphere contrivance of which Chaucer was speaking, and not a sphere. Curiosity on the point in question was awakened in me from the accidental finding, not long since, of an ancient *astrolabe* (simply for taking altitudes) here, which, with good reason, is supposed to have been lost in 1613 by Samuel Champlain, the founder of Quebec, during one of his tours of exploration."

The workmen employed in the excavation of the foundations of the new inn to be built on the site of the old Bricklayers' Arms, at the corner of the Old Kent and the Bermondsey New Roads, lately made some discoveries which are of no little value to the lovers of antiquities. The site, which is the property of the Corporation of the City of London, has been occupied by an inn bearing the same name for upwards of 600 years, and on sinking down for the new foundations traces of no fewer than four different foundations have been discovered. At a depth of about 14 ft. the workmen came upon foundations which evidently belonged to the first house. These were 5 ft. 3 in. in thickness, the bricks and mortar being in excellent preservation. On removing these a thick stratum of deers' antlers, some of very large size, and bones, were found. Later on, in the part facing the Old Kent Road, the corresponding portion of the foundations was reached; and here what is described as a beautiful necklace was discovered, also a large number of copper and some gold and silver coins. Built in these old foundations were a number of bottles and jugs, of a remote period, and in a fine state of preservation.

It is probable that an interesting Cyprian claimant is about to appear. Count Mocenigo, "head of one of the most ancient families in Venice," maintains that he has a right to pretty nearly all the best bits of the island, and already he and his agents have begun to attack the British Government about the matter. He describes himself as the lineal descendant of the daughter of Cornaro, the Doge of Venice, who, in 1468, married one of the Lusignans, and thus became Queen of Cyprus. He says that he is also a

descendant of Cardinal Marco Cornaro, who bought the island from the Knights Hospitallers. It may be open to doubt if the Cardinal could have had any legitimate offspring; and then it is certain that the Lusignans have representatives bearing the family name now living, who would surely have a prior claim as descendants in the male line. So far as England is concerned, it is not very clear how the dispute can affect her, for the Kings and Queens of Cyprus were all dispossessed by the Turk, from whom we in a measure lease the island. It is with the descendants of those who conquered the place, and not with the tenants at will, that Count Mocenigo should fight out his case.

Among the various metropolitan mansions advertised for sale is Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, the somewhat eccentric residence of the late eccentric Duke of Portland. It covers, along with its stables and out-buildings, upwards of an acre of ground, and besides a noble entrance hall and the usual regulation apartments of a large house, "a suite of seven handsome reception-rooms, of the Queen Anne period, on the garden front." The house was built originally by Fox, Lord Bingley, after whom it was called Bingley House, and the original design for the mansion may be seen in the large edition of "Pennant's London" in the print-room of the British Museum. It was afterwards purchased by Earl Harcourt, who made it his town residence. In the *New Critical Review*, early in the present century, it is spoken of as "one of the most singular pieces of architecture about the town, and rather like a convent than the residence of a man of quality;" and it is remarked in Cassell's "Old and New London," that "of late its seclusion has been increased by three high walls which have been raised behind the house, the chief object of which appears to be to screen the Duke's stables and horses from the public gaze."

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods lately sold at their rooms, in King Street, St. James's Square, a quantity of tapestry. The best prices were as follow:—A large panel of early Flemish tapestry, with the Triumph of Justice, a composition of numerous allegorical figures, and inscription on the top on a scroll, 180s. (Greene); another panel, with the figure of Fortitude in a chariot drawn by lions, 140s. (Greene); another panel, with figures praying for the safety of a ship, 130s. (Greene);—these three panels were from the design of A. Mantegna. Four panels of old Brussels tapestry, representing Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, St. Paul preaching at Athens, and St. Peter and St. Paul at the Beautiful Gate, in one panel, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, a small upright panel, after the cartoons of Raffaele, 130s. (Ellis); three panels of Aubusson tapestry, illustrating the history of Tobit, £68 (White); a panel of Brussels tapestry, with Neptune, Amphitrite, and her chariot drawn by sea horses, cupids, and nymphs, £88 (Vivian); a large panel *en suite*, with Diana and her nymphs, £50 (Birch); another panel *en suite*, with Apollo and the Muses in a landscape background, £95 (Birch); a large panel of old Brussels tapestry, with a group of Apollo and the Muses in a landscape, with border of brown and green ornaments, £71 8s. (Hamberger); a panel of old Brussels tapestry, a composition of eight life-sized

figures, with architectural border, signed Jean Raes, £21 (Bell); an upright panel of Brussels tapestry, with peasants putting fish in a barrel, after Teniers, £28 10s. (Levy).

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes under date July 20:—"The Historical-Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the château, of which the chapel forms a part. The shrine is divided into three parts. On the plinth is a painting in oil of the handkerchief of St. Veronica held by two angels, and on the triptych and side shrines are portraits, also in oil, of St. Stephen and St. Anthony. The inside of the shrine is gilt, and the gilding is in excellent preservation. The interior contains figures, carved in wood, of St. Nicholas, St. Maria, and St. Catherine, their names being indicated in the later Gothic characters. Two other figures are carved on the reverse part of the side shrines, but the names of the saints whom they are intended to represent are not given. On the crown of the shrine are carved seven busts, supposed to be those of the founders or patrons of the chapel. The barettes of two of the number mark them out as priors of St. Victor; two others wear clerical costumes, the remaining four being habited as civilians. With the exception of some slight damages to a few of the figures, which can easily be made good, the shrine is exceedingly well preserved. The carvings and paintings are well executed, and belong to the same style of art, and probably to the same age, as the decorations of the cathedral altar of Coire and the altar of the church of St. Lucius at Churwalden."

A collection of fine old silver plate was recently sold by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, in King Street, Covent Garden. There were many choice specimens of the reign of Charles II., Queen Anne, and of later dates, for which there was a spirited competition. The prices of the principal lots were as follow:—Lot 846, a very beautiful miniature bowl of ancient hammered work, 1729, at 25s. 6d. per oz. Lot 848, a set of four shell-shaped salts on scroll feet, marked I. H. crowned, 15s. per oz. Lot 854, an ancient hammered bowl with mark in fine preservation, 1698, 19s. per oz. Lot 856, a shaped circular cake tray with arms and date mark in centre, 1696, 30s. per oz. Lot 859, an old rat-tail gravy spoon, 19 in. long, fine mark, 1687, 21s. per oz. Lot 861, nine rat-tail dessert spoons, mark C. S. on lozenge, date unknown, 21s. per oz. Lot 862, six miniature tea or egg spoons, date unknown, 20 oz. 4 dwt., fetched 5 gs. Lot 863, a pair of 9½ in. church patens, Charles II., 1681, 40s. per oz. Lot 864, an ancient cake tray or shallow bowl, 9½ in. in diameter, 16s. per oz. Lot 865, six three-pronged forks, Charles II., 1681, 21s. per oz. Lot 867, a set of four Jacobean candlesticks (the original engraved weight proved these to have been made without nozzles), 1687, 20s. per oz. Lot 869, a pair of Charles II. candlesticks with curious faceted bases, 1674, 22s. per oz. Lot 870, a most beautiful cream ewer, supported on a tripod of lions' heads and paws, the cauldron or body and handle

being covered with original chased decorations, 84s. per oz. Lot 877, a handsome shell pattern soup ladle, eagle head handle, 18s. per oz. Lot 882, an antique sugar bowl, beautifully fluted and chased, on tripod of lion's head and claw feet, 30s. per oz.

Temple Bar for August has a paper on the "Romance of Literary Discovery," which contains several anecdotes of interest to antiquaries. In Westphalia a monk came accidentally upon the Histories of Tacitus, and to this happy chance we are indebted for one of the most priceless volumes of antiquity, a work which has had more influence on modern prose literature than any single book in the world. One of Horace's Odes was discovered sticking to an early impression of Cicero's "Offices"—though not, of course, a unique impression, the earliest we have. Part of the Odyssey of Homer was found grasped in the hand of a mummy at Monpelout. A very singular discovery in the fifteenth century created for a moment the impression that the lost books of Livy were on the point of turning up again. The tutor of the Marquis de Bonville chanced to be playing tennis. In the course of the game he noticed that his racquet-bat was made of parchment which was covered with writing. He had the curiosity to attempt to decipher it, and in a short time he discovered that it was a piece of historical Latin prose. He was a good and widely-read scholar; he saw that the style was the style of Livy, and as soon found that the fragment was evidently part of the lost books. He instantly hurried off to the racquet-maker; but all was in vain. The man could only tell him that he had fallen in with a mass of parchment, and that all the parchment had long since been "used up"—had passed into racquet-bats. For the preservation of the celebrated Digest of the Emperor Justinian we are indebted to some Pisan soldiers, who came upon it amid the débris of a city which they had besieged and taken in Calabria; whilst the "Ethiopica" of Heliodorus was found, during the sack of Open, in 1526, lying in the streets, begrimed with dirt and trampled under the feet of the comrades of the soldiers, who ultimately picked it up and carried it into Germany.

A discovery of some ancient tombs has recently been made at Assens, a village of Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* says that they are supposed to have formed part of a Burgundian burying-ground. These tombs are hollowed out of the rock on a hill at the entrance of the village, about 3 ft. below the soil. They are each two mètres long and eighty centimètres wide. At the head of each grave is a flat stone, dressed, but bearing no inscription. The bones are disposed in the ordinary way, as if the bodies to which they belonged had been laid down in a horizontal position, and not vertically, as in some tombs lately opened at Chamblandes, in the same canton. Fragments of tibia, femurs, and the clavicles were found, but no skulls. One of the tombs contained the bones of an adult and an infant, presumably of a mother and her child. Among the objects found are pieces of curiously wrought and chased metal and silver rivets, the remains, probably, of a warrior's glaive and sword-belt. In another of the tombs was a bell-mouthed vase of the capacity of half a litre, black as to its exterior, but in substance

yellow. Whether the material of which it is composed be stone or burnt earth has not been determined. Inside as well as outside there are traces of lozenge-shaped figures executed apparently with some graving tool. The chief interest of these tombs consists in the fact that they are almost certainly coeval with the arrival of the Burgundians in the Jura country in the fifth century, whither they were called by the aboriginal inhabitants to repeople the land, almost depopulated by the invasion of the Allemanni. Being for the most part shepherds and hunters, they dwelt chiefly on the mountain slopes and in elevated valleys. The plateau of Mount Jorat appears to have been one of their most important settlements, and there can be little doubt that the origin of Assens, as well as of Cheseaux, where also Burgundian tombs have been found, dates back some 1,400 years.

On the 14th of August the last stone of the cross ornamenting the top of the pinnacle of the second of the two great spires of Cologne Cathedral was finally fixed in its place. Begun on August 14, 1248, it has thus taken no less than six hundred and thirty-two years to complete the gigantic structure. After the main portion had been consecrated in 1322 but little progress was made for centuries. The ancient archbishops of the place, having many churches at their disposal, neglected the finest of them, deterred, as it were, by the transcendent grandeur of the design. Only after the cessation of ecclesiastical rule, and the incorporation of the Rhenish territory with Prussia, was the building taken in hand again. In 1817 King Frederick William the Third bestowed some money on the Cathedral Chapter to enable them to resume operations; in 1842 Frederick William IV., his son and successor, a religious man, revived the undertaking by a solemn inaugural festivity and the donation of a large sum. Since then the completion of the stately pile has been considered a concern of national import, equally dear to Catholics and Protestants, and to be promoted by all religious and political denominations alike. Donations began to flow in more liberally, and after another building period of thirty-two years the great work stands perfect before us. It is, without doubt, the largest and finest edifice in the Gothic style ever reared on German soil, and is amongst the most glorious specimens of the art to be found anywhere. As the last stone was placed, and the flag floated triumphantly on the twin towers, a thrill of enthusiasm pervaded ancient Cologne, the men were seen shaking hands and congratulating each other upon the completion of the fabric. Thanks to the quarrel between the Pope and the Emperor, however, it is doubtful whether the event will be marked by a public solemnity. The Archbishop of Cologne, being amongst the clerical recusants, has been deposed by the State Court, and his clergy will be hardly prevailed upon to participate in rejoicings while their pastor is away. Thus the structure, which forty years ago was regarded as a symbol of German unity, now that unity has been attained, cannot be properly inaugurated because of the dissension created in the act of attaining it.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold at their rooms in Leicester Square, on August 14, two interesting relics of the poet Burns. The first lot was an original poem, entitled "The Friar's Curse," and written by him on

two panes of glass. This poem consists of twenty-eight lines, beginning "Thou whom chance may hither lead," and ending with the couplet—

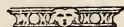
"Stranger, go ; heaven be thy guide !

Quod the Bedesman of Nidside,"

and was written by the poet on two panes of glass in a little pleasure house in the grounds of "Friar's Carse," near Dumfries, the seat of Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glen Riddell. The poem was thought so much of that Burns wrote two or three copies of it (with slight variations), which he gave away to friends. It is published in Currie's edition of the poet's works. The original glass has been inserted between two pieces of plate glass, and placed in a strong oak frame. The genuineness of this is undoubted. With the poem was sold an original drawing in water-colours, by James Storer, of "Friar's Carse," the seat of R. Riddell, Esq., from which the engraving was made which was published in "Views of North Britain illustrative of R. Burns' Works." The other lot was also an original poem, in the poet's autograph, entitled "Elegy on the Death of Captain Matthew Henderson." The poem consists of sixteen stanzas, followed by the "Epitaph," seven stanzas. It will be found printed (with important variations) in Currie's edition of the poet's writings. The poem occupies four folio pages, and is not signed. But an autograph letter of one page 8vo. addressed to a Mr. McMurdo (which accompanies the poem), shows that it was written at "Ellisland, 2nd August, 1790." This letter ran thus :—"Sir,—Now that you are over with the syrens of flattery, the harpies of corruption, and the furies of ambition, these infernal deities that on all sides and in all parties preside over the villainous business of politics, permit a rustic muse to do her best to soothe you with a song. You knew Henderson—I have not flattered his memory. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. BURNS." The two lots fetched respectively £16 and £18 10s. ; and it may be interesting to know that the verses on glass have been replaced in the house to which they relate.

Mr. J. Nicholls, of East Harptree, near Bristol—by whom the caverns called Lamb Lair, near that place, were lately re-discovered, after having been lost sight of for about a century, as already mentioned by us (see p. 79, *ante*)—has favoured us with the following description of them, copied from "The Philosophical Transactions and Collections to the end of the year 1700" (page 369):—"The most considerable of these vaults I have known on Mendip Hills is on the most northerly part of them, in a hill called Lamb, lying above the parish of Harptree. Much ore has been formerly raised on this hill ; and being told some years since that a very great vault was there discovered, I took six miners with me, and went to see it. First we descended a perpendicular shaft about ten fathoms ; then we came into a leading vault, which extends itself in length about forty fathoms ; it runs not upon a level, but descending, so that when you come to the end of it, you are twenty-three fathoms deep, by a perpendicular line. The floor of it is full of loose rocks ; its roof is firmly vaulted with limestone rocks, having flowers of all colours hanging from them, which present a most beautiful object to

the eye, being always kept moist by the distilling waters. In some parts the roof is about five fathoms in height, in others so low that a man has much ado to pass by creeping. The wideness of it for the most part is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of ore in its running, and much ore has been thence raised. About the middle of this cavern, on the east side, lies a narrow passage into another cavern, which runs betwixt forty and fifty fathoms in length. At the end of the first cavern a vast cavern opens itself. I fastened a cord about me and ordered the miners to let me down ; and upon the descent of twelve or fourteen fathoms I came to the bottom. This cavern is about sixty fathoms in the circumference, above twenty fathoms in height, and above fifteen in length ; it runs along after the raikes, and not crossing them, as the leading vault does. Afterwards caused miners to drive forward in the breast of this cavern, which terminates it to the west ; and after they had driven about ten fathoms they happened into another cavern, whose roof is about eight fathoms, and in some parts about twelve in height, and runs in length about one hundred fathoms." The flowers mentioned above, our correspondent adds, are beautiful stalactites.



Correspondence.

BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.—BLAND'S "ESSAY IN PRAISE OF WOMEN."

Mr. Cornelius Walford, in his interesting Paper last month, mentions among those books which he should like to see, an *Essay in Praise of Women*, by J. Bland. The edition he names is an Edinburgh reprint : I have a copy of the first edition by J. Bland, *Professor of Physic*, which is forty-three years earlier, and was printed in London for the Author and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane ; J. Butler, att ye Dove in Paternoster Row ; J. Jackson, near St. James's Gate ; C. King, in Westminster Hall ; J. Cox near the Royal Exchange ; and C. Corbet near Temple Bar. The book belonged to my mother, Fanny Bland (Bland of Derryquin, co. Kerry) ; it is dedicated to the Duchess of Portland, and the Dedication is a curiosity even among dedications of that date. The author begins by hoping that the greatness of the subject "will atone for the Meanness of the Author." After paying a general compliment to "Ladies of the highest Rank and most inexpressible Worth ; Protectors of Innocence ; heartiest Encouragers of Learning ; readiest Promoters of Industry ; friendliest Vindicators of Truth, Justice, Virtue, and Religion or any Thing else commendable and Praiseworthy (the capitals are all his own), he goes on to say :—"I should do injustice both to your Ladyship and my Subject were I to omit—with humble submission—the begging Leave to lay it (the book) at your Honour's Feet and to court the safest Asylum of Relief upon so pressing an Occasion." This, in a general way, might be thought strong enough, but it is nothing to what follows. He speaks of the "Glories of Your Ancestors, the Renown of Your Family, the

Nobleness of Your Extraction," together with "the most remarkable Blessings of your Birth, as well as the Sublimity of your Education." After several pages more, he almost gives up in despair, "Could I but barely enumerate your almost divine Attributes," he says, "it would swell my dedication into a volume." It is curious to note that, though lavish of capitals, he does not give one to *divine*. Another passage I must quote:—"Madam you enrich the very Cloaths and Jewels you wear. You brighten all the Hemisphere, like the dazzling sun in its full Meridian. Your internal Beauties shine through your Apparel, and illustrate the external ornaments or Decency of your modest Dress to Admiration. Your Virtue recommends Religion to the World, and Religion itself is honoured by your Virtues (the italics are mine). Your pious Example makes others Proselytes," &c. &c. The author dates from *Theobald's Court, Theobald's Road, Red Lyon Square*. He gives a list of authors quoted in his book, among whom are:—Aristotle and Dr. Beveridge, Cicero and Mr. Dykes, Homer and Dr. Kettlewell, Plato and Dr. Patrick, &c. In his Preface to the (female) reader he comes out nearly as strongly in praise of the sex in general as he did in his Dedication when speaking of the Duchess in particular. The book is divided into nine parts, beginning with Industry and ending with Marriage. The Duchess of Portland must have been, from the dates, Lady Elizabeth Noel, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, and wife of Henry, first Duke. Of James Bland, the author, I should be very glad to get some particulars. There is no mention of him in the large "History of the Ancient Family of Bland," by Nicholas Carlisle, London, 1826.

J. F. FULLER, F.S.A.

Brunswick Chambers,
Dublin.

CELTIC SUPERSTITIONS.

The writer of the article on "Celtic Superstitions" (see vol. i. p. 209), who imagined that all trivial fond beliefs and superstitions had now passed away, but is astonished to find what an ominous day Saturday is still regarded in Scotland, might have found still further cause for amazement in the *Times* of Saturday, the 1st of May last. The impression for that day contained the unusual number of forty announcements of marriages, twenty-four of which took place on April 29th, but not one on the 30th. Why was this? Because—not the ignorant Irish and Scotch peasantry, but fashionable people in England hold it unlucky to marry in May; and though sailors may no longer object to go to sea on Friday, the educated classes decline to embark on the matrimonial voyage on that day. So the 30th April, being Friday, was as blank of English marriages as is Saturday when it is the last day of the year in Scotland. Rather curiously, however, the next number of the *Times*, for Monday, 3rd May, does contain two announcements of marriages on the 30th April: both, however, were between Presbyterian parties. The same number announces ten more marriages on the 29th.

Referring to same article, the "*geasa*" of the colour white against English royalty might be noted.

M. J. WALHOUSE.

9, Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.



ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

I send you a drawing of a sculpture of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, discovered at St. Andrew's Church, Sandford-on-Thames, during some restorations effected under the superintendence of Mr. J. Brooks, architect. This is similar to that discovered at Fourhope Church, Herefordshire, of which you gave an illustration in the May number of your magazine (see vol. i. p. 217). The following are the colours:—The visica dress of the Virgin, gold, with dark green markings; inner dress, chocolate diaper on gold ground; hair, gold; visica, gold, dark green in shade; angel's crown, gold; wings, gold and blue; clouds, gold, dark green in shade.

J. M. BROOKS.

The Grange, Park Lane,
Stoke Newington.



BOOK-PLATES.

(See vol. i. p. 236.)

The Book-Plate of "Gilbertus Spearman, de Civit. Dunelm. Arm." has kindly been shown me by E. R. Spearman, Esq., son of the late Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart. Your correspondent may be glad to know that he will find a true pedigree of the Spearman in "Burke's Landed Gentry." Gilbert Spearman died in 1737; he was the direct ancestor of the present Baronet.

The plate of H. J. Spearman is no doubt that of Henry John Spearman, M.P. for Durham, who died in 1853.

JAMES ROBERTS BROWN.

14, Hildrop Road, N.



ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

Your correspondent, Mr. H. W. Phillott (see vol. i. p. 235), seems to be quite correct as to the very few remaining pictures of this saint in stained glass. At this moment I can call to mind only two in addition to those mentioned by him; of these one still exists, or did exist lately, in the east window of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick. This was quite perfect, it would seem, in Dugdale's time, and is described in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," second edition, p. 446. It is also noticed, according to the "Architectural Year Book," 1845, p. 321, by Nichols, in his "Architectural and Monumental Description of the Chapel." The other is mentioned in the "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford," as remaining in Yarnton Church, Oxon, in companionship with a figure vested as a bishop, and labelled "Nicolaus;" that of Becket being archiepiscopally attired and labelled "Thomas."

It is possible that other effigies may still exist; but

the fragile nature of the material in which they were executed has doubtless added largely, in later times, to the disappearances from direct demolition.

This would seem to be more probable from the fact that on walls and in the panel paintings of screens the number of portrait pictures of Becket which remain, notwithstanding the order of Henry VIII., and after Puritanic zeal, are not nearly so limited: many of these portrait figures, as well as historical representations of the "Storie or Martyrdom of St. Thomas," are to be met with. There is a good portrait figure of Becket on the back wall of the so-called Wootton tomb, in the chancel of Maidstone church, Kent. At Attleborough, in Norfolk, there is another of more than usually large size, being painted on one of the close-boarded upper panels of the rood screen, now removed from its ancient place and fixed against the west wall of the church. On the rood screens at Burlingham, St. Andrew, Sparham, Stalham, and Worstead, all likewise in Norfolk, are also like figures, and I believe there are other instances.

E. L. BLACKBURNE.

33, Bernard Street, W. C.



SPINDLE WHORLS.

(See vol i. p. 287.)

In THE ANTIQUARY of May, Mr. H. R. Carnac inquires if any remains of "spindle whorls" are found in England. I beg to refer him to "Inventorium Sepulchrale," edited by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., in which he will find many notices of their discovery in Saxon graves in Kent. They are now, I believe, in the Liverpool Museum, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Mayer. I may also inform him that, in 1870, I found four good examples at Thetford, with Saxon pottery; these are in my cabinet.

ROBERT FITCH.

Norfolk Archaeological Society,
Norwich.



The primitive spinning apparatus to which Mr. Rivett Carnac refers, in your number for May, consists of a round wooden stick about ten inches long and two inches diameter in the middle, tapering towards each end, with a notch cut at the top to receive the thread. On this spindle is mounted a small disc of clay or stone, which acts as a fly-wheel. Drawings and descriptions of it will be found in the Catalogue Mus. Soc. Ant. Scot., p. 40; Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xii. pp. 259 and 308; Sir G. Wilkinson's "Egypt," vol. ii. p. 172; Reuleaux "Kinematics of Machinery," p. 216; E. D. Mathews' "Madeira and Marmore Rs.," p. 361. The spindle whorls, being the least perishable part of the gear, are found in abundance in and near ancient settlements all over the world.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

23, Maitland Street,
Edinburgh.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.*

(See ante, p. 42.)

I addressed the following letter to the *Globe* last year, in the hope of the public interfering to save the house in Aldersgate Street once owned and probably inhabited by Shakespeare, and which is described in your first number. May I ask you to place it on permanent record in your pages—

A letter appears in your issue of Thursday, May 15, from an "Architect" calling attention to the doomed destruction of Shakespeare's house, and remarking on your article of the day previous. I also noticed your expression of regret at its near demolition, but I am not so satisfied as to the necessity for its destruction as "Architect" appears to be. The "exigencies of commerce" do not surely require the destruction of one of the few remaining records of an age long past, that are still left to us in this great city. The City of London, we know, is not remarkable for the conservation of ancient buildings, and the most interesting relics are swept away to make room for six-storied warehouses, without a sigh of regret or a voice being raised against it by citizens. Shakespeare's house in Aldersgate is one of the most interesting buildings in England. Often in passing it have I stopped to admire its quaint and picturesque appearance, and viewed with mingled feelings of awe and reverence the residence of the greatest dramatist England ever had. Efforts should be made to preserve the house, and one of the most meritorious uses the Corporation could make of its money would be to buy the property, and keep in proper repair a building hallowed by such a name as Shakespeare. Their money would be more profitably spent than it now is, when large sums are annually wasted in gormandising. I will not touch on the architectural merits of the old house. A blerpens than mine can do that, and they would tell you that from an architectural point of view alone it is very interesting and well worth preserving. The "Ancient Monuments Bill" of Sir John Lubbock should be extended to include anything that is of antiquarian, historical, or architectural interest. In France this is the case; any old building that is considered of public interest is scheduled from destruction and purchased by the State. It would be as well that such a bill should be passed in England as soon as possible, or else we shall have no old buildings to preserve, for the desire now-a-days to perpetrate acts of Vandalism is truly distressing; the "refined taste" of the period seems to be to demolish any and every thing that savours of the past.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEWMAN MARKS.

Office of the Society for Preservation of
Public Buildings,
9, Buckingham Street, Strand.



GUILDS AT WISBEACH.

The following returns relating to the Wisbeach Guilds (12 Richard II.) are still extant in the Public Record Office. The ordinances are very interesting,

* The house has been pulled down since this letter was written.

and such as ought certainly to be printed :—1. Sancti Thomæ Episcopi de Wysbech ; 2. Beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Ecclesia de Wysbech ; 3. Sancti Petri Apostoli de Wysbech ; 4. Sanctæ Trinitatis in Ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere boreali ejusdem ecclesie ; 5. Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere australi ejusdem ecclesie. W. D. S.



AN ASTROLOGICAL BOOK.

Can you give me any information through your magazine as to a book on Magic or Astrology, having for its title or titles (for in works I have consulted I have been referred to it under various names) "The Clavis of Rabbi Solomon," "Solomon's Clavis," "Les Clavicules de Rabbi Solomon," "Traduites exactement du texte Hebreu par M. Pierre Morriseau Professeurs des Langues Orientales et Secateur de la Philosophie des Sages Cabalistes?"

I do not know if it has been printed, or whether it exists only in MS. ; I have not been able to find it in the Bodleian Library. Can you solve the mystery for me? G. O. DE CARFAX.

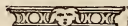
Oxford.



MEN AT ARMS.

Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," records the names of the combatants at that famous battle, down to and including the "Men-at-arms;" but he merely gives the numbers of those men who, it is believed, won the day—the archers. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly inform me what is meant by the term, "Men-at-arms?" What was the social position of those soldiers in the reign of Henry V. What was the difference between the "Men-at-arms," and the "Horse archers" and the "Knights?"

W. G.



THE VICAR OF BRAY.

SIR,—I picked up on a bookstall, the other day, a little book ; the title page is as follows : "The Vicar of Bray ; a Tale. Dublin. Printed for J. Williams, W. Wilson, and J. Walker, 1771." There are two volumes bound in one. Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of this book, and what is its value? At the end is printed a copy of the old ballad, "The Vicar of Bray."

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.



BARONETCY AND KNIGHTHOOD.

In an old Dictionary of Heraldry, though I find "Baron," I can find no mention of "Baronet" as such, but only under the head of "Knight," thus : "KNIGHT AND BARONET. This is a modern degree of honour, instituted by King James I. on the 22nd of May, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, who made it hereditary in the male line."

Am I to understand from this expression that a patent of Baronetcy includes the honour of knight-

hood? or is it simply an error of the author? I may add that the author was not an Englishman by birth.

Your obedient servant,

W. DAMPIER.



FAGAN OF FELTRIM.

In an obituary notice of the late Dr. Fagan, of Woodhill, co. Cork, in the *Illustrated London News*, January, 1855, occurs the following paragraph :—

"He was chief of his name, and representative of the ancient family of Fagan, who formerly possessed extensive estates in the county Dublin, which were forfeited in 1691, by Richard Fagan, of Feltrim, for his adhesion to King James II. Richard was a zealous adherent of King James, and distinguished himself at the siege of Derry, as commemorated in the quaint lines on the subject :—

Bellew left Duleek and his ancient hall

To see his monarch righted ;

Fagan of Feltrim with Fingal

His cavalry united.

'Twas part of the plan that Lord Strahan

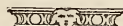
Should give his neighbours warning ;

But they packed him off with a shot and scoff,

His hollow counsel scorning."

Can Sir B. Burke or any of your readers give me the name of the author of the above quaint lines?

CURIOSUS.



Books Received.

Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language. By A. Hume, D.C.L. (Liverpool: T. Brakell.)—Demonology and Devil-lore. By M. D. Conway, M.A. (Chatto & Windus.)—Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities. By J. C. R. Buckner. (W. Clark & Son, Dunfermline.)—The House of Cromwell and the Story of Dunkirk. By James Waylen. (Chapman & Hall.)—Detling in Days Gone By. By Rev. I. Cave-Browne. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Change Ringing. By Rev. W. Wigram. (Bell & Sons.)—Luxurious Bathing. By Andrew W. Tuer. (Field & Tuer, Leadenhall Street.)—Journals and Journalism. By John Oldcastle. (Field & Tuer.)—Lincoln Pocket Guide. By Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—Church History of Ireland. 2 vols. By Sylvestre Malone. (Burns & Oates.)—Death Warrant of Charles I. By W. J. Thoms, F.S.A. (F. Norgate, King Street, Covent Garden.)—Historical Traditions and Facts relating to Newport and Caerleon. Part I. (W. N. Johns, Newport.)—Tourists' Guides to Kent, Cornwall, Norfolk, and Round About London. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—A Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle. By Dame Juliana Berners. (Elliot Stock.)—History of Laurencekirk. By W. R. Fraser. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The Past in the Present. By A. Mitchell. (Edinburgh: D. Douglas.)—Notes on Sketching Tours. By an Architect. (C. Batsford, 52, High Holborn.)—Smith's Catalogue of Old Books, 1880. (Smith, Soho Square.)—Epochs in the Past of Huntingdonshire. By Frederick Ross, F.R.H.S. (E. W. Foster, St. Ives.)—Aggravating Ladies. By Olphar Hamst. (Quaritch, Piccadilly.)—The Briton and the Romanon the Site of Taunton. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (W. Cheston, Taunton.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(See last issue.)

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet of one dozen sent post free for two shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

Doré Gallery, fifty parts, complete, new, cost £5. What offers?—Arthur Townend, 47, Aberdeen Park Road, Highbury, London.

The Ancient History of South Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., London, 1812.—A Complete Heraldry, by Joseph Edmonson, Esq., F.S.A., 2 vols., London, 1780.—W. J. W., 195, Amhurst Road, Hackney.

Autograph Correspondence offered, including letters Charles I., Charles II., James I., James II., Louis XI., Francis I., Condé, Wellington, Verdi, Rossini, Dickens, Thackeray, and many others.—Address for list Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Old Plays in volumes, sample vol. 2s. 6d.—First edition Dick Steele's Letters concerning Growth of Schism, 1714.—ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, small 12mo, 2 plates, 1649.—Vols. of Notes and Queries in Nos. (96).

Whitaker's Craven, beautiful subscribers' edition, full morocco binding, *new and perfect*, cost £6 6s., nett price 70s. (95).

Foster's Yorkshire Family Pedigrees, scarce, large paper copy, new and uncut, 42s. nett (92).

The Graphic, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, 18 vols., clean, consecutive and perfect, with all special numbers as published, 80s. nett, cost over £13 (93).

The Saturday Magazine, complete set, scarce, 13 large vols., profusely illustrated, only 25s., cost £6 9s. (94).

To Kentish Collectors.—For sale, a quantity of interesting Political Addresses, Squibs, &c., some in MS., referring principally to Maidstone Elections, dating back to 1857.—Also some interesting note-paper and other Views of places in the county.—A similar lot of Addresses, Squibs, and Caricatures referring to Poole.—J. W. L., Kingston, Herefordshire.

Our Ancient Monuments, on Dutch hand-made paper (Subscription copy).—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Catalogue of Autographs and Historical Documents, consisting of letters of Queen Anne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Collingwood, Sir Isaac Newton, Flamsteed, Thomas Moore, &c., &c.—Sent post free on application to F. Barker, 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Allen's Lincolnshire, Surrey, and Sussex.—Bohn's Standard Library, about 30 vols.—Brown's Highlands and Highland Clans.—Burge's Leonora (Bartolozzi).—Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools of Great Britain, large paper.—Chalmers' Dunfermline and other Scotch Books.—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols. folio.—Crabbe's Works, 8 vols., 1823.—D'Alton's Drogheda and other Irish Books.—Gibson's Glasgow, full calf, 1777.—Grainge's Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire, 1855, with 50 extra illustrations.—History of Cheshire, 2 vols. 8vo. 1778.—Horsfield's History

of Lewes, 2 vols.—Hunt's (Leigh) Works, several.—Hutchinson's Northumberland, 2 vols.—Lyson's Devonshire and Cornwall, 3 vols.—Mann's Reading, large paper.—Milton's Works, 6 vols. (Turner's plates), 1835.—Mosley's Tutbury, uncut, no plates.—Newcome's St. Albans Abbey, 4to.—Nicholl's Hinckley, folio, boards, 1813.—Pennant's Works (several).—Saunders' Physiognomic and Chiromaneu, small folio, 1671.—Sharpe's Hartlepool, 1851.—Sharpe's Coventry Mysteries, 1825.—Smyth's Hartwelliana and Addenda, 2 vols.—Stukely's Works (several).—Tennyson's Works (several).—Well's Bedford Level, 2 vols., and Atlas, and many others relating to various counties.—Henry Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88).

A Few "Chap Books," 181—(87).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Franks wanted, with free post-mark and in good condition, by Major Bailie, Ringdufferin, Killyleagh, county Down, at following prices:—Beauvale, Blantyre, Bristol (deceased 1803), Derry (Bishop 1803), Kinnaird 1826, Liverpool 1808, 10s. each.—Bishops: Bristol 1802, Ely 1808, Exeter 1803, Hereford 1802, Rochester 1802, St. David's 1803, 5s. each.—Clive to 1804, Clogher (deceased) 1819, Clonfert 1801, Collingwood 1810, Devon 1835, Dorset 1815, Dromore 1811, Elphin 1810, Glengall 1819, Gower to 1803, Hamilton of Humbledon to 1806, Hobart to 1804, Kilmore (deceased) 1802, Osborne 1838, Ponsonby (deceased) 1806, Rosslyn 1805, Sligo 1806–9, Stanley 1832–4, Strathmore to 1815, 2s. 6d. each.—Bangor (deceased) 1806, Buckinghamshire 1804, Down and Connor 1802, Eliot to 1804, Erroll (deceased) 1819, Gardner 1806–8, Haddington (deceased) 1828, Harborough 1807, Hopetoun 1818, Limerick (Bishop) 1806, Lonsdale 1802, Ossory (Bishop) 1807, Roxburghe 1820, Stuart 1810, Teynham 1824, Waterford (Bishop) 1802, 1s. 6d. each.

Memoirs of Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., by his Son (72).

Old engraved portraits of ladies, after Reynolds, Rowney, Hoppner, and Gainsborough.—"Collector," Boddington Villa, Biggleswade.

Our Ancient Monuments, on *hand-made paper*.—Thomas Turner, Old Market, Halifax.

Books on Tradesmen's Tokens; Exchange Numismatic, or other Books, Coins, &c. (89).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

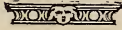
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kingston.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1880.

Old Glasgow.

PART II.



HIS discrepancy between the outer casing of the nave and its colonnades, and the identity of the former in many points with the fragmentary portion of the crypt, seems hitherto to have entirely escaped attention. The most recent tendency appears to be to err in date just as much the one way as the earlier writers did the other. Mr. Fergusson, in his "History of Architecture,"* thus states the case:—"The bishopric was founded by David I., but it was not until after several destructions by fire that the present building was commenced, probably about the year 1240. The crypt and the whole of the choir belong to the latter part of the thirteenth century, *the nave to the fourteenth*, and the tower and spire to the fifteenth." So also Muir, in his "Mainland and Island Characteristics," writes:—"In Glasgow Cathedral—famous from its entireness and the almost unrivalled grandeur of its crypt—the work in the choir, Lady chapel, and great crypt, is, with some slight exceptions, First Pointed, but generally late in the style, Second Pointed in the nave, chapter-house, lateral crypts, and other portions of the building, though in many or most of the details exhibiting a remarkable following of the earlier type." We cannot enter any further into the question here, but must leave the *criteria* just mentioned to speak for themselves.

Apropos of Blackader's aisle Mr. Macgeorge makes a curious mistake, stating that it is supposed to have been erected *not later than the middle of the fourteenth century*, so claiming the inscription relative to its dedication to be "a very early

* Vol. ii. p. 208.

example of Scottish vernacular."* By whom the supposition has been made we are not informed, but there can be no doubt this crypt was erected by Blackader, as appears by his coat armorial on the buttresses, as the substructure for an extension of the south transept. But Blackader's episcopate and archiepiscopate only cover the period from 1484 to 1508, so that the crypt must have been built towards the close of the fifteenth century, in all probability subsequent to, and as the result of, the erection of the see into an archbishopric, a material difference in point of time for Mr. Macgeorge's argument. Our author strongly advocates the designation of this crypt from its dedication instead of the more popular name now in use as derived from its ostensible builder. This alteration he endeavours to support by another of these wild conjectures which mar to such an extent the value of the book under review. That after the lapse, and we may add the neglect, of a thousand years, it should have been reserved for the very close of the fifteenth century not only to dedicate a crypt to Fergus or Fergus, but also to found a south transept on what was "no doubt supposed to be the *very spot of his interment*," is a supposition for which no evidence, so far as we are aware, is forthcoming save that of mere assumption. As to the name, the point is not very material, and in these modern days, far from being "obviously improper," the one designation is just as true and as expressive as the other; but it may interest Mr. Macgeorge to learn that the name which he advocates was really applied to the crypt in question during the seventeenth century. In the (unpublished) Minutes of Session, under date Nov. 30, 1648, we find it recorded that:—

"Anent the desire of the ministers for a burial-place in the isle called Fergus isle, the session thinks fit the desire be granted, and recommends the same to the mag^s and council to give their consent."†

* "Old Glasgow," p. 10.

† With regard to the prefix "car," which puzzles Mr. Macgeorge, we cannot see wherein the difficulty lies. The inscription is in the vernacular of the day, and "Car-Fergus" was no doubt a *soubriquet* expressive in the popular mind of the legend connected with the first interment in the early cemetery.

If a reform in nomenclature is so desirable, why should a beginning not be made with the absurd and still more inexcusable change from S. Thanew's or S. Tenew's to S. Enoch's—church, square, and railway-station?

This phonetic transformation of local place-names recalls a controversy which Mr. Macgeorge might have very materially contributed to settle. At p. 128 it is positively stated that the stream known as the "Molendinar" "acquired its name from the mill of the bishop's manor." Why was the evidence for this fact not produced? Does the author not know that certain local inquirers have been perverse enough to affirm that this deceptive looking term is a mere Latinized corruption of an early name not necessarily connected in any way either with mills or millers.

The word first occurs in Joceline's "Life of Kentigern," written in the twelfth century. It is there rendered *Mellingdenor*, or *Mellingdevor*, subsequently the name is most frequently met with in legal documents, where it plays an important part in defining the boundaries of properties. In the fifteenth century it is referred to in the "Reg. Epis. Glas." as "rivulum de Malyndonor—Malindinor—Malendinor—Malendinar," or "torrentem de Malyndinor" or "Malyndenor." In the sixteenth century, out of seventeen references in the "Liber Protocolorum" it occurs eleven times as Malindinor, five times as Malindinore, once as Malindonor. Now these documents, including Joceline's "Life," of course are all in Latin, and yet, if the modern gloss and its assumed etymology be correct, the word is never once given except in what we must assume to be a colloquially corrupted form. The departure by Latinists, be it marked, from the true Latin orthography, is also in precise ratio to the antiquity of the reference. As a monk of Furness, Joceline may have erred in exactly rendering a local name, and yet, even by his time, we must suppose that the stream had not only received its designation from a particular use, but also that the name had become egregiously corrupted. Is this at all likely to have been the case? What is the evidence for its being so employed as a water-power, either then or afterwards, beyond that of mere verbal analogy?

Before quitting the subject of the Cathedral there is one point on which we must express

our hearty accordance with Mr. Macgeorge—viz., the Vandalism evinced some thirty years ago in the removal of the north-west tower and consistory house. We have no sympathy with that spurious sentimentalism which insists that, as the price of its conservation, a monument of antiquity shall be compelled to conform to the fleeting æsthetic fashion or fancy of the day. In this respect Glasgow Cathedral has been sadly bungled. Much rather would we have had the wasted outlines, than the crisp cement mouldings so elaborately introduced by Blore. Still more unpardonable was the substitution of the petty finials for the simple *acus* in which the pinnacles severely terminated, also the cross fleureé on the western gable for the lion sejant bearing a shield which from time immemorial crowned it. These are, however, mere matters of detail, easily to be corrected, as compared with the total demolition of the features just referred to. That they were plain and severe we do not doubt, that they ought therefore to have been removed we deny. In point of style they appear to have been very much akin externally to the existing chapter-house. Their historic interest may have been enhanced by their very baldness and absence of ornament. It is extremely probable that their erection took place after the Wars of Independence, when the country must have been wasted and impoverished to a remarkable degree. We could cite other instances where an equally striking contrast occurs, attributable to the same cause. Why should not these also be demolished? Because Scotland did not emerge from the Wars of Succession with the same superfluity of wealth, that she previously enjoyed, are remains built for actual necessity and not for show to be swept away? It did not mend matters that the plea was "new lamps for old ones," and that George Kemp and Gillespie Graham were severally enlisted to design western flanking towers. The old lamps went, for the new the requisite funds were not forthcoming, and so posterity was no doubt saved a world of objurgation.

It is impossible now to determine how it was intended to complete the western extremity of the nave. The existing windows might equally have been designed to be aisle-arches opening from it into western towers. The

ingings are not moulded like all the remaining nave-windows, but form merely a succession of splays precisely similar to those of the aisle-arch in the crypt. Mr. Macgeorge mentions that previous to the alterations no raggle or chasing had been cut from the insertion of a window-frame. This is quite likely to have been the case. The fact was elicited during a preliminary examination of the tower and consistory house, then on the eve of demolition, by the late Alexander (Grecian) Thomson and Mr. John Baird, architect in Glasgow. The result of this examination was the petition referred to by our author, the names being obtained by Mr. Baird. The presentation of the petition to the Town Council was unfortunately entrusted to a bailie who, turning the matter into ridicule, secured its rejection, and so ended the last effort to save these relics of the olden time.*

It is, however, a curious and apparently an unknown fact that the north-west tower "Laigh" or "Gutty† steeple" had a narrow escape from destruction just 260 years prior to its actual removal. From the aforecited Minutes of Session, under date March 7, 1588, we learn that:—

"The commissioners appointed by the Kings Ma^{tie}. anent repairing the High Kirk and hail brethren of the Kirk Session of Glasgow thinks good that the laigh steeple be taken down to repair the mason work of the said kirk, and that the bell and knock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a quienze left at the steeple afore-said for relief thereof."

The difficulty seems to have been met in a more legitimate way, as in July, 1589, the town and parish pay each their quota of a thousand pounds expended in repairing the choir of the High Church.

The consistory house of later times was known at this period as the "Librair House," and under March 15, 1604, it is minuted that "The Session considering the consistory house was of old under the laigh steeple, order the commissary to repair to that place for his meeting, and to take the money that was

given him for repairing the Librair house for repairing it."

Did space permit, a large variety of curious notices could be given from the same source.

As it now stands the western and principal approach to the Cathedral is no doubt its weakest point, the full effect of the building being only realized from the south-east. Much has lately been done toward opening up this part of the town, but if Mr. Macgeorge wishes to neutralize as much as possible the errors of the past let him advocate the entire removal of the Barony Church, with the adjoining school and sculpture yard, as also the "bridge of sighs," the superintendent's house, and the lodge connected with the necropolis. The bridge and road leading to it are utterly useless, a mere accommodation to a now obsolete state of things. The true entrance to the necropolis is at its lower angle, where a gate has been recently put up. With the superintendent's house placed to the south of this, all the obstacles mentioned removed, and the connection between the two sides of the ravine cut off, little more will be required toward the opening up of one of the noblest views of the cathedral that can possibly be obtained. Let Mr. Macgeorge do something to effect this object and he will deserve well of his country.

The woodcut on the following page represents almost the last existing relic of the bishop's castle, which stood immediately to the west of the Cathedral. It was demolished toward the close of the last century, the armorial bearings which had adorned the gateway being built into the wall of a private structure in the lower part of the town. They are now transferred to the keeping of Sir William Dunbar, of Mochrum; but it is to be regretted that they were not preserved either amongst the other fragments in the Cathedral, or in one of the local museums. The upper portion represents the royal arms of Scotland, with the initials I. 5.—(Jacobus V.), beneath these are the arms of Archbishop Dunbar, with the crosier in pale, and the salmon in base, below that again are the arms of Archdeacon Houston.

At the first the Reformation told very severely upon the inhabitants of Glasgow, especially those living in the upper part of the town, or that immediately adjoining the

* A copy of the petition referred to is appended to Mr. Honeyman's pamphlet.

† Gutty, *Scotice*,—stout, dumpy, applied to the eature in question in contrast with the loftier characteristics of the central tower.

Cathedral, where the Archiepiscopal court and residence of the great dignitaries of the church had been a fertile source of livelihood and emolument. To such an extent was this the case that in 1587 a supplication was presented to the Scottish Parliament "be the fremen and vtheris induellaris, abone the greyfriars wynde," entreating that some of the markets held at the city cross, then situated in the Trongate, might be transferred to the upper and more ancient part of the town. Mr. Macgeorge states (p. 96) that "The Parliament ordered the matter to be looked into, but it does not appear that the petitioners succeeded in getting any of the 'mercattis' moved above the wynde."

Now, the fact is, not only was the prayer of the petition granted, to the extent of appointing a Parliamentary commission, but notice also occurs of a subsequent modification of the change so effected.

From the Acts of the Scottish Parliament we find that on the 29th of July, 1587, an Act was passed wherein, after narrating the terms of the supplication as quoted by Mr. Macgeorge, a commission is appointed consisting of Robert Lord Boyd, Walter Prior of Blantyre, and one-half of the Town Council of Glasgow, who are empowered "To convene

and tak order as thai sall think maist expedient for releif of the decay and necessitie of that part of Glasgow abone the gray freir wynde therof, ather be appointting of the mercate of salt, qwhilk cumis in at the over port, or the beir and malt mercat, vpoun the wynd heid of the said cietie or sic vther pairt

therabout wher the saids commissioneris or the maist part of thame sall think maist meit and expedient.*

The salt market appears accordingly to have had its locality shifted, but the change only gave rise to renewed dissatisfaction. On the 8th June, 1594, we find another Act passed wherein, after narrating the substance of the previous preamble and referring to the commission as having been appointed "for establisching of the beir marcat or salt marcat abone the wynd heid," proceeds "Quha thaireftir placit the salt marcat thair, qwhilk was altogidder incommodious, be reasone the same wes far distant fra the brig and watter of the said citeie quhair the salt is

maist vsit and pat the merchandis and fischeris quha bocht the same to greit expenss of cariage and transporting thair of fra the said wynd heid to the brig be the space of ane myle and

* "Acts of the Scottish Parliament," vol. iii. p. 505.



mair, lyk as the sellaris of the salt vpoun that occasioun removit thame selfis to the auld place narrer the said brig quhair the same yves sauld of befoir; and the saidis commissioneris wer myndit to have placit the beir and malt marcat abone the said wynd heid in place of the said salt marcat, gif be deceiss of the said umqle Robert lord Boyd, the said commission had nocht expyrit. For remeid quhair of our said soverane lord, with avise of his saidis estaitis, be thir presents, gevis and grantis full power and commissioun to his trustie counsellours Walter Prior of Blantire, lord privie seill, Robert Boyd of Badinheath, Daniel Foirsyth of Dykis, the ordiner ministeris of Glasgow, the provest and baillies therof or the maist pairt of thame to raise and lift the beir and malt marcat, and establische the same abone the wynd heid of the said citie. To the effect abone written, at ony pairt or place thair of maist commodious as thai sall think expedient, and to remove the said salt marcat to the auld statioun quhair it stude for the commoun benefite of the haill inhabitantis.*

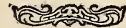
We do not understand how Mr. Macgeorge has overlooked these important Acts.

The latter portion of the volume deals chiefly with the commercial progress of Glasgow, and so gradually escapes from the anti-quarian element. In some points we think the author has scarcely realized the rapid strides made by the city during the last century, especially in the consumpt and manipulation of comestibles—e.g., take the article tea. Mr. Macgeorge considers that a century ago "a few boxes" only would have supplied all requirements. This scarcely comports with the liberal advertisements of the period, where the luxury is quoted at all prices, from three or four shillings a pound up to fifteen shillings for green tea. So much akin were commercial habits then to what they are now that we have, indeed, seen an advertisement, of date 1785, wherein intimation is made that the advertiser "*has taken an oath that he will not adulterate teas.*" In the west, "ma conscience" seems to have been a mode of appeal familiar to other lips than those of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and as used by that redoubtable worthy, forms a bit of local

colouring due, no doubt, to Sir Walter Scott's acute observation.

In conclusion, we regret that a sense of duty has compelled us to mingle to such an extent blame with praise. To the privately-published "*Armorial Insignia of Glasgow*" no such exception could be taken. Mr. Macgeorge therè knew his ground, and made a valuable and, in many respects, an original contribution to the history of the city. In so far as it is the aim of the present work, as already stated, "to cast a broader and a more philosophic light over the retrospect of twelve centuries," it also is an advance on previous local histories; but it ought to be the ambition of the historian to occupy, not a place at the bar, but a seat on the bench, and to exhibit, instead of special pleading, the calm impartiality of a judicial finding. Past experience has shown that this is a quality specially requisite in dealing with the history of a city like Glasgow, where, on the principle *ab uno disce omnes*, conjectures and suppositions are so speedily quoted, and made to do duty as facts. We hope still to see a second edition of this work, with the weak points of the first expurgated. In get up and typography the book is in every way creditable to the eminent firm by whom it is published, and from the variety of the subjects discussed, and the wide field from which the requisite information is gleaned, forms an interesting and suggestive volume.

W. G.



Our Colonies under the Merry Monarch.



HE merry doings of our "Merry Monarch" have usually been made the most of by historians, and we think very much to the prejudice of the more sterling qualities of his character. That Charles II. inherited a love of the fine arts from his unfortunate father, and that he did all he could to recover the numerous works of art which belonged to Charles I., but had been seized by order of the Commonwealth, our State Papers furnish ample evidence; and from the same sources we find

* "*Acts of the Scottish Parliament*," vol. iv. p. 79.

that he contributed greatly to the improvements, and employed quite a staff of artists under the superintendence of Antonio Verrio, "in painting and adorning our royal castle of Windsor." But there is still more conclusive evidence of this Sovereign's attention to business in the volume of State Papers relating to our Colonies,* which has just been published under the able editorship of Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, a name well-known on the other side of the Atlantic, where his numerous publications in this field of historical research have always met with intelligent appreciation. In his present volume, ranging from 1661 to 1668, are comprised nearly 2,000 documents, and one cannot but be struck with the large share of attention which Charles II. devoted during that period to securing the prosperity and welfare of our, at that time, youthful and infant Colonies.

One of the King's first public acts in relation to the Colonies was to appoint a Council for Foreign Plantation. This Council consisted of thirty-five members, and included Privy Councillors, members of the Legislature, and merchants, five of whom were to be a quorum for the dispatch of business. From this august body committees were chosen to inform themselves of the condition of the several Colonies, or Plantations as they were then more frequently called, and of the commissions by which they were governed, and to collect from each governor all the information necessary for the King himself to form a correct judgment upon these points. This Council held their first meeting on January 7, 1661, and by the end of the year they had met and transacted business on forty-one different days. The Colonies of New England and Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Caribbee Islands, all in turn came under their notice, and each Colony eventually received instructions for its future government and, as it was hoped, for its increasing prosperity.

The results of all these consultations were duly reported to Charles II., and not unfrequently, at the same time, proposals for

reform and improvement were submitted to the King for his consideration or approval. If it be remembered how very much our Colonies had been left to themselves during the later years of the Interregnum, this energetic conduct on the part of the restored king was the more necessary, and these valuable State Papers conclusively show that it contributed materially, not only to the permanent welfare of those Colonies which were then in progress of settlement, but it also gave an impetus to many adventurous spirits who were desirous of founding fresh Colonies. Neither should we lose sight of the fact, that, in the numerous Charters granted by Charles II. for the settlement of new plantations during these early years of his reign, if we except the Charter for the Royal African Company, there was no stipulation or reservation of direct profit to himself; the Colony of Virginia being the only Royal Government in which a quit-rent was reserved. So that every inducement, and encouragement too, was given by the King to those, and there were many, who wished to exhibit their love of adventure in that direction.

At the time of Charles II.'s restoration, our American colonies consisted of six only of the original thirteen United States of America—viz., Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maryland. Five more as British Colonies begin their history during these eight years, that is between 1661 and 1668—viz., the two Carolinas, New York, Delaware, and New Jersey, whilst of the remaining two, Pennsylvania was not founded until 1682, and Georgia not until half a century later.

Bancroft, Palfrey, and other American historians have so fully and so graphically discoursed in their many-volumed writings on the stirring events which led up to the growth and full development of these the original states of their great Republic, that one would imagine there was little or nothing more to learn about them; and yet we find by careful study of the State Papers—now first arranged and calendared in consecutive and chronological order, embodying as they do historical materials worked from every available mine in the repository of our national records—not a few key-notes to the right consideration of many an important episode in the narration

* "Calendar of State Papers." Colonial Series. America and West Indies, 1661-1668. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. Longmans.

of early American history. So that we cannot but echo the remark of one of our most diligent writers, "What author will undertake to say that he has exhausted a subject? nay, what author need be deterred from further exertion in any matter of fact pursuit?"

The first business of the Council for Plantations was to report unfavourably to the King upon the Government of New England (Massachusetts) as to the enacting of their laws, the administration of justice, and unequal restraint in religion, and they also objected—and this objection appears strange in these days—that the New England Colonies had increased their stock of sheep to near 100,000, "whereby they were so stored with wool that the manufacturers of England would be less necessary to them." The main charge, however, against Massachusetts was, that their mode of government was such "as if they intended to suspend their absolute obedience to the King's authority." We see this disposition on the part of Massachusetts thus early foreshadowed, and Charles II. very soon found out and attempted to remedy what his successors failed to notice, or did not take the trouble to alter. This colony, then, from its first settlement, did its utmost to throw off every kind of dependence on the Mother Country, which, as we all know, after 150 years of consistent, if pertinacious, conduct they finally accomplished.

We find in these papers quite a history of the sufferings inflicted upon "the people of God called Quakers," which certainly were severe. Any one adjudged a "wandering Quaker" was stripped naked from the middle upwards, tied to a cart's tail, whipped through the town, and thence conveyed out of the Massachusetts jurisdiction. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the English Parliament had found it necessary to make "a sharp law" against the same sect in England, but then, toleration in religion was not as general as it is now.

We shall return to this subject again, and show, by the aid of these State Papers, what Charles II. did during this busy period of colonization, not only in our American Plantations, but in the West Indies and in Africa. We shall also very probably have something to say about the Buccaneers and the Slave Trade.

The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture.

By J. H. PARKER, C.B.

PART I.



REAL antiquary of the old school considers this revival as having done a great deal more harm than good; and from a strictly antiquarian point of view perhaps this is true; many remarkable examples of the beautiful architectural details of the Middle Ages have been entirely destroyed by ignorant architects under the false name of *restoration*. A modern architect, especially a young architect, too often thinks that he can *improve* on what the old people have done, and in this view he is often encouraged by the clergyman, who is, perhaps, more really ignorant on the subject than the architect himself, and who admires the very pretty open timber roofs which are part of what is called the Victorian style, and which are often really pretty objects, being copied from some good old example, but are as often very much out of place. I have known a very good panelled wooden ceiling of the fifteenth century to be removed in order to make room for a high pitched roof with the timbers left open and ornamented according to the modern style.

In one remarkable instance this has been done even by Gilbert Scott himself; it was very seldom that *he* made a mistake of this kind, yet in this instance he has evidently done so; he has endeavoured to improve upon William of Wykeham in his own work, New College Chapel, Oxford. The college relied implicitly on Scott, carried away by his great name, and allowed him to alter Wykeham's own nearly flat roof, with a panelled ceiling, into one several feet higher, with the timbers left open according to the fashion of the Victorian style. From the size and height of the chapel this cannot be seen without leaning the head back in a painful manner. Against the east wall is a series of niches for images in many tiers, which formed a *reredos* to the altar; these are carried up to the line of the old panelled ceiling, and have been carefully restored, but the interval between that line and the modern roof, a

space of several feet wide, is left entirely blank, and catches the eye at once, on looking from the west end, as an ugly feature, and, to those who understand the subject, it is a palpable blunder of the restorer. On the exterior Wykeham's parapet is allowed to remain; but the new roof stands up above it at both ends, and at the west end this is very plainly visible from the space between the Clarendon building and the Bodleian Library, especially from the steps in going down from the theatre towards New College.*

Antiquaries must remember that our Mediæval churches are not merely museums of architectural history, but buildings erected for congregational worship, and just as well suited for that purpose now as when they were built, and that the use of a building is the first thing to be considered. I have no hesitation in saying that the restorations of the Victorian era have, *on the whole*, done a great deal more good than harm; in the great majority of examples we have got rid of the galleries across the windows, which were called scaffoldings when they were first erected, chiefly in the Cromwellian era and under Presbyterian influence, the object being to enable the people to hear a popular preacher, and also to enable the wealthy farmers in the village churches, or shopkeepers in the towns, each to have his own family pew, for which there was not room on the floor of the church. In many cases each family had a separate staircase from the exterior to his own box. These family boxes are now generally considered as most objectionable; not only are they extremely ugly and spoil the appearance of a church, but the unchristian principle of monopoly and exclusiveness has in many parishes driven the poor entirely out of the parish church, in which they have just as much right to have a proper place assigned to them as the richest or greatest man in the parish.

These are now commonly called *sleeping boxes* or *donkey boxes*, and ridicule is generally found the best mode of getting rid of them;

* We are assured by Sir G. Scott's son that this impeachment against his father is founded on fact. It is only fair, however, to add that he allowed his own better judgment on this case to be over-ruled by the authorities of the College—the parties who really ought to be held responsible for the roof.—[ED. A.]

but the system has unfortunately been allowed to continue so long that, in some churches, those who have obtained possession of some portion of the soil of the church claim a *prescriptive* right to it, as the common law of England generally allows sixty years' possession to give a legal claim, and, in the most objectionable cases, those who think themselves the owners will put any one who tries to get rid of them to the expense of a lawsuit. We must acknowledge that the restorers have generally succeeded in getting rid of these obstructions by inducing a majority of the vestry to support the restoration.

Unfortunately the new system was begun too soon, before either the architects or their employers knew how to set about it. The movement began in Oxford and Cambridge in 1837–8, chiefly among the undergraduates. Which of these Universities had the start is considered rather doubtful; the first meeting at which the Oxford Society was formed was in the summer of 1837, which was some months before the Cambridge Society; but the latter was more active and zealous and made more noise in the world. The Oxford Society had a much larger number of senior members; the Venerable Dr. Routh was its president for the first few years, and nearly all the heads of colleges were *vice-presidents*. These senior members naturally were more cautious in their proceedings; they all saw that the movement was calculated to do much good if properly regulated, but the Oxford Society tried in vain "to put the drag on" its Cambridge rival. The undergraduates of both Universities naturally vied with each other, but the committee of each was the acting body, and in Oxford half of the committee were Masters of Arts, whereas in Cambridge they were all undergraduates—their venerable President, Archdeacon Thorp, was as zealous and almost as youthful in his ideas as the undergraduates themselves. When these young men left the University, and went to their respective homes, a large proportion of them took Holy Orders, and had parish churches under their control. Others were leading laymen in their respective neighbourhoods, and formed the numerous provincial Archæological Societies, which have done much good and have kept alive a proper spirit, both for the love of architec-

ture as a fine art and for the proper use of the old churches.

These volunteer visitations of each church from time to time are much more attended to than the Archdeacon's visits, which are commonly looked upon as a mere matter of form, whereas the volunteers include generally the principal people in the county, and their visit is quite an event in the parish. At the same time these excursions are exceedingly useful to the antiquary. Everything is thrown open on such an occasion, and those who have some experience assist and instruct the beginners. They also have the opportunity of seeing what churches are in need of restoration, and, where they have been restored, whether this has been well, or ill, done. This keeps the whole county alive, and is a great check upon the architects, as there are always some well-informed persons in each party of visitors.

To return to the beginning of the movement. People are very apt to overlook at the present time the great difficulties with which the work had to contend. Those with whom it originated, though very zealous and active, generally were extremely ignorant of all practical details of such work. The clergy themselves had to learn how what they wanted to have done could be done; not only the architects and the builders, but their workmen, had to be taught that even the construction of the walls during the Georgian era was as bad as bad could be. Every sort of trick was practised by the workman habitually as part of his trade; they had no idea of honest substantial walls, such as were used in the Middle Ages, and had entirely a new lesson to learn. Great credit is due to the late Mr. Blore for educating a school of workmen; he was the first to see the necessity for this and to carry it out, and this example compelled other builders to follow it. At first the men could not understand it, but after a time they took a pleasure in doing really good honest work, and gloried in it. It took several years to have a sufficient school of workmen properly instructed. The architects had almost as much to learn as the builders and their workmen.

The publication of the popular manuals of Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam and myself, and especially Orlando Jewitt's beautiful wood-

cuts both in these books and in my "Glossary of Architecture," which had an enormous circulation, led the way to the formation of these local societies. The clergy especially admired so much the beautiful details shown in those woodcuts, that they wanted to have their churches restored and these examples copied. This general demand for architects who understood Gothic architecture soon led to a supply; though it took some years for the architects really to become acquainted with the subject. The works of the Pugins, both father and son—the former by his excellent engravings of the principal buildings of Normandy, and the latter by his *contrasts*, which both amused and instructed a large number of persons—greatly helped on the work. The beautiful engravings in Britton's "Cathedrals," and in his "Architectural Antiquities," had paved the way for it, but the letterpress of these shows the extraordinary ignorance of the subject which prevailed at that period, although generally written by the clergy or others supposed to be well informed by Britton and his publishers. No one can read them at the present time without being astonished at the extreme ignorance that they show. It would be invidious to mention the names of architects who came forward at this time to supply the deficiency. Mr. Blore has been mentioned as one of the earliest. He had been previously known rather as an artist than an architect; his admirable drawings and engravings of monuments have never been equalled. As an architect, as I have said, he was the first to perceive the necessity of educating a school of workmen. In this he was afterwards cordially followed by Gilbert Scott, whose Architectural Museum near Westminster Abbey was, and still is, of great use to the workman. For some years there was a rivalry between Scott and Pugin; but Pugin was too eccentric to have any permanent hold on the public, and his joining the Roman Church naturally separated him from the Anglican clergy; but he built the gateway of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1844, three years after Scott had built the Martyrs' Memorial, which was the first work that brought him into notice, as he states in his "Recollections."

As I happen to be acquainted with the

whole history of the Martyrs' Memorial, this shows me how everything is overruled by a Higher Power. It was by what would be called "the merest accident" that Scott was the successful competitor for that work. This memorial was proposed originally by the Puritan party, as an indirect mode of protesting against the opinions of Dr. Pusey. To the astonishment of the promoters of it, one of the first persons to subscribe to it was Dr. Pusey himself, who said he was as ready as any one to acknowledge the benefit that the English Church had derived from her liberation from "the thralldom of Rome," which was greatly produced by these martyrs. But the matter had then gone too far to be stopped; and the subscriptions were so large that a good deal more money was obtained than was required for this Memorial Cross, and the committee were obliged to rebuild the north aisle of St. Mary Magdalen Church, which forms the background to the cross, and call it "the Martyrs' aisle." The committee consisted of some of the best-informed persons in Oxford. The leading member was Mr. Vaughan Thomas, who was one of the best antiquaries of the old school; and he, with the consent of the other members of the committee, drew up "instructions for the architects," who were to copy as closely as possible the Eleanor Cross at Waltham, but to make it considerably higher, as, from the position of this Memorial at the end of a long avenue of trees, this was thought necessary. These instructions were so carefully drawn up, that any architect who really attended to them must produce exactly the same design. This was actually the case. The designs of Mr. Derick,* who resided in Oxford, and of Gilbert Scott, were identical. Each accused the other of having copied his design; there is every reason to believe that neither had seen the design of the other, but both had faithfully followed their instructions. The consequence was, the committee might have tossed up between them which should have the job. One of the most active members of the committee was Dr. Macbride,

* I happen to have Mr. Derick's drawing, which he gave me some time afterwards. Anyone might suppose that it was made from the Memorial Cross as it stands. It was really made and shown to me before the question was decided who was to be the architect.

well known to be a leader of the Puritan school in Oxford at that time; and he openly rejoiced in being able to employ for this purpose "the grandson of the great commentator on the Bible." It was largely to this circumstance that Scott owed the appointment, for none of the committee then knew anything of him as an architect. He states himself that this was the first work that brought him into public notice. From that time he rose rapidly in public estimation, until during the last ten years of his life he became so extremely popular, that his name seemed to have a magic influence in drawing money wherever it was wanted. This was remarkably shown in the restoration of Wells Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter had an excellent architect, who had studied the building thoroughly for many years and knew exactly what was wanted. But the Chapter were not rich enough to carry it out themselves, and appealed for help to the county gentlemen. The name of their architect, however, was not known to them, and the necessary funds were not forthcoming, until Gilbert Scott was called in, and then the magic of his name immediately attracted the money, although all that he had to do was to confirm in every particular what his friend Ferrey had proposed and prepared to do. But Scott liberally gave him half the commission, which he was not obliged to do, as it was certainly his own name which had attracted the money.

Before the death of Scott, he shows us in his biography that he had the care of nineteen cathedrals on his hands, besides many scores of parish churches and gentlemen's houses. It is only just to say that although, like other architects when he began forty years ago, he really knew very little of Gothic architecture, he was always willing to learn, and not only willing, but always *was* learning. He was an excellent artist, and sketched with great rapidity, and wherever he went he took sketches of all that he saw that interested him, just as we see that Wilars de Honecourt in the thirteenth century had done, which is shown by his sketch-book, preserved and published with excellent notes by Professor Willis, to whose excellent lectures given to the Archæological Institute Scott always acknowledged his obligation.

They had both caught the true spirit of the thirteenth century, Willis as the historian, Scott as the practical architect. That the public justly estimated the value of Scott is too evident to need mention; practically, he did great service to the cause, and was a valuable instrument in the hand of Providence; he saw what was wanted, and he supplied the want, and compelled others to follow in his wake.

Scott was the successful competitor for the great church of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, and it is acknowledged on all hands to be a very fine building, and that the decision was a right one. Of France he had seen comparatively little; he had taken a rapid run in the south of France, where he got many sketches and ideas that were then new to him, and the result of these was developed in his design for the Foreign Office. There is no denying that Lord Palmerston was in some degree right in saying that the design was *too foreign* for an English public building, although if it had been strictly English Gothic Lord Palmerston would have liked it no better.* Two years afterwards Scott himself was as ready as any one to acknowledge that in Mediæval Architecture every nation had a style of its own, and that English Gothic is almost as distinct from French and German Gothic as the English language is from those languages.

This is a truth which has only come out of late years from the greater facilities that are given for well-informed people to visit foreign countries and see their buildings for themselves. It is, however, matter of history from the earliest time, and it has been well said by Goldwin Smith, that "the buildings of every nation are an important part of the history of that nation." The Romans have left the best records of themselves wherever they have gone in the buildings they bequeathed,

* The same working drawings that had been prepared for the Gothic design served equally well for the "Palmerston design" for the Foreign Office, as Scott always called it, with the exception of the outer skin, which was made to suit Lord Palmerston's ideas. All the interior arrangements, staircases, places for windows and doors, were just the same. It was only necessary to make drawings for a new front. This was an enormous saving of time, and "time is money," and we cannot much blame Scott if the next generation choose to have the Gothic front put on, for they can have it done with ease.

often in places where we have no other history of their having had a settlement. It is the same with the Normans, or more strictly, perhaps, the Anglo-Normans, for they became one people. In Sicily and the south of Italy they have left fine buildings behind them, in places where we have no other record of their having been, and some of the chief noble families of Italy are of Anglo-Norman origin, as is shown by their names as originally spelt before they were Italianized.

(To be continued.)



Almanacks Three Hundred Years ago.

DURING the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries almanacks were the most popular publications in Europe. High and low, the learned and the ignorant, found something to interest them in their pages; and all classes looked with respect on planetary influences, and fortunate days, and found manifold excitement in prognostications always more or less direful. The astrologers "ruled destiny's dark counsel;" and royalty itself often trembled before impending misfortunes in the conjunction of planets, pestilence in eclipses, and death and the ruin of kingdoms in the advent of a comet. Almanacks began to grow common about the latter part of the fifteenth century, but were familiar to the learned much earlier. Regiomontanus published his *Kalendarium Novum* for three years, at Buda in Hungary, in 1475, and was munificently rewarded for his labours by Matthias Corvinus. This work, though it only contained calculations of eclipses, and the names and places of the planets, met with a ready sale on the Continent and in England, at ten crowns of gold each copy. Rabelais published an almanack at Lyons in 1533, and also for the years 1535, 1548, and 1550, and such productions were considered to add to the fame of the most eminent scholars. The astrologers soon began to make almanacks a medium for political predictions. The almost universal study of alchemy and the occult sciences contributed greatly to extend

the demand for such glimpses into futurity ; and the prognostications began to be regarded as the most important part of an almanack. Nostradamus was supposed to have foretold the death of Henry II. of France, the beheading of our Charles I., and the fire of London. The fame and popularity of the vaticinations of this astrologer so increased the number of political prophecies in France, to the unsettling of men's minds, that Henry III. forbade such to be inserted in almanacks ; and the prohibition was renewed by Louis XIII. so late as 1628. At a much earlier date than the seventeenth century every almanack was required to be stamped with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese before publication. In England almanacks began to get into common use during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., and were issued with prognostications and a variety of general information in the time of Elizabeth. The title of one for 1569 is as follows :—"An Almanack and Prognostication for the yere of our Lorde God 1569, serving for all Europe, wherein is shewed the nature of the Planettes and Mutation of the Ayer, verie necessarie for all Marchantes, Marineres, Students, and Travelers, bothe by sea and lande, calculated and gathered by Joachim Hubrighe, Doctour of Physicke and Astronomie of Midelborowe in Sealand ; whereunto is annexed a profitable rule to knowe the Ebbes and Fluddes for Marineres ; also their courses, soundynges, markes, and daungers, all along the coaste of Englande and Normandie ; also all the principall Faires and Martes, where and when they be holden ; mete for all those that use the trade thereof. Imprinted at London by Jhon Kyngston for Wm. Pickeryng." It is printed in black letter, and the "dayes good to sett and sowe, to take medicines, to lett bloude, to cut heares, and fortunate and unfortunate dayes," are marked in the calendar. In the margin are recorded the phases of the moon and the direction of the wind at the time of quartering. Many more saints' days are inserted than at present—viz., January 10, "Paull first heare ;" January 15, "Isidore Martyr ;" February 26, "Peter's Chaire ;" April 28, "Peter of Milan ;" May 7, "John of Beverley ;" July 27, "Seven Sleepers," &c. Modern weather predictions are quite sur-

passed by Dr. Joachim Hubrighe, for he gave his readers "the daily disposition of the weather, *with the juste hower and minute of the chaunge.*" On March 3 he announces an "Eclipse of the Moone, which bringeth with it verie pestiferous fevers, and other diseases, whyche the Lorde doth sende among us onely for synne, except we speedily repente." Then follows "The Nature of the Planettes" with illustrative woodcuts :—

"*Saturne* is cold and drie ; the purse in his hand betokeneth gettinge of money, and the sitting on the chaire betokeneth restyng to wait on his riches. He governs long peregrinations, labours, slouth, and affliction ; fathers, grandsiers, brothers, servants, and base menne ; al blacke clothes, the inner part of the eare, the spleene and stomacke."

"*Jupiter* is the best planet in 'heaven, most frendlye to manne ; he maintaines Life, governs the Sanguine, signifies great menne of estate and the Clergy, signifier of substaunce, of ages, youth, of maistieres ; he is the planet of Wisedome, Understandyng, and use thynges ; of manne he rules the lightes, stomacke, left eare, arme, and bellie."

"*Mars* is hot and drie, and the crowe that he beareth sheweth that as a Raven dothe love ded flesh or carren, right so dothe Mars love to slea menne, he maketh all cursed parverse workes in all nativities ; also he holdeth iron, delyghtyng in bloudshed, all thynges done by fier—shortning of journeyes, and the gathering together of captaines."

"*Mercurie* is variable, like as the cocke bloweth above all other fowles, so is this planet hier in imagination of wisdom, and he is stronger than anie other planet ; he ruleth quicksilver, he is good with the good, and yll with the evil ; he signifies predication, Rhetoricke, Geometrie, Philosophie, foresight, versifying. He rules Wednesdaie and Sondaie night."

Next come the "Courses and Marks for Marineres," containing many curious details, and references to objects long swept away by the silent hand of Time. The book began thus :—"You shal come downe the Thames from London till you come to the easte ende of the Nore, and there shall ye anker ; because ye shal knowe how to anker cleare of it, your markes be Priklewell steeple shut in bye the woode that stands on the north shore by the

water side, and so shal ye anker clere. If ye be bounde to the northwarde your course lieth fro the saide place to the sheure, north-east and southwest, and upon the saide sheure stands a beacon, and so take heede of the black taylor that lyeth on the north side of that course, and come no nere it than 5 or 4 fadom; also take heede of the hens egge that lyeth on the east side of that course; and come no nere it than 3 or 2 fadom." The book concludes with a list of "Faires and Martes when and where they be holden," and does not contain a single political allusion, or reference to the ruling monarch, as was usually the case.

In an Almanack and Prognostication for 1589 by Gabriel Frende, after *Finis* comes "God save Queen Elizabeth," and these verses, evidently intended to disarm adverse criticism—

Thou hast my guess at daily weather
Here present in thy view,
My credit shall not lie thereon
That every word is true;
Yet some to please I thought it best
To shewe my mynde among the rest.

This author also "*shewed his mynde*" in headings to every month in the Calendar; containing practical advice in the style of Sternhold and Hopkins; of which two examples will be sufficient:—

In May thou may'st with safety
Both Bath and take Purgation;
Use Vomit and Phlebotomy,
And eyke evacuation.

* * *
September yeeldes frutes pleasantly
Refrayne, eat not thy fyll;
Take medicine, use Phlebotomy;
Now spice in meates not yll.

Gabriel seems to have been a precursor of the Sangrade school, for he prescribes "evacuation and phlebotomy" for most of the months in the year, and considers nothing so dangerous to health as repletion. However, to make amends, he advises his readers to provide a good store of old wines and ale for Christmas, to be used with moderation.

In England, owing to their loyal expressions or to their abstinence from allusions to affairs of State, no Royal Proclamation ever appeared against Almanacks, but they were under the watchful supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. Soon after the accession of

James I., that monarch granted a monopoly of the trade in Almanacks to the two Universities and the Company of Stationers. The Universities were not very eager to avail themselves of their privilege, and in consideration of an annuity soon resigned all active exercise of it to their partners. Under the patronage of the Stationers, Almanacks were more in request than ever; their makers styled themselves Philomaths; weather wisdom increased; medical and agricultural precepts, astronomical and astrological rules were multiplied, and found their way into works where their presence would be least suspected. In a very "Smal and portable Manuel," in 48mo, containing the Psalter in prose and verse, and the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, black letter—"imprinted for the Company of Stationers" 1606—at the foot of each page of the Calendar are such quaint and practical couplets as the following:—

FEBRUARIE.

Now euerie day set hops ye may,
And set for thy pot best hearbes to be got.

APRIL.

Heare barke go sel ere timber ye fel,
The best that ye knowe for staddles let growe.

OCTOBER.

Nowe sowe thou thy wheate to sel or to eate,
Sowe also thy rie, if October be drie.

DECEMBER.

Your timber cut downe; take birds that abowne,
With net or with lime; and thus ends my rime.

The stationers of the seventeenth century were evidently quite as capable as their successors in the nineteenth of meeting the requirements of their time, and from the bucolic instructions contained in the "smal and portable manuel," it must have been chiefly intended for rural use. During the reign of James the Astrologers became so numerous, and, in their own view, of such importance, that they formed themselves into a body, and for many years had an annual dinner and celebration of their own. Ashmole mentions in his Diary his attendance at several of these meetings. The wits of the time soon directed their attention to the Astrologers and their proceedings, and unmercifully ridiculed the failure and extravagance of most of their predictions. Dekker, the playwright and satirist, lashes the


whole body in his "Raven's Almanack," published in 1609, "foretelling of Plague, Famine, and Civil Warre, that shall happen this present year 1609; with certaine Rules, Remedies, and Receipts." The work is dedicated to the "Lyons of the Wood" (young courtiers), "to the Wilde Buckes of the Forest" (gallants and younger brothers), "to the Harts of the Field, and to the whole country that are brought up wisely, yet prove Guls; and are born rich, yet dye beggers." The mock predictions are written with considerable humour and force, and are intermixed with a number of comic incidents, including a curious "song sung by an olde woman in a medowe."

An imitation of this tract was published in 1618 by Lawrence Lisle, entitled the "Owl's Almanack," having for a frontispiece a woodcut of an Owl reading in his study. It begins with an introductory epistle to the Owl to the Raven, in which the Raven's Almanack is termed "a hotch potch of calculations," and it contains contemporary allusions full of shrewdness and drollery. The taste for prognostications was far too deeply rooted in the minds of the people to be extirpated by the keenest ridicule: the credit of the Astrologers, though somewhat shaken, received no lasting injury, and they and their companion Philomaths flourished as before. The Stationers, probably taking the hint from the productions of Dekker or Lisle, issued Almanacks disparaging all prophecies to suit the sceptics, and simultaneously others containing predictions to suit the credulous. During the troubled reign of Charles I. prognostications of all kinds were enormously increased in number and repute; and mild examples of the predictions of Lilly and Booker exist in our own times on the respectable authority of Zadkiel and Francis Moore, Physician.

W. H. L.





Stonehenge.

T would be a thankless and unnecessary task to repeat for the thousand-and-second time the description of Stonehenge; nor anything but waste of time to return to the various

theories regarding its intent, including that last novelty—which would have delighted the *gobe-mouches* Athenians—that it was an ancient Christian temple! Its stones most clearly refute such a theory, and in part in fact declare, without hesitation, its real purpose. But it is worth while noting an error of description which is, or was, I believe, all but universal, and which, when corrected, explains so far the origin of a popular and well-known superstition.

Stonehenge has been spoken of as composed of two concentric circles, having within them two ellipses concentric with one another. There are no ellipses, not even one, but—speaking inaccurately still,—there are two semi-elliptical curves. The conjecture therefore that these curves were dedicated to the Moon, and represented the egg, the origin of all things, vanishes in *vacuo*. Some, also, have spoken of the chief or inner curve as originally formed of seven trilithons; but these exist only in the imaginations of those who seek a mystic and planetary number. There are five; and not a vestige of other two,—no remains, nor traditions of any of their stones, nor a mark of their site.

That these curves were not even semi-elliptical struck me on my first visit, and after measurement confirmed it. Since, I have found that Sir Henry James had given a correct description of them in his "Survey of Stonehenge." Standing in front of the curves, the first or lowest trilithon on the left will be seen to trend outwards from its lowest edge, and the first upright of the corresponding trilithon on the right—the second upright having fallen—will be seen to do likewise. In other words the curve commences thus, . The second trilithon on the left—the corresponding one on the right having fallen—will be observed, on the contrary, to trend inwards, thus , till its prolongation meets in the central or fifth trilithon. My measurements—rather more rough than trigonometrically exact—are:

1. From the inner and lower edge of the lowest stone of the first trilithon on the left, to the same point on the right, 43 feet.
2. From the inner and upper edge of the same stone to that of the other, 45 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3. The length of the curve from the (ground) side centre of central trilithon to centre offline No. 1, 45 feet.

In a word the shape of the curve resembles that of a *horse-shoe*. And in this shape of what is evidently the most sacred part of the structure, we can carry back to Druidical* times the origin of that superstition which nails horseshoes on doors, or throws them over the left shoulder that we may keep away evil, and have good luck brought us.

It would be extending our results too far, I think, into the cloud-land of conjecture were we also to associate with this horseshoe superstition, the throwing of the old shoe after the just-married couple, on the plea that the heel represents the horseshoe curve. More probably this delivery merely meant, "May there soon be one to fill it," with the addition, if one likes to extend one's imagination so far—"and may he (or you) live till he becomes as aged as this shoe."

I have spoken of the stones speaking. I alluded to the fact that a person standing on the centre of the so-called Altar Stone can, at sunrise, on the 21st of June, the longest day, see the sun appear on the top of the Friar's Heel. It is *said*, also, that the now missing stone outside the outer circle, at the back of the central trilithon, pointed to the sun's setting on the shortest day. Stonehenge, therefore, had to do with the sun's apparent motion. But it is clear that the mystical arrangement of the circles and inner curves could not have aided these observations. And these curves; their inward position; the position of the Altar Stone within them; the greater size of their stones; the greater care taken as to their shapes and adjustments; their peculiar increase in size and height from the commencement of the curves to their centres; and the surrounding tumuli; all tend to show that it was a temple. Hence, and from the first-mentioned fact, one dedicated to the Sun, and, not impossibly,

to other associated heavenly bodies. The meanings of the two solitary stones still remaining outside the outer circle, and in advance, and right and left—though not symmetrically so—of the observer who, on the Altar Stone, looks towards the Friar's Heel, have yet to be made out. I can only say that neither are visible from the centre of this Altar Stone. Whether from any point of view they touch the horizon I know not, though it is said they do from depressions outside the outer circle, and within the vallum. They do not from any part within the circles.

I might, *en passant*, speak of an hypothesis, without vestige of fact for its support, that the small stones of the inner circle mark the burial places of persons or families of rank or sanctity. No tumulus in the neighbourhood, or I believe anywhere else, has such a stone; they are utterly different from the Cromlech; no Stonehenge stone is accompanied by a tumulus; no sign of a burial has ever been found beneath or near them; and, finally, we must suppose that the number of deaths, or, at least, of burial places required, was so accommodating as to reach the exact number of the stones or passages of the outer circle and then cease.

I also paid a visit to Avebury, but it was hurried, and the stones being left here and there, I was unable to determine with certainty whether the inner curve was of a horseshoe shape. But I feel certain, both by the eye and by such measurements as I could take, that it is not a circle. The far greater extent of the outer Avebury circle, and its comparatively immense vallum and ditch, greatly struck me. While, however, the want of horizontals to the outer circle, the want of trilithons, and the less attention to the form and cutting of the stones may point to a greater antiquity than Stonehenge, the great difference of size and extent is not to be so accounted for; and I would suggest that were the Druids divided into grades, these places, speaking in Masonic fashion, might be lodges—Avebury of a lower and more general grade, Stonehenge of the more select and higher, if not highest.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

* The word "Druidical" has been here used as conveniently expressive of some vague pre-Roman time. While there are some grounds for supposing that the builders of Stonehenge were the ancestors of the people found in England by Cæsar, the question stands thus. There is no argument which pronounces against this view, but a lack of proof (from want of information) in its favour.



Bookbinding.



MESSRS. MORGAND and FATOUT, the Paris booksellers, who have already produced in their *Bulletin Mensuel* some marvellous copies of highly ornamented old book-covers in coloured lithography, have lately issued a very fine volume on French bookbinding by Messrs. Marius Michel.* Their motto on the title-page is peculiarly appropriate, because if (as all true book lovers know to be a fact) "un livre est un ami qui ne change jamais," then there is all the more reason why that friend should be cared for and put into a handsome coat.

The French consider binding as very specially a national art, and truly some of the most exquisite specimens of ornate leather binding have been produced in their country. Still, we must remember that the art died completely out at the period of the great Revolution, and when in course of time taste for beautiful objects had again revived, the eyes of France were turned towards England for inspiration. Then passed over the country that wave of Anglomania alluded to by Lesné in his poem on book-

binding (1822), when speaking of Bozérian :—

"Cet artiste amateur détruisit la folie
De regarder l'Anglais avec idolâtrie."

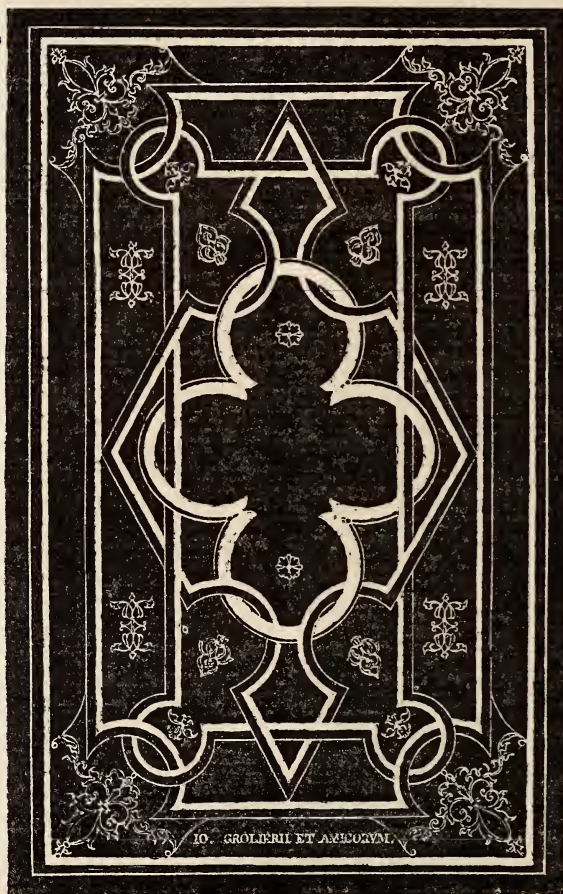
This was soon shaken off, and the French have now again obtained the place of leaders of the art.

Grolier, the founder of the French school of ornamental binding, drew his inspiration from Italy. One great charm of the work produced for this generous man, who announced that his books were as much at the service of his friends as at his own, is its constant variety. Some specimens are severely geometrical, others are more architectural in design, and some again exhibit freer forms, such as the figure below.

Grolier employed some of the best artists of his time to design for him, but nevertheless all his books exhibit the influence of his own individuality.

Most of the sovereigns of France have been munificent patrons of the art of bookbinding, and their wives and mistresses usually showed the same

spirit. A volume with intertwined crescent moons, and the letters D. and H. stamped upon the sides, showing that it has come from the library of Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers, is amongst the most coveted treasures of the bibliomaniac. In spite, however, of the fascination of these distinguished names, the great historian De Thou stands out prominently as next in rank after Grolier



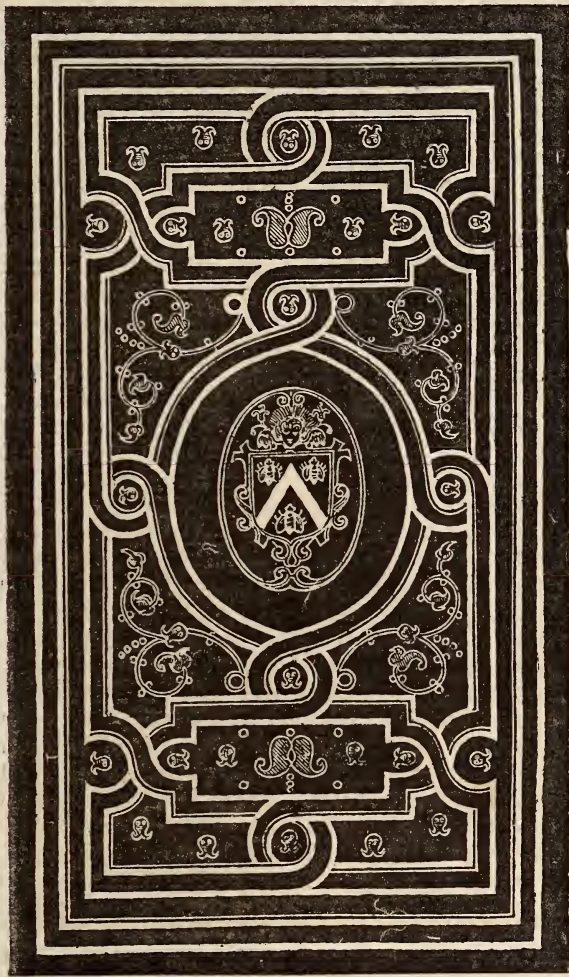
* "La Reliure Française, depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e siècle." Par MM. Marius Michel, Relieurs Doreurs. Paris : D. Morgand et C. Fatout. 1880.

as a patron of the art. He had a magnificent library of choice books, beautiful in themselves, from being the finest procurable copies even before he bound them. The most usual style of binding adopted by De Thou consisted of a plain side with his arms in the centre and his monogram repeated down the back. When he was a bachelor he bound all his books in pure white vellum; after his marriage he adopted sheep-skin (usually, however, styled morocco); and lastly, he largely used light brown calf (*veau fauve*) as well as different coloured morocco. When he married his first wife, Marie de Barbançon Cany, in 1587, he added her arms to his own on the sides of the books; and the arms of his second wife were also included in the design of those bound after her marriage to him. De Thou left his library to his son by the second wife, with strict injunctions that it should not be disposed of. This son continued the library and bound his books in the same style as his father did. On his death, in 1677, it was decided that the library should be sold by public auction, and a catalogue was published. The President De Menars purchased the whole library, with the exception of the books in the first two days' sale, which were dispersed before he knew they were to be sold. Some of these, however, he afterwards succeeded in

VOL. II.

buying back. The library was subsequently bought from his heirs by the Cardinal de Rohan, who incorporated it with his own, and in 1788 the Prince de Soubise, lineal successor to the Rohan property, sold it by public auction.

Although most of De Thou's bindings were plain, he sometimes adopted an ornate style, and the figure below will give a good idea of one of these patterns.



Messrs. Michel's book, however, contains a representation of certainly one of the finest specimens of ornate bookbinding ever produced. The graceful union of a variety of designs, some rigid and others flowing, positively baffles description. The arms of De Thou and his first wife, in the centre of the side, give a character to the whole design.

Bookbinding may be broadly divided into two distinct schools of art, which curiously enough do not appear to have exerted any particular influence the one on the other: (1) the old stamped leather, which was brought to perfection by the Ger-

mans; (2) the gilt tooling which came to us from Italy. We might imagine that the second class of work grew out of the first, as the taste for effect was cultivated, but this does not appear to have been the case.

1. In the first instance, the ornaments on the leather were of the simplest description,

M

and merely intended to hide the bareness of the side. Afterwards an elegant artistic taste came into play, and the designers of the blocks which were used to stamp the calf, vellum, or pig-skin covers often treated their subjects with consummate elegance. A considerable variety of design was indulged in, and portraits and other illustrations of the contents of the book were often stamped upon its cover. All this ornamentation was blind work, and the scrolls and flowers and mottoes were only shown by their slightly elevated surface over the rest of the cover.

2. The gorgeous gold tooling which flourished for many years, and gradually drove blind tooling out of fashion, came to us from Italy, but there is no doubt that it had an Eastern origin. Some of the earliest Italian ornamental bindings are evident imitations of the covers of Persian and Indian MSS. There were two styles that were more particularly copied—viz., the corded and dotted patterns, and those in which large surfaces of solid goldwork were spread over the side. The leather lining called *double*, which is supposed to be a French invention, will be found in Eastern bindings of the fifteenth century.

Messrs. Marius Michel have worked out with great care the history of the styles prevalent at different periods. Their book contains twenty plates in heliogravure, which give us an excellent idea of the sumptuous bindings produced by French artists. Besides these, the different tools, the borders, the centre ornaments, &c., used at various times are illustrated in the text. The notes contain particulars respecting certain of the noted binders, from which we learn that there were fourteen who bore the name of De Rome, and thirteen of the family of Padeloup. The names of Nicholas and Clovis Eve, and Le Gascon, are the most distinguished in the annals of French bookbinding, but little or nothing is known about the men. The Eves obtained some beautiful effects by a quite novel treatment of foliage; and Le Gascon, who bound for Sir Kenelm Digby, produced a delicate tracery on his covers which has never been surpassed. Other distinguished names are those of Anguerrand, Bradel, Boyer, Dusseuil (mentioned by Pope),

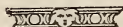
Duboisson, and Le Monnier. Particulars of some of these men have only been discovered by a considerable expenditure of research, for while the names of the collectors are remembered, those of the binders are in most instances forgotten. If this be the case in France, how much more is it so in England. All those who are interested in the history of this branch of fine art should devote special attention to the discovery of the men that did the work which still lives to delight us.

In studying a chronological series of fine bindings we cannot but notice how the art gradually decayed. The later work is rich, but not delicate; thus gaudy flowers are often made to sprawl over the whole side, and this is well illustrated in some of the plates of Messrs. Marius Michel's book. The old binders so thoroughly appreciated the fundamental principles of their art, that although they covered their books with ornament, we can wish none of it away; but the later artists frequently mistook the object they should have aimed at, and introduced much that is incongruous.

Now that rich bindings are so highly appreciated, it is to be hoped that binders of the present day will be induced by the study of the fine specimens that come in their way, not to imitate servilely, but to emulate the spirit of the work of the best days of the art.

In conclusion, we will refer to two instances of the extravagant prices that specimens of old binding now realize. The Baron de Longepierre, after writing many dramas which no one would listen to, made a success with his tragedy of "Medea" in 1785. He was so pleased with this that from that time he stamped the covers of all his books with Jason's golden fleece. The volumes, which were elegantly bound in morocco of various colours, are much sought after now, and a little book will sell for £150 or £200. Even modern bindings, when very fine, will realize high prices; thus at a recent sale in Paris a book of no very great value, bound by the late Mons. Trautz-Bauzonnet in his best and most elaborate style of inlaying, sold for £640.

H. B. WHEATLEY.



St. Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism.

By WILLIAM PORTER,

Author of "*The Norse Invasion of 1066, a Neglected Chapter in English History.*"

PART II.



OLAF having thus revealed his plan to Sigurd Syr, the help of Rörek and Ring—two petty kings of Hedemarken—and Gudrød, of Gudbrandsdalen, together with that of some others of minor note, was speedily obtained, and soon the whole districts within their several little empires were summoned to a Thing, or Parliament, where, by general acclamation, Olaf was proclaimed king. It was no easy work, however, to make himself master of all the petty provinces of Norway, where for generations party feuds and jealousies had constantly or periodically raged; but by dint of continued perseverance, and by hard fighting, he at length succeeded in establishing himself a kingdom commensurate with that of his famous predecessor. It was, however, only for a time; the harshness and cruelty with which he prosecuted his mission of exterminating every trace of the ancient paganism of his land—a mission with which he believed himself to be entrusted direct from Heaven—could not but tend to provoke much ill-will, and to rouse, beyond endurance, the warlike propensities of his liberty-loving countrymen. Years of strife, even after his possession of the throne, were thus engendered to him; and ultimately, by the defection of one trusty supporter after another, Olaf was compelled for very safety to betake himself to exile. His old enemies, the Danes, were not slow to profit by his misfortunes, and Norway, being left for a while without a recognised head, became once again, though only for a brief period, subject to the second Sweyn. On the death of this king, however, and while his subjects were holding disputes regarding the succession of Hardicanute, Olaf once more succeeded in triumphantly over-running Norway as its lawful monarch. But his disasters had not taught him the lesson of forbearance. He seemed rather to be endued with a still

more ferocious spirit of severity; he seemed to be governed less by the mercy and the love of the Gospel than by the vengeance and chastisement of the Law; not an apostle, but an Old Testament judge, who believed himself to be dealing not so much with his own enemies as with the enemies of God.* It was a hard time for Norway; it had obstinately resisted the propagation of the light of truth and peace, and had now to drink the cup of its sorrow to the very dregs. It had fostered to the last the brutalizing elements of its idolatry, and, spurred by its tenets, had wrought destruction among the more enlightened communities where Christ had begun to reign; and this tribulation was perhaps its fit reward. It seemed as though Heaven had so destined that by the will of one man—and that man its own king—this now unhappy land was to have meted out to it what it had so long meted out to others; and that by the will of that one man also, the old faith, with its encumbrances of superstition, and its manifold moral and material props, was to be beaten and crushed into the very dust.

We will just take an example or two of the manner in which Olaf prosecuted his "heaven-born" mission.

In the summer of 1021 he sailed with his vessels over Söndmøre and Nordmøre, and spent the autumn in the now famed Romsdalen; here he left his vessels, and, with Bishop Sigurd and an armed force, betook himself overland through Romsdalen to Lesje in Gudbrandsdalen. At Lesje and Dovre he made captives of all the chief men, and compelled them either to be baptized or to suffer death, or to go into exile. Those who adopted Christianity were forced to deliver their sons as hostages for their consistency. Thence the king passed over the mountains through Lordalen towards Lom, where afterwards the Scottish chieftain Sinclair fell. On the heights of Stavebrekke, whence a grand view is obtained over the whole panorama of the Lom, embracing both

* A kindred thought of Lamartine may have suggested this passage; I know not, nevertheless I let it stand:—"Elle (sincérité) lui donne aussi cette implacabilité d'un sectaire qui, en frappant ses ennemis, croit frapper les ennemis de Dieu."—*Cromwell*, ch. xc. *Me judice*, the expression, as I have put it, applies with more truth to Olaf than to Cromwell.

sides of Ottaelven, the grandest district of Norway, Olaf stood still a moment to contemplate the gorgeous scene. "It is a pity," said he, "that so magnificent a district should be burned." Then he continued his way down into the valley, and spent some days at Nes, on the south side of the lake. Here he cut *Thingbud*—or messages for assembly—summoning the peasants from the three districts of Lom, and Vaage, and Hedalen, and giving them this choice: either to adopt Christianity and deliver their sons as hostages, or to fight with him and see their possessions burnt and destroyed. The greater number yielded to his command, but many also fled further southward down the valleys.

There was one man with whom he had to contend called Dale Gudbrand. He was almost a king in these valleys, though only of inferior rank. Gudbrand dwelt on the estate of Hundorp, in Fron; and upon his estate was a temple dedicated to Thor, wherein was the image of that god, grandly gilt and gorgeously adorned. This Gudbrand hearing of King Olaf's arrival at Lom, and that he had compelled the people there to be baptized, despatched *Hærpil*—or summons to armed meeting—to call the inhabitants to Hundorp. Speedily a vast concourse assembled, there being good means of passage both by land and lake. Here Gudbrand held a Thing, or council, with the peasants, and addressed them thus:—"I have heard," said he, "there is come a man to Lom called Olaf; a man who will offer us another faith, and break all our gods to pieces. But I certainly think if we bear out our god Thor he will help us now as he has done before; when he looks upon this Olaf and his men they will be struck with fear, and then it will be all over with their God."

The peasants, having listened to this speech, cried out with one voice that Olaf should not depart alive if he dared to venture so far southward as to their home, and they sent over 800 armed men to intercept him on his march; but these were speedily vanquished and put to flight. It was then agreed that on a given day the peasants should hold a Thing with Olaf. The evening before the appointed day, the king inquired of Gudbrand's son, who had been sent to him in token of good faith, what their

god was like. "It is Thor," said he; "he is tall and stout, and bears a great hammer in his hand. He is hollow within, and stands upon a pedestal; of gold and silver is there enough upon him, and every day he has five measures of bread and meat." Thereupon the king called one of his men, by name Kolbein Stærke (or the Strong), and gave him instructions to stand by his side the next day with a large club, and if it should happen during his speech that the peasants turned their eyes away from him, to strike the idol with all his might. The next morning the Thing was seated; some of the peasants bore out the image of Thor, and all prostrated themselves before the idol-god. The image was placed in the centre, on the summit of the Hill of Council. On one side sat the peasants, on the other the king and his men. Then Gudbrand rose and said, "Where is now thy God, O king? He carries his beard rather low, and thou art thyself ashamed; for now our god is come, who advises us in everything, and looks upon you with frowning eyes. Be reconciled to him and worship him; it is wonderful he has spared thee so long." To this the king replied:—"Thou wonderest thou canst not see our God; I expect his speedy coming to us. On the other hand, I wonder that you will try to terrify us with your god, which is blind and deaf, and can neither protect himself nor others. I think it will soon go hard with him; for look now towards the east—there comes our God, with glorious flood of light!"

The sun was just rising, and all the peasants turned to look at it. At the same moment Kolbein struck the idol with his club; the image fell to pieces, and from its interior issued mice and toads and creeping things. The peasants were struck with terror, and took to flight. But Olaf had given orders to scuttle their boats and to drive their horses astray into the forest. They were in complete confusion. Olaf summoned the assembly again, and the Thing was seated anew. "Now," said he, "ye have seen how much your god availed you, upon which ye have bestowed gold and jewels, and to which ye gave meat and drink. Worms and toads, mice and creeping things, have devoured these, as ye now see, and it is good enough

for those who believe in such things and support such folly. Take now your gold and your costly things home to your wives, and hang them not on stocks and stones. And choose now one of two courses—either at once to adopt Christianity, or to fight with me; and let those win to whom God will vouchsafe a victory!” All promised to accept Christianity, and to be baptized. Bishop Sigurd himself baptized Gudbrand, who built a church upon his estate, and endowed it with great possessions.*

This was the general course with which King Olaf prosecuted his mission of “peace and goodwill to men;” by armed force to lay hold of and subdue the chief peasants of each district, that thereby the commoner people might be awed into submission. The homes of all suspected persons were visited, many were taken prisoners, all were plundered. But even worse than this, his zeal was not satisfied without the putting of many of his victims to death; while others were hamstrung, some deprived of sight, and some condemned to perpetual banishment.†

But we must hasten to the closing scene of King Olaf’s life, and though we find him surrounded with difficulties arising from his own severities, again left almost unsupported by the chiefs of his native land, and threatened with a violent insurrection through the whole northern half of his dominions, we shall still find there is something of a halo around him, and that by the sheer force of his faith his sun was yet to go down with something of natural splendour.

A vast rising of the peasantry on the borders of Finmark had been brought about by the united machinations of several of the chieftains banished by Olaf during the earlier portion of his reign, helped, as is related, by English gold, and under the auspices of Hardicanute, who still clung tenaciously to his project of regaining Norway to his crown. Foremost among the leaders of this insurrection was one Thore Hund, whose followers were inspired as much by their faith in the ancient religion of their land as by their desire to free themselves from a cruel monarch.

It was thus an acknowledged conflict between the hammer of Thor and the followers of the Cross. And it was to be the last.

Olaf’s band had been weakened by continual internecine war, and by defection and desertion. In his last extremity he had felt compelled to seek the help of his relative the Swedish king, who, however, having enough to do to manage his own refractory subjects, offered him only the questionable assistance of obtaining whosoever would of their own free will enlist beneath his standard. In such a time, and under such circumstances as then prevailed, there were numerous bands of freebooters on the troubled borders of these two States, and many such flocked to Olaf’s train; and thus, with an army of desperadoes, he crossed over once again into his own dominions. Drawing up his forces at a place called Stav, Olaf numbered and appointed his army. Here he made the sorrowful discovery that there were about a thousand heathen amongst his followers. He flatly refused to have a single unbeliever in the battle by his side. Like Gideon of old he would purge his army to its lowest force. They must be baptized, or go. “We will not,” said he, “rely upon our numbers alone, but will put our trust in God, for by His power and mercy shall we gain the victory.” Sincerity cannot be denied to a man like this, whatever other blemishes may stain his character. The heathen withdrew to consider the question, and about one-half agreed to be baptized; the other half returned to their native land. There was a small troop also, led by two brothers, Gaute and Afrafaste, both mighty men in war, who again offered themselves to the king. Olaf asked once more if they would be baptized. “No,” answered they. The king said, “Then you, too, must go your way.” They went a little distance, and the brothers, anxious for the fray, considered what to do. Afrafaste said, “I want to fight, and to me it matters not on which side I am found.” Gaute answered, “Nay, if I fight, I shall help the king, for he needs it most, and as we have to believe on some god, what matters it whether we believe on the white Christ or any other? My advice is that we be baptized, since the king desires it so much; then we can go into battle with him.” All their company joined

* Siegwart Petersen, “*Fortællinger af Fædrelandets Historie*,” p. 313, *et seq.*

† Snorre Sturlasson, “*Hemiskringla*,” ed. Unger, chap. 116.

in this; they went to the king and were baptized, and in the battle of Sticklerstad fought with the band of confirmation still on their heads.

All was ordered for the fight. On one side the host of Odin, led by Thore Hund, representing the last struggling energy of the Pagan North; on the other the band of Olaf, animated with a doubtful ray of that light which was now to conquer or to be destroyed. About mid-day the two hosts met. The sun shone brightly on the plains of Sticklerstad, and the white cross gleamed upon the helmets and shields of Olaf's warrior-band. The fiery fierceness of rage flashed from the eyes of the Finmark peasantry, looking still fiercer in the grotesqueness of their reindeer-hide apparel. With a cry of "*Fram, fram, Búandmenn!*" the raging Thore urged them on. "*Fram, fram, Kristsmenn, Krossmenn, Konungsmenn!*" cried Olaf, and in deadly throes they closed.

We have exceedingly prolix and minute accounts of this famous battle in the old Sagas, giving almost every incidental stroke of many of the daring heroes who fought on both sides, and which, for the most part, are reliable enough, but here we shall content ourselves by giving a general view as more suitable to our purpose.

The battle, then, commenced a little after noon. It was a bright and glorious autumn day, and the clearness of the northern atmosphere was sullied by no single cloud. But it seemed as if the God of nature looked down upon the struggling and raging mass of human beings whose whole energies were bent on dealing death. So eager, indeed, had been the combatants, that speedily after their first furious onslaught the two opposing forces had become intermingled in almost inextricable confusion, to which the kindred war-cries of their several chiefs no little contributed. The supreme stillness of Nature seemed at length to overawe the surging hosts, and the shouting of the warriors themselves was hushed. Though there was no breath of air, no single cloud, and nothing to betoken any convulsion of natural forces, a gloom seemed to be gradually overspreading the sky above their heads, and an intenser gloom began to settle upon the deadly field. The darkness thickened, but still the seething

hosts fought on. As if influenced by the natural gloom surrounding and overshadowing them, every human voice was stilled. The deadly javelin was cast to strike alike on friend or foe; hand to hand the brave men fought; the wounded fell without a murmur, and no groan or sigh escaped the dying on that dreadful day. Amid the impressive gloom none were conscious of victory or defeat. They seemed animated only with desire to slay or die. At length the curtain of darkness began to draw aside. Little by little the deep crimson in the west passed off into streaks of gold; and ere the sun betook him to his final rest, he once more cast his beams, as if exultingly, upon the still struggling remnants of the Christian and heathen hosts. His light was opportune; the white-cross emblems of Olaf's followers were seen to gleam on every part of the battle-field. The war-cry—"Men of Christ"—was once more heard, and the forces rallied to a given point. It was, however, but to die more nobly; Olaf's forces had been vastly outnumbered, and had been beaten down by fearful odds. Olaf himself at length was slain, but still the desperate carnage was continued till the second darkness, that of night, laid hold upon them with its staying hand. Then Olaf's army had been almost decimated; but though Thore Hund and Paganism had gained a well-fought field, and had obtained the victory of brute force, it was a victory over which they could not boast, for the glory that so speedily settled upon Olaf's name, and the miraculous trust that lured the minds of men to the doctrines he had spread, vanquished once and for ever the old beliefs, and thus the Paganism of the North was slain. As Nature once before had seemed to work on its behalf, so now, at its close, it seemed to make amends by teaching their superstitious minds that the glory of the old things had passed away; they were not slow to interpret the wonderful darkness and the then succeeding light of that memorable day into an omen of death and of the life to come. This battle was fought on the 31st of August, 1030, during an almost total eclipse of the sun, and the coincidence is none the less impressive even to us who can now read its effect in the light of science. Upon the ignorance of that age it came

as a warning voice and message from the Most High Himself. As the Danish writer, Ludwig Wimmer, puts it:—"The peasants gained the day, but they were ill-satisfied with their victory; in that solar eclipse they saw a visible token of the wrath of God; and by his death, which was soon looked upon as that of a martyr, Olaf did more for Christianity than he had done with all his efforts during life."

Shall we say anything now of Olaf's character, or is it not sufficiently shown in those incidents we have selected from his life? That he was a man of great mind and great daring his thoughts and actions tend to prove. That he possessed deep affection is instanced by his constancy to his friends, which has not been shown in our Paper, because such instances lie outside our purpose. But that along with these and many other traits we must admire, there were also many evidences of severity, and harshness, and even cruelty, we are ready to confess. These, however, to a great extent, reflected the influences of his time and nation. They were the forces of the school in which he lived, and if under the teachings of the new dispensation he did not learn all the love of which his heart was capable, Olaf does not stand alone. The severities he practised cannot be too much condemned. He did not learn the lesson which Christianity has since taught to nationalities as well as to individuals of "overcoming evil with good." It is, however, no little to say of him, that in the general darkness of that age, and amid the general rudeness of that people, he could lay hold of a great and new belief, and by the force of his will prosecute its establishment against all odds, and at the sacrifice of his own temporal welfare and power. That he was sincere and earnest in his endeavours to supplant the old idolatry by the newer faith, the privations he endured bear sufficient testimony; his whole energy was bent to the object of its triumphant proclamation throughout his native land, from the first planting of his foot upon the treacherous soil of Selje to the moment when, upon the terrible plain of Stickerstad, he fell a sacrifice to his own determination, and where, also, he "sealed his testimony with his blood."

The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angler.*



It is not often that a book of the fifteenth century interests others than the scholar and antiquarian. Besides the value which this *facsimile* reprint, however, possesses in their eyes, it must be dear to every angler as being the first printed English book on matters connected with his craft. Yet it has hitherto been more talked about than known. The original editions have become very rare, and are only found in the best libraries. The late Mr. Pickering, in 1827, published a reprint of it, but in Roman type, which rapidly went out of print, and has for many years been practically unattainable. It was a happy thought to include it in Mr. Stock's series of reprints; and to our mind, whether judging it as the scholar, antiquarian, or fisherman, it is the most interesting of these reproductions. Every angler may now acquaint himself for a few shillings with this most curious treatise, the sole remnant of English monastic writings on fishing (many of which were current in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), and the fountain-head from which so many succeeding angling writers borrowed, frequently without acknowledging their debt. As only a limited number of this "Treatyse" has been printed, we counsel scholarly anglers to purchase a copy at once. If Pickering's edition speedily became rare, *à fortiori* this most beautiful *facsimile* will much sooner be sold off, and then cannot fail of being largely enhanced in value. At least another half-century must elapse, in all probability, before any one will for a third time reproduce the book.

Before describing this reproduction it is worth while alluding to the history of the "Book of St. Albans." The Prioress of the Benedictine Convent of Sopwell in Hertfordshire (a cell to the Abbey of St. Alban), Dame Juliana Berners, in the second half of the fifteenth century, seems to have possessed very strongly those tastes for hunting, hawking, and fishing, which prevailed for another

* By Dame Juliana Berners. Reprinted from the "Book of St. Albans." Elliot Stock. 1880.

century at least among the high-born ladies of England. For these likings, as well as for the extreme beauty and great learning which tradition has attached to her, she may be compared with Queen Mary of Scotland, though she was more fortunate in the even flow of her life, and death. To this noble lady, daughter of the ill-fated Sir James Berners, a

Hunting and Heraldry is speedily promised, in order, together with this "Treatyse," to complete the "Book of St. Albans;" and Mr. Blades, than whom no more competent authority could be found, has engaged to unravel all the intricacies of its bibliography in a lengthy preface. We shall gladly leave this task in his hands, only entering upon the



favourite of Richard the Second, is assigned the authorship, or at least the compiling, of the "Book of St. Albans." The number of editions of this book, and the different issues of the "Treatyse on Fysshynge," one part of it, as a separate publication, form a very difficult chapter of bibliography. Fortunately a reproduction of the separate treatises on Hawking,

subjects sufficiently to trace the literary genealogy of the "Treatyse" before us.

The first edition of the "Book of St. Albans" treats of Hunting, Hawking, and Court Armour, and was printed in 1486 by the schoolmaster-printer of St. Albans. In the next, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, the "Treatyse" appears for

the first time, and this it is which is here reproduced. For the reason why it was thus set forth in the greater volume the reader may be referred to the curious reason, exactly suited, however, to the age in which she lived, which forms the last paragraph of the "Treatyse." But it was soon published separately, and some ten editions, either of the greater or smaller quarto, are enumerated before 1600, which is an index to the popular estimation in which the work was held.

The diction, the haphazard spelling, and, above all, the subject-matter of this first angling treatise are especially interesting to the antiquarian. He cannot help lamenting that no wrecks of mediæval fishing lore, save this one gold-laden argosy, have been drifted from the storm which broke over the monastic houses in Henry VIII.'s time to the shores of the eager nineteenth century. The "Treatyse" contains absolutely all that we know of the practice of angling from Olian's time onwards. The Dame speaks of "bokes of credence" in which she had found angling secrets "wryten." They have all irretrievably perished, so that, *a parte ante* as well as *a parte post* especial lustre falls upon the Dame's own performance.

The scholarly angler will turn with peculiar pleasure to the pages of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," to find how that general plunderer enriched his book with the most beautiful passages of Dame Juliana's "Treatyse." Another curious investigation will show him how greatly Walton, usually reputed the *fons et origo* of English angling, was indebted to the Dame's arrangement of her subject, as well as to her wise and practical knowledge of the art. Most interesting also it is to trace how lovingly this "Treatyse" is named in the many books on fishing which have been put forth during the present century. Few books have so coloured the practice of an art, and the estimation in which its professors are popularly held, as this "Treatyse" has affected angling. For these topics, and an analysis of the whole "Treatyse," we may refer our readers to the preface which the Rev. M. G. Watkins has contributed to this reproduction. It is worth while pointing out briefly to those anglers, whether humble float-fishers or followers of the more artistic

practice of casting a fly, the valuable character of the information contained in the "Treatyse" relating to mediæval angling, which it is useless to seek elsewhere. It opens with an eloquent pleading for angling as a healthy and cheerful pastime. The only mishap likely to befall the angler is to lose a hook or a fish, and "yf he faylle of one, he maye not faylle of a nother, yf he dooth as this treatyse techyth; but yf there be nought in the water. And yet atte the leest he hath his holsom walke and mery at his ease, a swete ayre of the swete sauoure of the meede flowers; that makyth hym hungry,"—and much more to this effect. Then follows how the angler's "harnays," or rod, line, and hooks, are to be made. No Farlow or Bowness as yet existed to give a fisherman the benefit of skilled workmanship. Those who wield a light trout fly-rod at the present day will smile at the ponderous rod with which the lady equipped their forefathers. It must have been eighteen feet long, and resembled a modern salmon rod. With this the angler was supposed to capture every fish that swims, a dace as well as a pike. The Dame particularly insists on the floats and plummets which are to be used, and teaches how hooks are to be made; this too not yet having become a separate branch of industry. The different modes of angling succeed, together with the most suitable times of the day and year at which to go fishing. An excellent account of the different fresh-water fish comes next; and is followed by what has excited more interest than perhaps anything else in the Dame's book, as it proved helpful to Izaak Walton in his immortal work, the list of the "xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye tought and grayllyng, and dublie like as ye shall now here me tell." We are unwilling to spoil his pleasure who has yet to make the acquaintance of Dame Juliana Berners, by quoting from the conclusion of her "Treatyse," with its deeply religious tone, and the many admirable suggestions which she offers to fishermen, and which, it may be added, are still as applicable to every "civil well-governed angler," as they were in her day. Much of the spirit of the fifteenth century, as far as consideration for others and for the highest blessedness of a Christian

angler's soul is concerned, might be transplanted with great advantage into the busy anxious life of our own days.

It only remains to speak of the general appearance of this beautiful reproduction. Whether as regards type, paper, or binding, it seems to us to leave nothing to be desired. The boards are thick, and stamped with an old-world pattern in exactest keeping with the wide margins and rough edges of its dainty yellow-tinted paper, from which the black-letter characters stand forth so pleasantly to the eye. The woodcuts are faithful representations of the grotesque originals. Mr. Elliot Stock's reproduction of the "Treatyse" is in short a book that will be highly prized, alike by collectors, antiquarians, scholars, divines, and anglers. To take the lowest ground with such a relic of monastic days, its possession will speedily become a valuable investment. The difference of appearance between its solid binding and well-approved contents, and the flimsy cloth covers in which the vulgar inanities of too many modern so-called books on fishing are enclosed, is precisely the measure between the pious Abbess of the fifteenth century, fishing for "the helthe of her body and specyally of her soule," and the unsavoury float fishers who may be seen occasionally on the canals and rivers round our great cities at present, eagerly contending who can take the greatest number of ounces of fish for a Britannia metal teapot or a waterproof coat.



The Mint.

THE following is an abstract of the Tenth Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, which has lately been issued:—The gold coinage of the year, which only occupied a part of the month of December, has been insignificant, while the amount of silver coined has hardly exceeded the average, and the bronze coinage, though larger than in 1878, has not been so great as in the two preceding years. The continued absence of a demand for gold coin has enabled the Mint to execute the whole of the work devolving upon it, with

the exception of one colonial coinage entrusted to a private firm. Had the demand for gold been normal, it would, no doubt, have been necessary, as in former years, to make provision for the execution of a large part of the bronze coinage by contract; but the depression of trade during the greater portion of the year had its natural effect upon the requirements of the country, and the gold coin in circulation, with a small amount imported from Australia, was sufficient to meet the wants of the Bank of England. The coins struck during the year 1879 were of twenty different denominations. The total number of pieces struck at the Mint was 30,050,344, as against 24,491,230 in 1878, and their value, real or nominal, £662,664 3s. The total number of British coins struck during the year was 27,800,344, and their value as follows: Gold, £37,613 10s.; silver, £567,125 9s. 5d.; bronze, £43,550 3s. 7½d. The demand for gold coin during the year, as already shown, has been very small, no gold having been sent in for coinage by the Bank of England until the month of November. This is the more remarkable, as the consignments of sovereigns from the Sydney and Melbourne Mints received at the Bank were smaller by more than a million than those of 1878, which had themselves shown a falling off of a million, as compared with the importations of the previous year. The amount of Australian sovereigns received was £1,617,000, as against £2,773,000, in 1878, and cannot be held to have had any appreciable effect upon the circulation. The coinage of gold was resumed in January, 1880, and was continued until the end of March last. The amount of silver coin struck during the year was £567,125, as against £614,426, in 1878, and £407,822, in 1877, and the amount issued was £618,800. Of this amount £153,430, was sent to the Bank of England, £130,000 to the Bank of Ireland, and £298,470 to colonies; £32,400 was shipped for the use of the Treasury chests abroad, and £4,500 in threepences was sold direct to banks and private persons. No silver coin was issued to Scotch banks. The total issues of threepences amounted to £37,220, as against £30,425 in 1878, and, as in previous years, persons applying for small sums in coins of

that denomination were referred to a London bank, which requested to be relieved of a surplus stock. The nominal value of the half-crowns issued during the year was £151,550, and the total amount of those coins put into circulation since 1874, when their coinage was resumed, has thus been increased to £827,150. The issues and withdrawals in Ireland have again been very considerable, and show that the renewal of the silver coinage in that part of the United Kingdom has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The amount issued has been rather less than in 1878, when systematic arrangements for improving the condition of the silver coinage in Ireland were first adopted by the banks, while the amount withdrawn has been more than doubled. In Scotland, on the other hand, where steps were sooner taken to renew the silver coinage, and where both issues and withdrawals since 1872 have usually been considerable, no coin has been issued or withdrawn. This change is, no doubt, to be explained by the continued depression of trade, and by the satisfactory state of the coinage consequent upon the withdrawals of worn coin in former years. The demand for Imperial silver coin has been greatly stimulated in colonies by the arrangements sanctioned by their lordships at the beginning of the year, under which this department has been authorized to pay all expenses connected with the carriage of new silver and bronze coin to colonies, and of worn coin to the Mint or one of its branches. The amount of new silver coin shipped to colonies in 1878 was only £69,950, whereas in 1879 it rose to £298,470, no less than £125,500 having been sent to Victoria alone, and £85,000 to New South Wales. The average market price at which standard silver has been purchased for coinage during the year has been $52\frac{3}{4}d.$ per ounce, so that, the rate at which silver coin is issued by the Mint being $66d.$ per ounce, the seigniorage accruing to the State has been at the rate of $13\frac{1}{3}d.$ per ounce, or 24 13-16 per cent. In 1878 the average price at which silver was purchased by the Mint was $50\ 1-16d.$ per ounce, and the rate of seigniorage $31\frac{3}{4}d.$ per cent. The rate of seigniorage in 1879, therefore, was nearly seven per cent. less than in the previous year. Notwithstanding that,

since the introduction of the bronze coinage in 1860, a total amount of £1,446,000 has been issued to the public, or nearly three times the amount of the old copper coin withdrawn from circulation, the demand for bronze coin has as yet shown but little tendency to decrease. It will be seen that the issues in 1879 have amounted to £38,570, as against £39,205 in 1878. Of this amount £28,050 consisted of pence, £7,735 of half-pence, and £3,185 of farthings, so that the issue of pence has exceeded that of the previous years, while that of the half-pence and farthings has been rather less. There has been no suspension in 1879, as in some previous years, of the issue of bronze coin in the metropolitan districts, but from September to December last applicants for coin from the north of England were referred to a banking firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which had intimated that it held a stock in excess of its own requirements. The bronze metal purchased during the year amounted to 100 tons, in bars ready for coinage. The only colonial coinage executed by the Mint during the year was a silver and bronze coinage of twenty, ten, five, and one-cent pieces for the Government of Hong-Kong, of the nominal value of £10,000. A silver coinage for the Government of the Straits Settlements, of the nominal value of £8,333, and consisting of twenty, ten, and five-cent pieces, was executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, in the month of May, with the sanction of their lordships, and under the supervision, as usual, of this department. The general account shows a net loss on the transactions of the Mint during the year of £27,955, as against a loss of £51,543 in 1878. The annual profit or loss to the Mint on its operations depends, in a great measure, as has been frequently explained, on the amount of silver bullion purchased in each year, and on the amount of worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation, the bullion being converted into coin at a profit to the State, and the worn coin being purchased at its full nominal value, and re-coined at a loss. The pecuniary results of each year's transactions are further affected by the amount of bronze metal purchased for coinage, and rated, as shown in the "Bronze Coinage Account," at the nominal value of the coin to be produced

from it. At times when trade is expanding, therefore, and the demand for silver and bronze coin is large, the profits of the department considerably exceed its expenses, and this, it may be hoped, will generally prove to be the case. Of the eight years which have elapsed since a "Profit and Loss Account" was first compiled in the present form, the first four shows a profit varying from £98,313 in 1872 to £26,435 in 1874. In 1876 there was a loss of £24,719, which was entirely due to the suspension of the coinage for nearly five months in consequence of a break-down of machinery. In 1877 there was a profit of £32,041, and it was not until 1878 that the effects of the contraction of trade manifested themselves in a falling off in the demand for coin, and a large reflux of large amounts of worn silver to the Mint. In that year, and in 1879, as above shown, the transactions of the department have resulted in a considerable loss, but it is satisfactory to note that, after payment of superannuation and compensation allowances, and of all expenses incurred by other departments on behalf of the Mint, the operations of the last eight years show an average annual profit of £21,117. In 1879, the profit on the coinage of silver bullion was only £25,548, as against £31,933 in 1878, while the loss on worn silver coin, including the coin withdrawn from circulation by the Sydney and Melbourne Mints, was £55,047, as against £48,959 in 1878. On the other hand, however, the profit on the bronze coinage was £35,396, and the operations of 1879 show an excess of expenditure over receipts far less considerable than that of the preceding year.



The Cromwell Family.



R. JOHN PHILLIPS, of Disraeli Road, Putney, sends us the following communication on the above subject:—

Among Thomas Cromwell's papers in the Record Office are two or three letters which he wrote to his "wyffe Elizabeth;" and one letter which was written to him, Nov. 2, 1523, by Harry Wykys, "ffrom Thorpe," near Chertsey,

in Surrey. In this letter he says: "Cussen Cromwell, I hertely recommend me unto you, and unto my syster and your good bedfellow." Without doubt, therefore, this lady was Thomas Cromwell's wife, whose name was Elizabeth Wykys. Until this letter was found it was supposed that Thomas Cromwell "married Eliz. or Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Pryore, Knt., and widow of Thos. Williams, Esq., of an ancient family in Wales." (Noble's "Protectoral House of Cromwell," 1788.) In Thomas Cromwell's will, dated July 12, 1529, he refers to his "late wyffe," and makes sundry bequests to a lady whom he calls his "mother-in-law, Mercy Pryor." Now, if this lady was not the mother of his "late wyffe," she must have been the mother of his second wife, if he had one. But did he take a second wife? As negating this supposition it may be stated that in the will before mentioned he makes no allusion, nor any bequest, to an existing or second wife. Hence, it may be taken as indubitable that Mercy Pryor was the mother of Thomas Cromwell's wife by her first husband, who was a gentleman named Wykys, and that she took a second husband named Pryor. The latter was not "Sir Thomas Pryore, Knt.," for in an extant letter written by a Thomas Baxter of Newcastle to Thomas Cromwell, he says, "Sir, I hertely recommend me to Mastrer Prior," who, no doubt, was a London merchant. Mercy Pryor's first husband then was named John Wykys. He was a copyhold resident at Putney, in Surrey. At that time his name frequently occurs in the Court Rolls of Wimbledon Manor (to which Putney then belonged) as a Juror of the Inquest and the Homage. He was Usher of the Chamber to Henry VII., as his father, John Wykys, had been to Edward IV. An estate at Lavenham, in Norfolk, which had belonged to the Earl of Oxford, whose estates were confiscated to the king, after the battle of Towton, 1461, was granted to the last named John Wykys, who also was with the king, Edward IV., in 1463, at the taking of Alnwick Castle. ("Paston Letters," vol. ii. pp. 95 and 98.)

The Wykys family were related to the Paston family, of Norfolk. On Nov. 15, 1463, Margaret Paston wrote the following letter to Sir John Paston:—"I wold ye shuld speke

with Wykys and knowe hys dysposysion to Jane Walsham. She hathe seyde, syn he departyd hens, but (*unless*) she myght have hym, she wold never maryd, hyr hert ys sor set on hym. She told me that he seyde to hyr that ther was no woman in the world he lovdy so welle. I wold not he shuld jape (*jest with*) hyr, for she menythe good feythe; and yf he wolle not have hyr, late me wete in hast, and I shall purvey for hyr in other wysse" ("Paston Letters," vol. ii. p. 142). Jane Walsham, no doubt, became the wife of this "John Wykys, Ussher of the King's Chambre," as he signs himself in a letter to John Paston. His father was "John Wykys, Armiger, of Kisteven," in Lincolnshire, whose name so appears among the names of the gentry of that county in the return of 1434, 12 Henry VI.

John Wykys, of Putney, had two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan, and one son, Harry. In 1513, Elizabeth became Thomas Cromwell's wife; in 1523 Harry resided at Thorpe, near Chertsey, as we have seen; and Joan became the wife of a John Willyamson, who was a clerk or an accountant, in Thomas Cromwell's employment.

The following is the letter, in full, of Harry Wykys to Thomas Cromwell, before referred to :—

“Cussen Cromwell, I hertely recommend me unto you, and unto my syster and yo^r good bedffelow, and do hertely thank ye for manyffold kyndnes. Syr, I ded wryte unto you that a ffyrnde of mynd wolde

sell certen land to the value of £20 by yere. Syr,
ye wrote to me kyndly that ye wolde knowe whether
it were a man^r or otherwyse. The lande ys myne
and no manor. I send you by the brynger herof a
boke of every parcel therof. Cussen, I most selle it
for very nede by my ffayth, and over that my chyldryn
be not as I wolde have them. Wherefor I pry you
do me sur good in this behalf, and I shall rewarde you
so that ye shal be wele content and plesed. And at
our next metyng I will showe you of a man^r of £10
by yere, and lyeth in Wilshyr, that shal be solde.
Syr, in good ffayth ther ys on or to offers me after 20
yers purchas for my lande. Sir, I pry you send me
sum knowleg of yo^r mynde in thys behalf, and so our
Lorde preserve you.

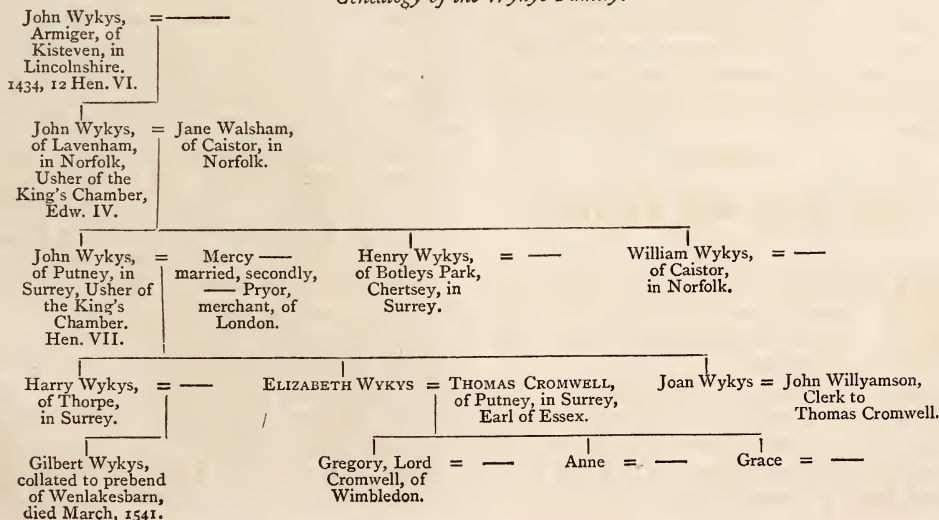
Ffrom Thorpe, thys present All Sowles Day,

By yo^r owne,

HARRY WYKYS."

The lands (and tenements) referred to in the foregoing letter were situated in and near Chertsey. It may be that Thomas Cromwell bought them, or that he found a purchaser for them. In 1519 Harry Wykys was appointed feodary of Crown lands in Surrey and Sussex. His son, Gilbert Wykys, was collated to the prebend of Wenlakesbarn, in the parish of St. Giles, September 7, 1538. He died early in March, 1541 (Newcourt). In 1505 the estate of Botleys Park, about one mile south-west from Chertsey, came into the possession of Henry Wykys, Gent. (*see* Lysons), who, it is thought, was the brother of John Wykys, of Putney. In 1512 permission was granted to Henry Wykys to hunt with the Abbot of Chertsey in Windsor Forest.

Genealogy of the Wykys Family.



Putney in Surrey is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Fulham. It originally consisted of a number of copyhold cottages clustering round a church beside the Thames, at the lower or northern end of the High Street. It now extends for a mile in length from east to west, and a mile in breadth from north to south, over a gentle slope rising from the Thames to Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common—a breezy expanse, whence there are charming views of Coombe Valley below, Kingston Hill beyond, and the Surrey hills in the distance. Formerly a fishery and a ferry existed at Putney. Both belonged to the Saxon kings as Lords of the Manor of Wimbledon. After Harold's death at the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave the manor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose possession it remained until 1535, when it was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer with Henry VIII. for St. Rhadegund's Priory in Kent. The next year the king granted the manor to Thomas Cromwell, who at this time was Lord Cromwell of Okeham, in Rutlandshire. The fishery was destroyed about thirty years ago when the Thames, which oscillates with the tides from the sea up to Richmond, was made the *Cloaca maxima* of the metropolis. The ferry was abolished in 1729, when the present wooden bridge, which connects Putney with Fulham, was erected.

Putney is as ancient as London itself. Before even the channel of the Thames was embanked on both sides from its mouth up to Westminster and Wandsworth by Belin, the British king, from whom Belinsgate (Billingsgate) was named, a ferry boat from Fulham, and boats and barges coming up the river from London, with people and merchandize for West Surrey, *put-in* here. From this the Britons, as well as the Saxons and Danes, called the village *Putten*. The landing-place was at the existing opening in the river wall, to the east of the church, at the lower or northern extremity of Brewhouse Lane. The long foreshore outside this opening was called *Puttenhithe*, whence the name of *Putney* is derived. Owing, therefore, to the fishery and the ferry, as well as to the boats and the barges which continually plied between London and Putney, the latter was always a busy, important place.

In the year 1487 a smith and farrier named *Walter Cromwell*, who had been connected, as such, with the English contingent of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, took up his abode at Putney. From this date until 1516, when he died and was buried in the churchyard beside the Thames, he occupied a cottage, the village smithy, and several acres of land, situated on the south side of Wandsworth Lane, between Starling Lane, now called Oxford Road, and the High Street. The cottage, which was known by the sign of the *Anchor*, stood nearly opposite Brewhouse Lane. This property was granted to him, by Copy of Court Roll, from Archbishop Morton, Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon, as a reward for his services to Henry Tudor. "In his latter days," Stowe says, "he was a brewer." The brewery was situated in Brewhouse Lane, on the east side, near the river. It, with a cottage and some land, was a copyhold belonging to a David Dovey, who died about 1510. Whether or not Walter Cromwell purchased this copyhold or held it on lease, we cannot say.

The family of Walter Cromwell consisted of his wife, two daughters, Katharine and Elizabeth, and one son, Thomas. These were all the children he had that we know of. If he had other children they died when young. Thomas and Elizabeth were born at Putney, the former in 1490, the latter two or three years after that date. Katharine, who was nine or ten years old when her father came to reside at Putney, married about 1495 a young gentleman from Lanishen, in Glamorganshire, named *Morgan Williams*, who, at this time, was a copyhold resident at Putney. His brother, Richard Williams, held a copyhold cottage and some land at Mortlake, between the lower Richmond Road and the Thames, opposite where the Oxford and Cambridge boat races terminate. As to this Richard Williams, Noble, in his "Protectoral House of Cromwell," says that he was "Dr. Richard Williams, the beloved chaplain of Henry VIII.," and that he "succeeded Richard Sampson in 1536 in the deanery of Lichfield, of which he was deprived, in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, for having married in the time of King Edward VI." From him was descended the Lord Keeper Williams, in the reign of

James I. Thomas Cromwell, the son of Walter Cromwell, the blacksmith of Putney, became the famous Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the *malleus monachorum*, or, as old Fuller renders it, "mauler of monasteries," in Henry VIII.'s time; and Katharine Cromwell, the blacksmith's eldest daughter, the great-great-grandmother of the more famous Oliver Cromwell, the mauler of a perfidious king, and Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. She also was the great-great-grandmother of the celebrated patriot, John Hampden, whose father, William Hampden, of Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, married Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt of Oliver Cromwell. Thus John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell were cousins.

Of Walter Cromwell's cottage and smithy in Wandsworth Lane, not a vestige remains. They were pulled down in 1533, when a large mansion was erected on the site. In 1647, when the army of the Long Parliament was stationed at Putney, Charles I. being then under restraint at Hampton Court, Commissary-General Ireton lodged in this mansion. His father-in-law, the Lieutenant-General, Oliver Cromwell, lodged at Grove House, which stood at the south-east corner of the High Street, where Putney Railway Station now stands. This house is supposed to have occupied the site of the copyhold residence of his great-great-grandfather, Morgan Williams. The mansion in Wandsworth Lane was demolished early in the present century. The site is now covered by a building called Cromwell House, and some small tenements called Cromwell Place. Considering the great changes that were wrought in the history and destiny of England, first by Thomas Cromwell, the blacksmith's son, and secondly, by Oliver Cromwell, the great-great-grandson of the blacksmith's daughter Katharine, some memorial to the blacksmith, more definite than Cromwell House, or Cromwell Place, should be set up on the site of his cottage and smithy in Wandsworth Lane.

Morgan Williams, and his brother Richard Williams, were with the South Wales contingent of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, probably as subalterns. They were rewarded for their devotion and service to Henry Tudor in the same way that Walter Cromwell and many more were rewarded—

namely, by copyhold grants. These grants were made chiefly on ecclesiastical manors. Many of the Kymry permanently settled in and around the metropolis during and after the reigns of the Tudors. In fact, it was by this infusion of Kymric blood among the population of the metropolitan zone, that it became permanently Kymricized. Thus the Kymric names of Rice and Price, Jones and Lloyd, Evans and Edwards, Davies and Thomas, Owen and Howell, Morgan and Williams, and many others, everywhere abound, and constitute the aggregate of the names to be found in the Post Office Directory.

The Court Rolls of Wimbledon Manor are in the possession of Earl Spencer, the present lord of the manor. These, if examined, would without doubt throw much light on the history of the Cromwell and Williams families while they resided at Putney and Mortlake. By extracts already made from them we know that Walter Cromwell and Morgan Williams were each twice presented by the Homage before the Manor Court, for what follows:—

On 6th of October, 4 Hen. VIII., Walter Cromwell was presented for having "leased beyond his own lands the common of one virgat of land (15 acres) formerly belonging to Donnys (Dovey), contrary to the custom of the Manor." Probably he leased this land, which belonged to the copyhold of his brewery, without first obtaining permission to do so from the Lord of the Manor. On 10th of October, 5 Hen. VIII., he was again presented for having "erased the terriers (landmarks) of the Lord . . . to the disturbance and disinheritance of the Lord and his tenants. . . . Therefore . . . it was commanded the Beadle to seize into the Lord's hands all his lands and tenements, held from the Lord by copy of Court Roll, and to answer to the Lord of the issues." What the upshot of this was we cannot say. Perhaps the matters were arranged by restoring the terriers and paying an amercement.

On 13th of October, 18 Hen. VII., Morgan Williams was presented for having "cut on the common of Wimbledon, Putney, and Roehampton, more fuel—viz., furze and bushes—than for his expenditure seems fit." On 23rd of May, 23 Hen. VII., he was again

presented for having "taken fuel on the common of Putney Heath and Roehampton excessively, and carried it away to Wannysworth (Wandsworth) against the custom of the manor." At this time he was carrying on a brewery at Wandsworth, and no doubt he required this fuel to burn in his brewhouse there. He also had another brewery at Mortlake.

In the accounts of Hen. VIII. of Feb. 1517, Morgan Williams is described as "of Greenwich, Brewer." At that time he was paid 20 shillings for the "hire for six years of a plot of ground, which was appointed to the King's rode-horse, lying along the Friars wall at Greenwich." Hence, for some years before that date, there is no doubt he had removed from Putney, and resided at Greenwich. Here he also carried on a brewery, besides those he had at Wandsworth and Mortlake. If he was "Brewer to the King's Household," as is most likely, he supplied beer to the palaces at Greenwich, Eltham, Nonsuch, and Richmond. It is also probable that he was associated with Walter Cromwell in his brewery at Putney. Morgan Williams' great-grandson, Oliver Cromwell's father, Robert Cromwell, was a brewer. Thus brewing seems to have been a favourite pursuit of the family.

Thomas Cromwell married, in 1513, Elizabeth Wykys, the eldest daughter of John Wykys, of Putney. (See above, page 164). Elizabeth Cromwell, his sister, married a William Wellyfed. He was a copyhold resident on Wimbledon Manor, probably at Putney. His name often occurs in the Court Rolls of the manor as a juror of the inquest and the homage. Where he came from, or what he was, we cannot tell for certain. We think his family was located at Egham, in Surrey. He had two sons, Christopher and William, and one daughter, Alice. The two sons were educated, with Thomas Cromwell's son Gregory, at Cambridge College. Both Christopher and William were brought up to the church. On Feb. 25, 1533, the former was appointed rector of Littlebury, in Essex. He died before April 12, 1538, as at that date he was succeeded as rector by William May. (See "Newcourt.") On October 14, 1534, William Wellyfed was collated to the prebend of

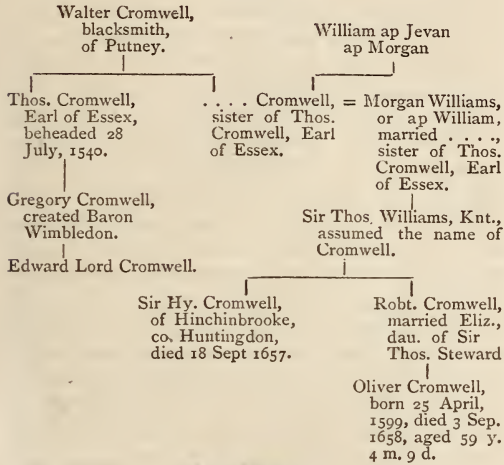
Mapesbury, at Willesden, in Middlesex. This he resigned before December 17 following, as on that day Thomas Bedyll was collated to it. But five days afterwards the latter resigned it (he being appointed by Thomas Cromwell one of the commissioners to visit the religious houses with the view to their dissolution), when William Wellyfed was again collated to it. He, however, again resigned it before March 16, 1540. (See "Newcourt," vol. i. p. 175.) What became of William Wellyfed after this, and when he died, we cannot say. In Thomas Cromwell's will, dated July 12, 1529, he bequeaths to Christopher Wellyfed £40, to William Wellyfed, jun., £20, and to Alice Wellyfed £20. He also bequeaths "to my syster, Elizabeth Wellyfed, wyffe to William Wellyfed, £40, three goblets without a cover, a maser, and a nut." He further wills, "that my executors shall take the yearly profits above the charges of my farm of Canbery (*Canonbury, at Islington*), and all other things contained within my said lease of Canbery, in the county of Middlesex, and out of the profits thereof shall yearly pay unto my brother-in-law, William Wellyfed, and Elizabeth his wife, my only sister (his other sister Katharine was therefore dead at this time), Twenty Pounds." Where William Wellyfed and his wife lived, and when they died, we cannot tell. We believe they lived and died at Canonbury House, Islington, and were buried in Islington Churchyard.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Mr. R. S. Charnock, F.S.A., also writes:— I find in my Common-Place Book the following note on the Cromwell Family:—

Thomas Carlyle, in his "Letters and Correspondence of Oliver Cromwell," says the family of Cromwell derive their name from the hamlet of Cromwell, or Crumwell, in the county of Nottingham. They were afterwards lords of Tattershall in Lincolnshire, from whom probably descended, through a younger son, Walter Cromwell, the blacksmith of Putney, father of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the Commissioner for Visiting Monasteries under Henry VIII. Carlyle states the descent of Oliver Cromwell from Robert Cromwell, brother of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex,

and makes no mention of the Welsh Williams, who married the sister of the Earl of Essex. An elaborate pedigree of the Cromwell family is inserted in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," vol. iii., which traces the Cromwells of Hinchinbrooke, Huntingdonshire, from whom Oliver Cromwell descended, fraternally from Morgan ap Williams, son of William ap Jevan. Morgan ap Williams, married . . . Cromwell, sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex:—



Reviews.

Domesday Studies. Somerset. By the Rev. R. W. EYTON, late Rector of Ryton, author of "Antiquities of Shropshire," &c. 2 vols. 1880. (Reeves & Turner, 100, Chancery Lane. Bristol: T. Kerslake & Co.)



R. EYTON has followed up his "Key to Domesday as illustrated by the Dorset Survey," by the present laborious and exhaustive analysis and digest of the Somerset Survey; and we gladly welcome the re-appearance of such a careful and conscientious student in this still dark field of research. Domesday remains a sealed book even to the majority of so-called antiquaries, and will continue to be so until the antiquarian world is furnished with a reliable extended version and translation of this ancient Survey. We must, however, be thankful for smaller mercies, and content ourselves for the present with a fragmentary view of the subject. Turning to our author, it is satisfactory to find that his principles of criticism as applied in his previous "study" have in no way been disturbed by his further researches. "Domesday," he tells us, "thus examined, county

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after county, becomes a science more and more exact." One of the great difficulties in dealing with Domesday is the fact that it stands, as it were, the solitary manuscript monument of a dark period. Side-lights, broadly speaking, in the way of contemporary records there are none, and this want surrounds the subject with obscurity. Fortunately, however, with regard to five of the south-western counties of England—viz., Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, the Gheld-Inquest of A.D. 1084 (two years previous to Domesday) is to some extent preserved, and gives us, in addition to other valuable matter, the names of the Hundreds into which each county was divided—information which is almost entirely omitted in the greater Survey. This Inquest was engrossed on similar vellum, and bound up in the same folio, with the Exon Domesday; in some parts of the Codex, pages of the Inquest being even interleaved with pages of the Survey. As a natural result, the Inquest came to be quoted as *The Exon Domesday*, and led to the confusion of two absolutely distinct records. The way in which these two documents explain and supplement one another is of exceptional value: thus, as already stated, where we get the names of the Hundreds from the Inquest, Domesday furnishes the manors or vills which are rarely mentioned in the Gheld-Inquest. Moreover, besides the Exon Domesday proper, a second version exists in the Exchequer Domesday. There are curious differences between the two versions—the re-casts of the original notes of the surveyors—and Mr. Eyton puts it as a conjecture "that the clerks who drew the Exeter Domesday effected their work while yet the Commissioners' notes were in the provinces, and before the said notes were sent to undergo a stronger process of filtration and digestion at the Royal Exchequer." It has always been a point of great interest to determine the time occupied in the production of Domesday Book, and our author's statement that "the whole, that is, the Survey, the transcription and the codification, were completed in less than eight months, and that three of the eight were winter months," certainly justifies his remark, that "no such miracle of clerical and executive capacity has been worked in England since."

Our space will not permit us to do more than refer our readers to Mr. Eyton's pregnant chapters on "The Royal Burghs of Somerset," "Domesday Schedule of Somerset Landholders," "Terra Regis" of Somerset, and "The Old Hundreds of Somerset." The second volume contains numerous elaborate statistical and comparative tables of the several Hundreds and Liberties, and is, above all things, provided with excellent indexes of places and persons. Every Domesday student should secure a copy of Mr. Eyton's work.

A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. CARY-ELWES, F.S.A., and the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON, M.A. (Longmans, London. A. Rivington, Lewes.)

We owe an apology to our readers as well as to the painstaking and conscientious authors of this work, for having so long delayed the pleasant duty

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of noticing it, as one of the most valuable additions to our daily-growing store of county topography. It has evidently been a labour of love, and one on which either, or probably both, of its authors has bestowed an infinite amount of care and research. It is clearly not got up at secondhand, but is the result and outcome of personal investigations extending over a large period of time, and a fairly large area also, containing as it does notices, with illustrations for the most part, of such venerable and historic places as Amberley and Arundel Castles, old Petworth House, Cowdray House, Wiston, Slindon, and Halmaker. Each parish is headed separately, and in alphabetical order, so that there is the less need of an index; but this has been supplied. The view of Arundel Castle, by Hollar, is reproduced in facsimile among the full page illustrations; and it is only one among some forty or fifty of the same kind. The woodcuts scattered up and down through the letter-press are, we are told in the preface, borrowed from the publications of the Archaeological Society of Sussex. In a word, the book is an admirable and worthy supplement to Cartwright's and Dallaway's Histories of that county.

Views of Ancient Buildings in the Parish of Halifax.

By JOHN LEYLAND. (Leyland & Son, Halifax.)

In this handsome volume, which we doubt whether to designate as a folio or a quarto, Mr. Leyland has placed on permanent record a large number of old houses, some of timber, and others of stone, which are still to be seen in and around Halifax, but which are vanishing day by day, and destined to be superseded by the Italian and Grecian villas of modern architects. There is no doubt, however, that within the last five years a strong under-current has set in amongst us in favour of the older type of domestic architecture; and therefore we doubt not that the book before us will meet with a cordial reception, and especially in Yorkshire, to the inhabitants of which county it more especially appeals. The illustrations, though true and accurate, are quaint and stiff, and have quite a character of their own. They are too large, however, for reproduction in our columns.

Stonehenge: Plans, Descriptions, and Theories. By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE. (E. Stanford.)

Apropos of the visit of the British Archaeological Association to this celebrated monument of antiquity, Mr. Petrie has issued his *brochure* just at the time when the attention of the archaeological world has been specially drawn to this mystic circle. Mr. Petrie tells us in his preface that the lack of any thoroughly accurate survey of Stonehenge will be a sufficient reason for the production of the present plan, in addition to those already published. "Neither the plans of Wood, Smith, Colt Hoare, Sir Henry James, nor Hawkshaw," he says, "lay any claim apparently to accuracy greater than a few inches, thus missing important results and deductions; whereas that now produced is correct to a few tenths of an inch, in fact quite as closely as the surface of the stone can be estimated in most cases." The various sections of the work are divided into "facts" and "theories,"

the former comprising a description of the several plans, details of the stones, the methods of workmanship, and the number of stones. The theoretical portion of the book deals with Stonehenge as a work not complete; and treats of the position of the "altar stone;" it also deals at some length with the question of sun-worship, which is one of the reasons which has been assigned for its origin.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-seventh annual Congress of this Society was held in the neighbourhood of Devizes, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, and commenced on Monday, August 16. After the reception of the members by the Mayor and Corporation of Devizes, the Museum, the Castle, and the churches of St. John and St. Mary were inspected.—Lord Nelson delivered his inaugural address at the Town Hall, in the evening. Speaking of what archaeology had already effected, his lordship said there was no end to the immense advantages arising in these days from its aid in elucidating history, for during the last half century the history of this country had been largely re-written by the means of archaeological research. After some other remarks, his lordship proceeded to refer to several of the places of interest which it was the intention of the archaeologists to visit. Referring to the tumuli, he said those on the Wiltshire Downs had been sufficiently excavated, and he thought nothing could justify the profanation of old burial places when there was a certainty of no new discovery being made. He did not see, however, why a careful tunnelling should not be conducted under the so-called altar-stone at Stonehenge, to see if any remains which might illustrate the age of Stonehenge could be found there, or within the sacred circle; and, secondly, he advocated the replacing of those stones which had fallen within man's memory, or a record of which had been carefully preserved. The mechanical appliances of the present day could easily replace them. The necessity of something being done to preserve the ruin as handed down to us was becoming more and more pressing.—The proceedings on Monday were closed with a public dinner, the noble President occupying the chair.—On Tuesday the members and friends made their first excursion, the first half being made at the village of Potterne, where the church, the "church house," and a picturesque specimen of the Domestic Architecture of the fifteenth century, were examined and commented upon. The drive was then continued by Eastwell House—a good specimen of the country residence of an English gentleman of the seventeenth century—and on through Erlstoke, to Edington, where the church was visited, and its architecture described by Mr. James R. Bramble and others. After an inspection of the remains of the old monastery of Edington, the excursion was con-

tinued to the church, and castle, or encampment, of Bratton. The latter occupies the summit of the hill overlooking the vale of Westbury, and lies immediately above the historically interesting object known as the "Westbury White Horse." On the return journey, a rather hurried examination had to be made of the several churches of Steeple Ashton, Keevil, and Poulshott. At the evening meeting, held in the Town Hall, Devizes, Papers were read by Dr. Stevens on the "Discovery of Palæolithic Flint Implements with Mammalian Remains in the Reading Drift," and by Mr. J. A. Picton on the "Ethnology of Wiltshire as Illustrated in its Place Names."

—The excursion on Wednesday was one of great interest, including as it did visits to the church of Bishops Cannings, the Wansdyke—an ancient earthwork which extends across the county of Wilts, from the Severn to Inkpen in Berkshire—the old Roman road some two miles distant, and the great Avebury Circle. Here addresses and speculations as to the origin and probable use of the enclosure were delivered by the Rev. C. Smith, the Rev. Bryan King, Mr. Picton, Dr. Stevens, and others. Avebury Church, which is now under restoration, was next visited, after which the party proceeded to Silbury Hill, the largest artificial mound in this country. This vast conical barrow was opened in 1777 by the Duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax, who sank a shaft from the top downwards through the centre, under the idea of its being a place of sepulture, but no remains were found there. In 1849 it was again examined, with no better result. On that occasion a tunnel was cut horizontally, following as nearly as possible the surface of the natural ground on which the hill had been raised. After penetrating for eighty-seven yards the centre was reached, and, in order to make a thorough exploration of the central mass of earth, a gallery was carried half way round and various recesses made in the sides. The opinion seems now to gain ground that this mound and the ancient stone circle at Avebury mark the sites of the principal places of ceremony for the more ancient inhabitants of Mercia, to whom the latter place itself may have stood as a kind of ecclesiastical capital. Some time having been spent here, several of the company, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Smith, proceeded to inspect a small circle of stones about a mile distant on the south side of Silbury. The return drive to Devizes was very pleasant, and at the evening meeting a Paper on "The Recently-discovered Viking Ship" was read by Mr. Loftus Brock. — On Thursday, the members made Malmesbury the point of destination. The party having been conveyed by special train to Chippenham, the excursion was continued thence in carriages, stoppages being made to inspect the churches of Langley Burrell, Draycott Cerne, and Sutton Benger. A halt being made at Dauntsey, the party proceeded on foot up the hill to Bradenstoke Priory, Mr. Loftus Brock acting as guide, and giving an interesting description of the remains of the edifice. The journey was next continued direct to Malmesbury, where the company was entertained at luncheon by Mr. Walter Powell, M.P. The party afterwards proceeded to the Abbey, some interesting details of which were given by Mr. George Patrick, under whose guidance the venerable

building was inspected. The mitred Abbey of Malmesbury, on the site of, and indeed a growth out of, a small Saxon monastery, was, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, one of the finest and richest monastic institutions of the country. The Benedictines—who formed, as it were, the High Church or Ritualistic party, in contradistinction to the severer-minded Cistercians, who were gradually reforming the luxurious styles of elaborate building gorgeous tracery, and interior decoration, and the highly ornamental and imposing religious services of the Order from which they had sprung—were then at the height of their power and influence, and Malmesbury Abbey was one of their greatest strongholds in England. The great central tower of this Abbey was at one time surmounted by a lofty spire. This fell within the memory of persons who recounted the event to the antiquarian Leland. With it there fell much of the eastern portion of the Abbey Church, the choir, and the Lady Chapel. The western tower also fell at a subsequent period, and ruined the western front. A brief visit to the Abbey House, and an examination of the ancient Market Cross, brought the proceedings to a close. At the evening meeting, at Devizes, Mr. Thomas Morgan read a Paper on the "Antiquities of Wiltshire," and Dr. Phené another on "Existing Analogues of Stonehenge and Avebury."—Friday's excursion was by way of Enford and Netheravon, the churches of which places were duly inspected and commented upon, to Amesbury, where the party was joined by the Newbury District Field Club. Amesbury Church was then visited, and its principal architectural features pointed out by Mr. Brock. After luncheon, the visitors made their way to "Vespasian's Camp"—so named by Stukeley, though without any real authority—where Professor Rupert Jones and Mr. Brock gave some interesting details of its history and use. The drive was then continued to the world-renowned temple of Stonehenge, some two miles distant. Mr. W. Cunnington was called upon by the noble President to say a few words in explanation of some of the supposed objects for which the temple or tomb was erected, and its probable date. This led to a long discussion, in which Mr. T. Morgan, who read a short Paper on the spot, Lord Nelson, Professor Rupert Jones, Mr. W. Money, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Brock, took part. Stonehenge, when perfect, appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses of upright stones, concentric, and environed by a bank and ditch, and, outside this boundary, of a single upright stone and processional avenue. The entrance to the cluster faced north-east, and its avenue is still to be traced by banks of earth. One stone, called the "Friar's Heel," sixteen feet high, is supposed to have been a gnomon. The outer circle consisted of eighty stones, fixed upright at intervals of about three-and-a-half feet, connected at the top by imposts, which formed a continuous corona, or ring of stone, at a height of sixteen feet. Within this was the grandest part of the temple, the great ellipse formed of five—or, in the estimation of others, seven—triliths, the largest attaining the great elevation of twenty-five feet. Again, within the space bounded by these triliths was the inner elliptical compartment, consisting of nineteen granite posts, or the stone of astronomical observation. At the pre-

sent time the outer circle consists of sixteen uprights and six imposts, the inner circle of seven uprights, the great ellipse of two perfect triliths and two single uprights, the ellipse of six blocks, and within the cell remains the so-called altar-stone. Earl Nelson, in closing the discussion, said he should like to see those stones which had fallen within the memory of man, and whose original positions were unquestioned, carefully replaced. The party afterwards returned to Devizes over the plain, by way of Redhorne, and at the evening meeting, Mr. T. Burgess read a Paper on "Ancient Fortifications," especially with reference to the Castle of Devizes.—On Saturday the excursionists made their way to Bromham Church and the Roman tessellated pavement which had been unearthed in a neighbouring field. Roman remains, including two urns and a coin of Carausius, were found on this site forty years ago. The pavement consists of several square yards of intricate scroll-work, ivy leaves, and the well-known dolphin symbols. A short Paper descriptive of this discovery having been read by Mr. G. Wright, the party proceeded thence to view the Roman road opposite Wanshouse; next to Bowood, to inspect the magnificent gallery of pictures belonging to Lord Lansdowne; then on through Spy Park and Bowden Hill to Lacock Abbey. Mr. C. H. Talbot, the owner of Lacock Abbey, received the visitors, and conducting them over the buildings, pointed out and explained the various architectural features of the grand old monastic pile. The art treasures which the house contains were next inspected, after which the old tythe-barn and the parish church were visited. At the evening meeting, held as usual at the Town Hall at Devizes, Mr. G. Lambert gave some account of the regalia belonging to the Corporation of Devizes, together with a short disquisition on civic maces in general. Mr. Walter de Grey Birch then proceeded to speak of the borough charters; and Mr. G. R. Wright having made a few observations with reference to "treasure trove," the noble President delivered his closing address, which was followed by the usual votes of thanks to all concerned.—Although the Congress was thus formally closed, on Monday and Tuesday extra excursions were made to Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, and to the town of Marlborough, where the keep of the old Castle was inspected.

PROVINCIAL.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Sep. 10.—At the Grammar School, Bradford, Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—A communication was received from Dr. Willis, acting on behalf of the Bradford Philosophical Society, inviting a deputation from the Society to a conference to consider the desirability of an amalgamation of the Bradford Philosophical Society, the Bradford Scientific Association, the Bradford Historical Society, and the Bradford Naturalists' Society. After considerable discussion, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. T. T. Empsall, S. O. Bailey, and T. W. Skevington, was appointed to attend the conference.—Mr. W. Cudworth exhibited specimens of pottery and bones forming portion of a recent discovery at Headley, near Thornton. The "find" comprised several funeral urns, containing human remains, which

were discovered by Mr. A. Craven in quarrying a portion of Lower Headley Farm, the property of the trustees of Sowerby Grammar School. Although found within a short distance of the surface, the pottery seemed to be of pre-Roman origin. Two of the urns were about 14 inches in height, 9 inches across the top, 11½ inches at the widest portion of the bowl, and 6 inches at foot; one being of sun-baked clay with very rude markings, the other having evidently been subjected to fire. A sketch of these rude examples of earthenware, prepared by Mr. J. Thornton, was laid upon the table, and he also exhibited several Roman and pre-Roman samples of pottery, recently found near Peterborough.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association held its annual congress at Pembroke during the last week in August. The daily excursions were carried out with great success, the weather being most favourable throughout, and the evening sittings produced one or two interesting Papers and short discussions. Among the objects of interest visited were Castlemartin Church, St. Govan's, Stackpole Church, Nash Church, Upton Castle, Carew Castle and Church, Manorbier Castle, Lamphey Church and Palace, and one or two other churches of archaeological pretensions. At Carew Castle the Dean of St. David's thought that the chapel was in the inner ward of the eastern tower, notwithstanding the presence of a fireplace in the room. In the room above the chapel was pointed out a staircase built into the wall of the tower. A range of chambers on the north side is said to have been the work of Sir J. Perrot, to whom Queen Mary granted a castle, he being then Lord-President of Ireland. He afterwards was attainted and sentenced to death, but died in the Tower. The castle presents a combination of several styles of architecture, as pointed out by the Dean—the Norman and the Edwardian fabric, the decorations of Sir Rhys ap Thomas to the inner face of the west side forming a transition from the purely military portions of the edifice to the domestic additions in the Elizabethan style, alleged to have been begun by Sir J. Perrot. A leading feature in the Elizabethan portion is formed by two fine semicircular oriels running up the whole height of the rooms. At Carew Castle Sir Rhys ap Thomas held, in 1488, the first tournament which had ever taken place in Wales. In the road at the entrance to the village there is a Cross bearing an undecipherable inscription. In Carew Church is the tomb of Sir John Carew and of his wife and their family of three sons and five daughters. Manorbier Castle is famous as the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis. Here Dr. Harper, of Jesus College, Oxford, who is occupying the habitable part of the castle, hospitably received and entertained the visitors. The castle is situate near to a creek of the sea, not far from Tenby, and six cellars found underground were, there seems every reason to believe, used by smugglers for storing their contraband goods. It is a fair model of a Norman baron's residence. The church is a very plain building—a chancel and nave divided by a row of pillars, without decoration of any kind. Lamphey Palace was the last place visited. It is valuable as an example of Domestic Architecture of the fourteenth century, and is said to have been built in great part by Bishop Gower. The

last resident Bishop (Barlow) alienated the palace in favour of his godson, Richard Devereux, from whom it passed in 1600 to the Owens of Orleton. The final excursion on Friday was but thinly attended, some of the visitors having departed to join the *savans* of the British Association at Swansea.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual congress of this Society took place on the 26th and 27th July, under the presidency of Earl Amherst. The preliminary meeting was held in the Headcorn Literary Institute, when the annual report was read and adopted, and other formal business transacted. The members afterwards visited Headcorn Church, where a Paper on its history was read by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson. Smarden Church was next inspected, the Rev. Francis Harlewood, author of "The Antiquities of Smarden," acting as cicerone. This church, which is of the Decorated period, is, from the peculiarity of its construction, popularly known as the "Barn of Kent." The churches of High Halden and Woodchurch were subsequently visited, after which the party proceeded to Tenterden, the church of which place, full of historical reminiscences, was duly inspected. At the evening meeting, held at Tenterden, Papers were read by Mr. Robert Furley, "On the Early History of Tenterden;" by the Rev. R. Cox Hales, "Brief Notices of the Hales Family;" and by the Rev. Canon Jenkins "On the Guldeford Family." The second day's excursion commenced with a visit to Appledore Church, where the vicar, the Rev. M. D. French, acted as cicerone. The party afterwards drove to the Isle of Oxney, where Stone Church was inspected, and a Paper on its history and architecture was read by the Rev. E. M. Muriel, rector of Ruckinge. From the church the company proceeded to the vicarage garden to see an ancient Roman altar stone. Wittersham Church was next visited, the Rev. Canon Robertson undertaking the task of describing its architectural features. The excursion was then continued to the churches of Rolvenden and Newenden, after which the Manor House of Losenham, and an ancient earthwork in its vicinity, were inspected and commented upon by Mr. George Lambert and others.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting, the following articles were exhibited by Captain Whitley: an oil painting of Goose Simpson, by Throsby, the Leicestershire historian.—By the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A.: A dish of Staffordshire ware of the seventeenth century; and coins of places mentioned in Scripture—viz., silver coins of Ephesus, Miletus (Ionia), a tetradrachma of Tyre, and one of Ptolemy II., struck at Paphos (Cyprus), and a copper coin of Sidon, of Alexander Severus.—A Paper by Mrs. S. W. Thursby, upon a wall painting in Lutterworth Church, was read by Canon Pownall.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—August 25.—Mr. J. C. Brooks in the Chair.—Dr. Bruce read a letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan, drawing the attention of the Society to the remarkable discovery of bronze weapons and female ornaments near Wallington on the 14th of May, consisting of fifteen axe heads, four spear heads, three sword blades (two with handles), and three female ornaments; and later on in the year another spear head, which he (Sir Charles)

thought was fair to conjecture had been hidden in some time of trouble, and that the hidings had died without having an opportunity of recovering them. Respecting their age, the writer considered that they were older than the Roman period, when iron was in general use, but not so old as the Stone period. The articles were now deposited in a glass case at the Hall, where they might be inspected at any time.—Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, in a Paper on the neighbouring churches, alluded to certain alterations contemplated on Ponteland Church, which he considered would prove distasteful to persons of culture, and if the Society could get them re-considered he thought it would be desirable to do so.—After some discussion, it was agreed that the members of the Society should meet on Friday, September the 3rd, and after inspecting the churches in Newcastle and St. Mary's, Gateshead, proceed to Ponteland, and examine the church there with respect to the alterations proposed.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the above Society commenced on Tuesday, August 17, at Glastonbury. The proceedings were opened by a meeting at the Town Hall, when Dr. E. A. Freeman was elected President. After the reading of the annual report and the transaction of other routine business, the President delivered his inaugural address, in which he spoke at some length on the history of Glastonbury and of its famous Abbey. He likewise insisted on two special points—the proper way of studying local history as a contribution to general history, and the natural connection between the two branches of study which the Society undertook—antiquities and natural history. Mr. J. H. Parker afterwards made some remarks with regard to the Abbey, quoting copiously from the charters of the monastery. During the day the Abbey and the Tor were visited, Mr. Parker acting as guide. At the evening meeting a Paper was read by Mr. MacMurtrie on "The Lamb Lair Caverns at Harptree," and one by Mr. Green on "The Huguenot Colony of Glastonbury."—Wednesday's proceedings commenced with a meeting in the Town Hall, when Mr. Dymond read a Paper on "The Ancient Plank-way at Shapwick." Mr. Boyd Dawkins afterwards made some important remarks with regard to what were termed "Corduroy Roads." A perambulation of the town was subsequently made, visits being paid to the hospitals, almshouses, churches, the "George" Hotel, and the "Tribunal," in the principal street. Later on excursions were made to Mere, Shapwicke, Walton, and Sharpham, the churches and other objects of interest at each place being duly inspected and commented upon.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual excursion of this Society took place on Wednesday, August 25, Wentworth and Rotherham being the chief places visited. The party first proceeded to Templeborough, to view the site of the old Roman encampment, supposed to have been formed by Agricola. Here the remains of a Roman prætorium were unearthed about two years ago. Papers on the subject were read by the Rev. W. Blazeby and Mr. J. Leader, F.S.A. The party then drove to Wentworth Woodhouse, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, which was described by the Rev. Dr. Gatty, who gave an interesting account of the

house and its owners. The picture gallery was much admired, especially Vandyke's famous portrait of the first Lord Strafford. The tomb of the nobleman, still preserved in the family mortuary chapel, was an object of considerable interest on the part of the archæologists. The visitors afterwards made their way to Rotherham, where they were entertained with luncheon in the Mechanics' Hall. The old parish church—a fine example of the Perpendicular period—was afterwards inspected, and a Paper on its history and chief architectural features was read by the Rev. J. Stayce, Master of the Shrewsbury Hospital, Sheffield. Mr. Micklethwait, F.S.A., then described the different parts of the church to the visitors; after which many of the party visited the chapel on the bridge, of which a view has been given in our pages (see vol. i. p. 168).



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FROM end to end of the metropolis the old Catholic times survive to popular remembrance in our familiar and indelible nomenclature. St. John's Wood was annexed, as its name imports, to the great House of the Knights Hospitallers at Clerkenwell. The great monastery of St. Bartholomew's "blocked the way" at Smithfield. St. Mary Abbots at Kensington relates to the Abbot of Abingdon, whose manor house formerly stood where now is Holland House. Blackfriars, Whitefriars, Austin Friars, Paternoster Row, Ave Maria Lane, Amen Corner, Marylebone, Charterhouse, Clerkenwell, and countless other names familiar as "household words" in the mouths of Londoners, still breathe of the old Catholic days when England, for a thousand years, remained loyal in her allegiance to the Holy See.—*Weekly Register.*

ANTIQUARIAN RELICS NEAR TAUNTON.—Mr. Edward Jeboult, in a communication to the *Somerset County Gazette*, reminds his readers that the position of the Romans in Britain was very much as that of Englishmen in India at this time. "During the four hundred years the Romans governed this country," he writes, "they laid the foundation of all the civilization and prosperity that followed. They brought with them from Rome (then the capital of the world) the various arts and sciences at that time known and practised. Traces of the roads they made, the walls they erected, and the palaces and villas they built, prove what a great people they were. The villas to which reference has been made were something more than our ideas of a villa at this time. The Roman villa was in itself almost a small town, as the ruins of them will testify. They contained halls, baths, walks, passages, courts, terraces, and rooms of all descriptions. Underground hot-air flues warmed or ventilated the rooms, which were floored with hard cement or tiles often in the most beautiful manner. Samples of some of them may be seen in the Taunton Museum. As a rule, these villas were to be found every few miles along the great Roman roads. In the front you entered a court-yard, plain,

but yet with handsome outlines; this led you to a circular court surrounded by galleries; over the centre was a handsome dining-room with doors or windows all around, that could be opened or closed according to the wind or weather. Behind was a quadrangle, a portico, and a lesser court, and then a vestibule. On the left hand was a large parlour and a small withdrawing room. This part contained rooms for the servants. On the other side were the libraries and bedchambers for the family and for visitors. Then you came to the baths. Everything was large, airy, and spacious, the baths being large enough to swim in. Close by were small chambers for anointing and oiling the bathers, and here also were the heating-stoves. Behind all this came the tennis-courts, and generally a high tower for observation. Then the gardens and places for exercise for the family and also for the servants. Occasionally vineyards surrounded the villa, and in the gardens were choice trees and arbours. Here also were the fruitery and kitchen-garden. Water was generally laid on in abundance to all parts, and there were numerous fountains. The Roman gentleman who inhabited such a villa was a sort of local king in his way, and governed his numerous servants and slaves with despotic power. It must not be forgotten that the villa also combined in a great measure the farmhouse, and that various trades were carried on within its walls, as in the baronial castles in latter times. Ruins of Roman villas are to be found at Wadford, near Chard; at Pitney, near Langport, and in other places."

"SIN-EATERS."—In the county of Hereford was an old custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them all the sins of the party deceased, and were called "sin-eaters." One of them, I remember, liv'd in a cottage on Rosse highway. The manner was thus: "When the corps was brought out of the house, and laid on the bier, a loaf of bread was delivered to the sinne eater over the corps, as also a mazar bowl (a gossips bowl of maple) full of beer, which he was to drink up, and six pence in money, in consideration whereof he took upon him *ipso facto* all the sinns of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead. In North Wales the sinne eaters are frequently made use of; but there, instead of a bowl of beer, they have a bowl of milk. This custom was by some people observed even in the strictest time of the presbyterian government. As at Dyndar *volens nolens* the parson of the parish, the relations of a woman deceased there had this ceremony punctually performed according to her will. The like was done in the City of Hereford in those times, where a woman kept, many years before her death, a mazar bowl for the sinne-eater; and in other places in the county, as also at Brecon, at Llangors, where Mr. Govin, the minister, about 1640, could not hinder this superstition. Methinks doles to poor people, with money at funerals, have some resemblance of the sinne-eating. Doles at funerals were continued at gentlemen's funerals in the west of England till the civil wars; and so in Germany, at rich men's funerals, doles are in use, and to every one a quart of strong and good beer." (Aubrey of Gentilisme, MS.)—*Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.*

WAGER OF BATTLE.—The last occasion on which this right was exercised in England was in the case of "*Ashford v. Thornton*." Ashford had accused Thornton of the murder of one of his relations, and the latter desired to fight. By the ancient laws of England, when a person was murdered, the nearest relative of the deceased might bring what was called an appeal of death against the person accused of the murder. Under this process the accuser and the accused fought. The weapons were clubs. The battle began at sunrise, and was fought in presence of the judges, by whom also the dress of the combatants and all formalities were arranged. Part of the preliminary oath administered was that neither combatants should resort to witchcraft. If the accused was slain it was taken to be proof of his guilt. If the accuser, of his innocence. If the accuser held out till starlight, that also attested his innocence. If either yielded while able to fight, it worked his condemnation and disgrace. The case of "*Ashford v. Thornton*" was argued in the Court of King's Bench on the 16th April, 1818, before Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough. Mr. Chitty argued against the right of battle; Mr. Tindall being on the other side. Finally, the Court decided that trial by battle was in force. It had never been repealed. No battle, however, on this occasion was fought. A technical plea interposed. And Parliament passed a repealing statute.—*Once a Week*.

THE REAPING MACHINE OF THE GAULS AND ANCIENT BRITONS.—The following will prove of interest at this season, when a most bountiful harvest is calling in unusual activity the reaping machine—too commonly supposed to be one of the scientific appliances of modern agriculture. The passage is quoted from Pliny, as translated by Lysons, with his comments thereon. "After stating that Pliny says the reaping machine was known to the Gauls, and, if so, undoubtedly also to the Britons," Lysons proceeds:—"Pliny's description of the reaping machine is most interesting, as showing that if there is anything new under the sun, there is very little. In Book xviii. c. 30, he says:—'Of reaping there are various methods. In the broad level fields of the Gauls enormous machines, with teeth set in a row, placed upon two wheels, are driven through the standing corn, a horse'—(or rather a mare, he uses the word '*jumento*,' doubtless from mares being steadiest for such work)—'being attached to the machine backwards the corn thus cut off falls into the furrow or barrow.' Critics differ as to whether '*vallum*,' the word used, means a furrow or a barrow; it means both. Are these proofs of barbarism?—seeing that it is not twenty years that the reaping machine has been reintroduced among ourselves."—*Our British Ancestors*, by Lysons, 1865.



Antiquarian News.

The National Gallery will no more be closed during the month of October.

A statue of Pascal was lately unveiled at Clermont-Ferrand, his birthplace.

Professor Knöll, of Vienna, the editor of Babrius, intends to bring out a complete collection of Greek fables.

The remains of apparently an important Roman dwelling have been discovered in the woods of Lillebonne, near Folleville, in France.

An heraldic and historical exhibition, relating chiefly to the Royal House of Orange, was opened at the Hague on the 2nd of August.

A grand monument to Pius IX., in the form of a statue, little less than twice the size of life, has been erected by private subscription in Milan Cathedral.

The *Voce della Verità* says that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Leo XIII. contemplates transferring the College of Propaganda to Malta.

One of the fluted stone columns which support the west portico of St. Paul's Cathedral has become cracked and dangerous, and is now being carefully restored.

It may be worth noting that the importer of the Egyptian obelisk to New York is Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who has paid 75,000 dollars to cover the expenses of its removal.

The late Frau Pretorius, the wife of the well-known historian and private secretary of Prince Albert, has bequeathed her husband's library to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg.

Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. have just published a new and cheaper edition of Seemann's "*Mythology of Greece and Rome*," revised by Mr. Bianchi, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The cross of the new tower of the church of Erkelenz was recently put in its place. The tower is 81½ metres high, ranking second in height to Cologne, and thirteenth among European edifices.

Hales Place, Canterbury, the seat of Miss Hales, with fifty-seven acres of land, has been purchased by the Jesuits, for the purpose of a college to accommodate between 100 and 200 students. The purchase money was £24,000.

Mr. Holman Hunt has entered into a crusade against the use of non-permanent pigments in art, and is rousing his compatriots to work for the restoration of the "lost art" of colour-mixing.

The people of Pieve di Cadore, the birthplace of Titian, celebrated the fourth centenary of the great painter's birth, on September the 5th, by the inauguration of a statue to his memory in the chief square or Piazza.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, several "finds" of ancient coins from various parts of India were exhibited. But, in at least two cases, strong doubt was thrown upon the genuineness of the specimens.

It appears from the coffin-plate on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe that the eminent diplomatist was born, as stated by Lodge's Peerage, on November 4, 1786, and not, as stated by the other peerages and newspapers, in 1788.

Captain Cole, R.E., who is well known for his

investigations into the early architecture of Kashmir, has been appointed by the Indian Government to the new office of Conservator of Ancient Monuments and Antiquities in India.

The old and interesting church of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, which contains the tombs of the Vernons of Haddon Hall, is now in process of restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott, son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

A correspondent informs us that the Vannes Museum contains the stone implements, &c., lately found at Mont St. Michel. Among the objects here preserved are two jade (?) celts, which for beauty of outline and finish have scarcely an equal.

Excavations for drainage in Cirencester opposite the old church, are revealing large masses and cores of ancient walling, and a great amount of Roman and mediæval relics, chiefly coins and fictilia. They will probably be deposited in the town museum.

A memorial cross of granite, ten feet high, in the form of a monolith, has been erected on the Surrey Downs at Evershed's Rough, near Dorking, in memory of Dr. S. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, who was killed on that spot by a fall from his horse in 1873.

"The Armenians Judged by Foreigners" is the title of a pamphlet just published, consisting of tributes paid by Lord Byron, Van Lennep, Dr. George Smith, Lamartine, and other travellers, to the high character and civilization of the Armenian nation.

The "Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission," to be issued at the beginning of next year, will contain a great mass of valuable matter. The papers of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield will be included in it, and from Scotland and Ireland contributions of much interest are expected.

The Society of Antiquaries has advanced far in the preparation of a complete and exhaustive index to the "Archæologia," which is to be issued as part of that publication. Such a book will be a great boon, not only to Fellows of the Society, but to all who are interested in the study of archæology.

The September number of the *Month*, published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, contains a most elaborate description and plan of Oxford in the Middle Ages, by the Rev. F. Goldie, which will be found of great interest to all genuine antiquaries. It deserves to be reprinted as a separate publication.

The new church, which was built on the site of the old Whitechapel Church, about four years ago, at a cost of nearly £30,000, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of August. Of the building, which was a large and lofty edifice of red brick, with a tower and spire, nothing remains but the tottering walls and the tower.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry C. Pidgeon, a very old member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. At

one time he edited the *Berkshire Chronicle*, and, amongst other works, wrote a small essay on the Eton "Montem."

We understand that the series of articles on old customs in connection with the calendar which Mr. Thomas B. Trowsdale is contributing to the pages of "The Welcome" (S. W. Partridge & Co.) under the title of "Lore of the Months, Antiquarian and Historical," will, at the close of the year, be republished in a volume, with many amplifications and additions.

Mr. H. B. Wheatley is about to issue a volume entitled "Samuel Pepys and the World he Lived in," in which the pronunciation of the name of that immortal gossip will be dealt with. Mr. Wheatley will give abundant evidence that the diarist was called by his contemporaries "Mr. Peeps," and not, as is commonly the case now, "Mr. Peps," or, as *Punch* once put it, "Mr. Pips."

Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., has in the press a small local volume of antiquarian and historical gleanings, which he will shortly issue under the title of "Old Nottinghamshire." It will consist chiefly of papers contributed to the *Nottingham Guardian*, under the title of "Local Notes and Queries," conducted by Mr. Briscoe. Several well-known local authors have promised contributions.

Great inconvenience seems likely before long to be experienced in the reading-room of the British Museum, in consequence of the increase in the number of applications for admission, which, it is stated, have now reached about 3,500 in the course of the year. A large number of additional seats have already been provided, and it is scarcely practicable to add more seats within the existing room, spacious as it is.

The oldest infantry regiment in the Austrian army celebrated, on the 21st of August, the 250th anniversary of its enrolment. It bears the name of "Prince George of Saxony, No. 11," and was raised in Bohemia in 1630, during the Thirty Years' War. The regiment is at present quartered in Herzegovina. The day was celebrated by a grand banquet given by the officers, while the soldiers had a sort of historical masquerade, illustrating the career of the regiment.

The Vatican has decided to augment and reorganize the colleges for Asia and Africa, being desirous of largely developing the Catholic Church in those parts of the world. As the College of the Propaganda is not sufficient to meet the requirements, branch colleges will be established in suitable localities. A Vicariate Apostolic will be created in Morocco, and the Vatican is also considering the question of another suitable place in the interior of Africa.

A farm servant ploughing near Rosenberg, in West Prussia, lately turned up an earthenware pot containing about 6,000 old coins. They were so-called "hollow pennies" of the old Teutonic knights, and belonged to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The "hollow penny" is a silver coin with a raised

rim around it; the centre displays the arms of the Grand Master of the Order for the time being. There were twenty-one different sorts among the coins found.

A "History of Cheadle," county Stafford, is announced as nearly ready for publication. Mr. Robert Plant, F.G.S., is the author. Mr. W. Molyneux will contribute to the book a chapter on the geology of the neighbourhood; and Mr. Charles Lynam will give an account of Croxden Abbey. The chronicles of Cheadle will be brought down from the time of the Conqueror to the present date, and the work will be embellished with many engravings on wood and steel.

Another Lake village, assigned by experts to the age of Bronze, has lately been discovered at Auvernier, near Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Several millstones, quite new, others half made, have been brought to light, from which it is inferred that the place may have been the seat of a manufactory of these articles. Another conclusion drawn from this discovery is that Swiss pile buildings served as actual dwellings for the primæval inhabitants of the land, and were not, as has been supposed, merely storehouses.

In the latest volume of his "Collectanea Antiqua," Mr. Roach Smith has published some interesting anecdotes of his late friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Our readers will regret to learn that the widow of Mr. Thomas Wright is in severe suffering, and almost in a state of destitution. It has been suggested that a portion, at least, of the literary pension which was awarded to Mr. Wright should be continued to her; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will recommend the proposal.

In answer to an inquiry respecting pictures of Archbishop Becket (see vol. i. p. 235, and 133 *ante*), a correspondent informs us that on the north side of the nave of St. Albans Abbey, upon the south face of the fifth pier, there is a distemper painting, which almost certainly represents that saint. From the "Liber Benefactorum" of the Abbey, preserved in the British Museum ("Cotton. MS.," Nero D. vij. fol. 83), it appears that this painting was executed about the year 1360 by one of the monks, named Robert de Trunch.

An interesting archæological discovery is reported from Greece. It is no less than the finding of some of the bodies of the Theban Holy Band, who, 300 strong, were annihilated by the Macedonians at Chæronea B.C. 338. The bodies of the dead heroes are admirably preserved, and ranged in parallel rows of forty each, the wounds which proved fatal to the gallant Thebans being clearly discernible in every case. The bodies were found about four metres under ground, beneath the ruins of a colossal memorial lion—the Lion of Chæronea.

Among the latest additions to the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are a series of the Swiney Lectures, by Drs. W. B. Carpenter, Grant, Melville, Percy, Cobbold, and Nicholson, ranging from 1848 to 1880; several volumes of correspondence, registers, journals, and other papers of Admiral Sir

John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, from 1757 to 1823; and a narrative entitled "La Vérité sans Peur," giving some account of the escape of the Dauphin, Louis XVII., from the Temple, in 1793, by Auguste de Bourbon, alias Meves.

The Lords of Committee of Council on Education have responded to an application by Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Historical Society, by granting the lecture theatre at South Kensington for a course of lectures on History, to be delivered by Dr. Zerffi, under the Society's auspices. The learned Professor will commence his course early in November, and it will be continued every Saturday afternoon for nine months. A prize of ten guineas for an essay on the study of history has been offered by the Society in connection with the course.

The following curiosities, writes the *City Press*, are exhibited in a recess near the Guildhall Library:—Letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Lord Mayor, dated March 3rd, 1829; letter sent from Paris by balloon post, January the 17th, 1871, presented by Mr. Isaac Samuel; a three-dollar note of 1775, presented by Mr. Leander Walcott Boynton, of New York, U.S.A.; and a second bill of exchange of a set of three, drawn by the late Prince Imperial in Natal, on Messrs. Rothschild, London, through the Standard Bank of British South Africa, April 17th, 1879, presented by Mr. Robert White.

Antiquaries will learn with satisfaction that an endeavour has been made at Canterbury to put a stop to the practice, frequently indulged in by visitors to the Cathedral, of defacing the walls and columns within the interior of the sacred edifice by inscribing their names or initials thereon. A prosecution was lately instituted by the Dean and Chapter against a Mr. Morris Morphet, sojourning at Margate, but whose permanent residence is in London. Defendant was proved to have been guilty of the offence in question, and was mulcted in a penalty, inclusive of costs and damage, of 24s. 6d.

The "Strange Story of Kitty Canham," published, as presumably new, in *Temple Bar* for July, is a reprint, word for word, from "The Strange Story of Kitty Hancomb," as it appears in vol. vii. of *Once a Week*. The story is taken from the history of the family of the Primroses, Earls of Rosebery, in the last century, and shows how a certain Lord Dalmeny, a century ago, married in error a lady who was the wife of an Essex clergyman. A Mr. Charles Tindal, of Aylesbury, has written to the *Academy* avowing himself to be the author of this "literary piracy."

A revised edition of Hunter's "History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster" is in preparation. The late Mr. Hunter left an annotated copy of his work, which is in the possession of Canon Jackson; this will be used by the editor, Dr. Gatty, who will incorporate the emendations and additions with the original text. New matter, contributed by those who have had access to authorities not open to Mr. Hunter, will be added. The pedigrees will be amended, whilst some others will be added. Canon Raine, Canon Ornsby, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, Col.

J. L. Chester, Mr. J. J. Cartwright, of the Record Office, and others have promised help.

The death is announced of Dr. Philip Jacob Bruun, for forty years Professor of History at the Imperial University, Odessa. He was the author of "Historical and Geographical Researches on South Russia, 1852-1880" (in Russian); "A Treatise on the Identity of Prester John, lately controverted by Professor Zarneke, of Stuttgart"; "Notes on the Ancient Topography of New Russia, Bessarabia, the Crimea, &c.;" "Commentaries on the Writings of Various Travellers in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries;" "Notes to Captain Telfer's Edition of 'The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, 1396-1427,'" printed (1879) for the Hakluyt Society; and many other works.

The following curious advertisements appeared in the *Times* of August the 28th:—"The Ancient Palace of the Inquisition at Rome.—To be sold, the Halls of the Tribunals, Prisons, and Dungeons of Torture, situate No. 3, Via Monte Vecchio, Rome. Building valuable, and architecture 1614. For particulars address l'Agence de Publicité, 127, Piazza Montecitorio, Rome." "The Right of Excavation of about 300 hectares to be sold, in the ancient Etruscan territory near Canino and Toscanello, a country much noted for discoveries of Etruscan objects of great value. The exclusive right of excavation reserved by an ancient fief. For particulars address l'Agence de Publicité, 127, Piazza Montecitorio, Rome."

Mr. T. H. Wyatt, F.R.I.B.A., &c., the architect, who died on the 5th of August, at the age of seventy-three, was the eldest son of the late Mr. M. Wyatt, metropolitan police magistrate, and brother of the late Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt. On the death of his father he went into the office of the late Mr. P. Hardwick, F.R.S., the architect, as a pupil. At the expiration of his pupillage he was appointed district surveyor of Hackney. His professional engagements increasing rapidly, he entered into partnership with Mr. D. Brandon, F.R.I.B.A. During a practice extending over nearly fifty years, Mr. T. H. Wyatt has designed and superintended the construction of a large number of important public buildings, both in London and in the country.

With reference to Mr. Trowsdale's account of "The Largest Oak in Britain" (see p. 101, *ante*), a correspondent assures us that the writer is mistaken when he says that he "does not consider the opening wide enough to give colour to the assertion that the interior has been used for stabling of cattle." "Had he been with me," adds our correspondent, "when I visited it with a party about twenty years ago, he would have come to a different conclusion, as we had to drive out nine or ten cows and calves before we could get in, and from the interior appearance it was in constant use for such purpose, as it stood ankle-deep in dung. Our party were twenty-seven in number, at all events not under-sized, and there seemed room for, say, about half a dozen more."

The *Glasgow Herald* states that while some workmen were engaged about half a mile east from Fort William in deepening the dam which supplies the

Nevis Distillery with water, one of the men came upon a large shell in a complete state. It was embedded in the moss, and was found to be fifteen inches in diameter, and weighed about 100 lb. The powder was quite fresh-looking, only the portion of it near the fuse being damp. The fuse itself was burnt out. The shell is supposed to be one of those fired from the fort in April, 1746, at a battery raised by "Prince Charlie's" men at the Craigs, within 500 yards of the fort. It was found in a straight line with the fort and the battery. Mr. Hutton, contractor, Fort William, while sinking a foundation near the same place, discovered several splinters of shells, which, judging from their dimensions, must have been shot from the same mortar.

A correspondent writes:—"Whilst I was employed in excavating, some little time ago, on the site of the New Corn Exchange at Ipswich, some interesting relics of a past age were brought to light. The workmen there engaged came across two portions of tombstones of black marble. The smaller piece of the two has the date 1164 very legibly cut in figures; there is also a matrix for a brass plate or tablet, measuring four and three-quarter inches by six inches. On the other piece, which is much larger in size, the following legend is to be plainly deciphered:—*GVLIEL SPAROW AVO GVLIELMO ORDINE SVCCEDENS FAMILIÆ ET FIDE APVD ANTIQVOS NOTÆ SVB MORE CONDITVR CONIUGE DILECTA PRIMOGENITA*. These interesting relics are at present in the charge of Mr. R. E. Blasby, of the Globe Lane, Ipswich. I am informed that an ancient church, dedicated to St. Mildred, formerly stood on the spot where these excavations are being carried on, and perhaps some further discoveries may be made."

A fine specimen of horological art has been lately added to the Germanic Museum at Nürnberg. It has been erected at the expense of the Princes of the Royal House, and is intended as a memorial of the Wittelsbach Jubilee, which was recently celebrated. The clock is placed at an elevation of a little over 46½ feet. It is surrounded with ornamental work in mediæval style and several gilt figures, most of which move by mechanical arrangement. The idea intended to be expressed is that the Bavarian people at all times reverences its king, who governs under the protection of God. Above is the sitting figure of the Saviour, and below that of Louis II., also seated. Around the Saviour are arranged eight angels, some of whom strike the clock bells, others blow trumpets, others hold a curtain behind the king, before whom two citizens bow down reverentially. An inscription records the object and authors of the work. The old arms of the Palatinate are set below. The whole work is in the style of the fourteenth century.

The Antiquarian world, writes the *Times*, will learn with regret that the Archaeological Society of Rome, which has done so much good service in the exploration of the ancient walls and fortifications of the city, and of its ancient churches, such as that of San Clemente, is practically, if not formally, extinct. It has lived a lingering existence for the last year or two—in fact, ever since the return of Mr. J. H. Parker from Rome to Oxford—and even in its most successful days it had much to contend with. The other

societies were jealous of it, and there were divided counsels among its members. Within the last few years, too, the colony of English residents in Rome has been seriously diminishing in point of numbers, and the railways have made a complete revolution in society, so that the association would have to depend henceforth on the subscriptions of casual visitors. Under these circumstances, it has been resolved to discontinue its subscriptions and to allow it quietly to pass away into the domain of history.

Another relic of the Spanish Armada has lately come to light on the north-east coast of Scotland. One of the vessels, the *St. Catharine*, was wrecked at a little creek, since known as "St. Catharine's Duh," near Slains, on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. On August 21, one of the guns belonging to this vessel was recovered from the sea, where it had lain for nearly three hundred years. The gun is in excellent preservation. It is of malleable iron, eight feet in length, and the diameter of the bore is four inches. The gun had been loaded at the time of the disaster, and the ball and wadding are still there, occupying a space of thirteen inches. This is not the only piece of ordnance of the *St. Catharine* that has been recovered. Lieut. Paterson, R.N., made a first attempt in 1840 and raised two guns. One of these is now in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1876 the Countess of Erroll employed a diving party to search the site, and they were rewarded with two cannons and an anchor, which were sent to the Queen at Balmoral. The gun just recovered, is, however, the largest and most complete of all.

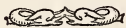
The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date of September 8:—"Farther excavations made in the ancient glacier bed near Solothurn have produced some very interesting results, and the spot is being daily visited by geologists and sightseers. The debris removed consist of four-and-a-half metres of drift, mixed up with boulders and crystalline erratic blocks. The rock bared measures twenty metres long by seven wide. It is highly polished by the action of the ice, and traversed by channels, through which the glacier-water found its way into the so-called 'giant's pots,' or 'kettles.' These, so far as has yet been ascertained, are three in number. The largest measures eight metres from west to east, 3·7 from north to south, and is three-and-a-half metres deep. The second is five-and-a-half metres across, and still contains the great boulder or millstone by which it was hollowed out. The third is smaller and oval-shaped, and there is reason to suppose that, if the excavations were continued, several more would be brought to light. This interesting relic of the great ice age, or rather of the last glacial epoch, is at present private property, but a project is on foot for its acquisition by the canton and preservation as a glacier garden in the manner of that of Lucerne."

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes, under recent date:—"The rebuilding of Tell's Chapel on the famous *Platte* by the lake of the Four Cantons (there is another chapel near Kussnacht), rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of the ancient structure, was completed a few weeks ago, and the restoration of the mural paintings is now in active progress. The artist to whom, at the instance

of the Swiss Society of Fine Arts, the work has been entrusted is Herr Ernst Stuckelberg, of Basel. Four scenes will be painted on three of the walls. On the wall looking towards Brunnon will be depicted the *Apfelschuss*—Tell shooting the apple on his son's head; on that looking towards Fluelen, the *Rutlischwur*—the oath of the three Switzers in the Ruth meadow. The middle wall, looking towards Bauen, will contain two scenes—the *Tellensprung*, Tell leaping from Gesler's boat on to the *Platte*, and the *Meisterschuss*, the shooting of the Austrian Vogt in the 'hollow lane.' Though the story of Tell may be a myth, it is a myth dear to the hearts of the Swiss people, and the artist is resolved that all the accessories of his pictures shall be true to Nature and to Art. The primitive cantons have placed at his disposal their oldest paintings, and he has the assistance of the most learned historians and antiquaries of the Confederation. The apple-shooting scene will show Altorf as it was in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Its walls, its towers, and its 'bann' wood will be faithfully reproduced, and the picture will possess a special interest in that, while the costumes will be costumes of the period, the figures will be portraits of men now living. Gesler and his *Rothschimmel* (iron-grey charger) will be painted from life, and the model of Tell is a handsome and stalwart peasant of the commune of Birglen, in the Schächenthal. The grouping will for the most part be after the description in Schiller's play; but the artist has made also a special study of the sources from which the poet obtained his most valuable suggestions—the works of Johannes Müller and Ægedius Tschudi. Herr Stuckelberg is now occupied with his task every day from sunrise till one o'clock P.M. During this time no one is admitted into the chapel under any pretence whatever, to which effect notices in the three languages of the Confederation have been placed on the outer wall by the Government of the canton. It is rather remarkable that this temple of a myth, this re-consecration of a noble legend, still cherished by the bulk of the Swiss as fact, should coincide with the completion of that part of the St. Gothard Railway which sweeps past the Bay of Uri, and from which the traveller of the future, as the train skirts the shores of the loveliest lake in Europe and the cradle of Helvetic freedom, may look down upon one of the most famous relics of the past."

On the order of the House of Commons, a memorandum by the Goldsmiths' Company has been issued as to certain antique plate with forged marks discovered to have been fraudulently sold in London to a customer, who had purchased them at an enormous price as genuine. The memorandum, which is signed "Walter Prideaux, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company," and is dated Goldsmiths' Hall, June 22, 1880, is as follows:—"In the years 1872 and 1873, a silversmith in London, in a large way of business, sold a large quantity of silver plate to a customer. Last autumn a person who is well acquainted with plate marks saw this plate, and informed the owner that it was spurious. Hereupon the Goldsmiths' Company were communicated with. Their officers were sent to examine the plate, and over 600 pieces were found to bear counterfeit marks. Application was then made to the seller, and he was informed that the Goldsmiths' Com-

pany would sue for the penalties unless he could relieve himself under the statute by making known the person, and the place of abode of the person, from whom he received it. After having seen the invoices he admitted the sale, and, after some time, during which he had the plate examined by several persons in the trade, gave the name and residence of a person, who, he said, supplied him with all the articles in question. This person is a working silversmith in a small way of business. The Goldsmiths' Company thereupon applied to the last-mentioned person, who examined some of the plate in a cursory way, and after some time replied, through his solicitor, that he was not prepared to admit that he sold the plate, or that he had ever had the plate in his possession; but that if the wares in question had been sold by him they must be some of certain wares which, in 1872, he either bought or received in exchange from a person, whose name he mentioned, who is dead. The solicitor of the person first applied to was then asked by letter whether he was prepared, by production of his books or in some other manner, to substantiate his statement. Whereupon he produced invoices which cover about 600 pieces of plate, answering the descriptions of the plate which is the subject of inquiry, and cheques to order for payments made for it, all of which cheques appear to have passed through a bank and are duly indorsed. The circumstances bore a very suspicious appearance, but the Goldsmiths' Company were advised that the evidence was such as would be deemed sufficient in a court of law, and that they would not be doing right to continue the proceedings against the person who apparently had cleared himself under the provisions of the Act of Parliament. They, thereupon, commenced proceedings against the person from whom he asserts that he bought the plate in question, and these proceedings are now pending. The defendant has raised a point of law under the Statute of Limitations, which is set down for argument on demurrer. The articles in question purport to be of the time of Queen Anne, before the duty was imposed, and, therefore, do not bear the duty mark."



Correspondence.

MARKET-JEW STREET AND MARAZION.

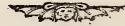
When the writer of "Our Early Bells" (see *THE ANTIQUARY*, vol. ii. p. 18) wrote, "there can be little doubt but that the Phœnicians introduced their customs and religion into our country in very early times, and Market Jew Street, or Marazion, near Penzance, is a name which tells the tale of their intercourse and settlement," he fell certainly into one error, and probably into more than one.

Market-Jew Street was, in my boyhood, a name for a street in Penzance, but never for the little town of Marazion, about three miles eastward. Marazion was, no doubt, sometimes called *Market-Jew*, but never *Street* in addition.

Again, the reader of Prof. Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop" will scarcely be willing

to admit that either of the names in the quotation is of Phœnician derivation (see "Chips," iii. 299-310).
WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.



HARVEST CUSTOMS—HOLLOAING LARGESS.

In Norfolk the day after the harvest supper is occupied by the harvestmen in going round to the friends and tradesmen of their employer asking largesses, or drink-money. On receiving a largess, the men form a circle round their lord (or foreman), who acts as fogleman, shouting three times "holloa la-a-rgess," followed by three piercing "whoops." The syllable "lar," in largess, is sung in a bass monotone, drawn out sufficiently to form a decided chorus. The thrice repeated "whoop" is given in a high falsetto tone. This apparently unmeaning custom is, probably, a survival of the Cornish one of "saluting the neck," the slight ceremonial part of the Cornish practice having fallen out of use in Norfolk, while the shouting only remains to mark the survival of the custom. The Cornish proceeding is this—When all the wheat is cut, a large handful (understood to be the last mown) is tied together, decorated with flowers, and held aloft by the harvest lord. He (lord) then shouts at the top of his voice, three times, "I have him!" One of the other harvestmen then says, also three times, "What have ye?" To which the first speaker replies, "A neck!" "A neck!" "A neck!" On this the whole company join in a thundering "Hurrah," repeated three times. The threefold repetition of all the cries, in both the counties mentioned, has apparently some significance. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to add further details of local customs at harvest endings. What has become of the old song called "Harvest Home?" Its effect on me as a lad, many years ago, I shall not easily forget. It was almost unlawful to sing it, except at harvest endings. The ballad contained a touching description of the year's farm-work, with moral reflections, expressed, I fancy, in really poetical language.

A HEDGEROW PARSON.



BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.

Mr. Cornelius Walford's excellent Paper on the above subject (see *ante*, p. 60) cannot fail to interest a large portion of your readers, and it opens a very wide field.

As he seems to invite supplementary remarks I should like to be permitted to add one or two, and to preface them by recommending those who are interested in the matter, besides other sources of information, to consult Beloe's "Anecdotes of Literature," Sir Egerton Brydges' "Restituta," and D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature." The last-named writer observes: "Were it inquired of an ingenious writer what part of his work had occasioned him most perplexity, he would often point to the title-page. The curiosity which we there would excite is, however, most fastidious to gratify."

We cannot doubt the accuracy of these remarks, and the latter consideration is doubtless the one that has given rise to the many extraordinary title-pages so often met with. Nor can the importance of a telling title-page be over-estimated. A book with an unfortunate title-page has been known to meet with scarcely a reader; whereas, the same book, with an altered title-page, has gone through several editions. This was the case, D'Israeli tells us, with a novel brought out under the title of "The Champion of Virtue," afterwards altered to "The Old English Baron." Possibly virtue was thought to need no "champion," as George III. is said to have remarked, he thought the Bible needed no "Apology," when Bishop Watson wrote his well-known work in answer to Tom Paine.

But I am digressing. Mr. C. Walford has given us a few specimens of title-pages curious and rare. I will add one or two curious, but I am not so sure as to the second adjective.

Two very outrageous ones are mentioned by D'Israeli. They are those of two religious pamphlets published about the middle of the last century: "*Die and be Damned*," and "*A Sure Guide to Hell*."

The following are in my own possession:—

"*Heaven Taken by Storm; or the Holy Violence a Christian is to Put Forth in the Pursuit after Glory*. By Thomas Watson, Minister of the Gospel." [Text follows.] "London: Printed by R. W. for Thomas Parkhurst, at the sign of the Bible, on London Bridge, 1669."

There is nothing very remarkable in this "small tractate," as the author calls it (nearly 200 pp.), beyond its prolixity and its warlike title, except that in one place (p. 37) he compares spirituality to spirits of wine, and in another (p. 34) he speaks of religion as a "trade," but in no irreverent way. "Prayer is a duty which keeps the trade of religion going."

"*Ientaculum Indicum; or a Breake-fast for the Bench; Prepared, Presented, and Preached in Two Sacred Services, or Sermons, the Morning Sacrifice before the two Assizes, at Thetford, at Norwich, 1619. Containing Monitory Meditations, to execute Justice and Law-Business with a good Conscience*. By Samuel Garey, Preacher of God's Word at Winfarthing in Norff." [Text follows.] "London: Printed by B. A. for Matthew Law, and are to be sold by Edmond Casson at Norwich, in the Market Place, at the Signe of the Bible, 1623." The "breakefast" was both ample and *recherché*, and, it is to be hoped, agreed well with the stomachs of the bench.

"*A Manuall for Magistrates, or A Lanterne for Lawyers; a Sermon Preached before the Judges and Justices at Norwich Assizes, 1619*. By Samuel Garey." [Texts follow]. "Printed by B. A. for Matthew Law, 1623."

This sermon is quite as curious as its title-page. The "Lanterne" still burns, and emits sufficient light to show that there were rogues in the law then as now, and that the perils, uncertainty and costliness of litigation were at least as great in the times of our forefathers as they are at the present day.

As a modern curiosity in title-pages, I remember having seen a religious tract styled "The Railroad to Heaven," but I omitted to note particulars.

I could give many more curious title-pages, but the fear that they may not be sufficiently rare deters me.

It has been observed that the title-page is often the best part of a book. "It is too often," says D'Israeli, "with the titles of books as with those painted representations exhibited by keepers of wild beasts; where, in general, the picture itself is made more striking and inviting to the eye than the inclosed animal is found to be." On the other hand, it must be allowed that the modest "bills of fare" put forth in the title-pages of some works gives us but a faint conception of the literary feasts that await us.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Maidstone.



THE RECENTLY-DISCOVERED VIKING SHIP.

THE ANTIQUARY for August (see p. 53) contains an account, mainly reproduced from the *Times*' correspondent, of the discovery of an ancient Viking ship at Sandefjord, near Laurvig, in Norway. As a friend resident in the neighbourhood has sent me three little splinters from this long-buried craft, with a query as to whether I think it may or may not have belonged to King Halfdan Hvitbein, or King Halfdan Svarte, it may not be considered presumptuous of me to lay before the readers of THE ANTIQUARY a thought or two that may interest them. I may say, however, *en passant*, that I am awaiting information from antiquarian friends in Scandinavia, and that probably I may ere long furnish more lengthy and interesting particulars on the subject.

With regard to Halfdan Svarte, Snorre Sturlasson relates that he was drowned, with many of his followers, while crossing the treacherous ice over Rønd (now Randefjord), in Hadeland, and that because he was so highly esteemed there came the chief men of Raumerike, Vestfold, and Hedemarken, to claim his body for burial in their several districts. The conclusion of the matter was, as he relates, that Halfdan Svarte was quartered, and that these several portions were buried in Ringerike, Raumerike, Vestfold, and Hedemarken; where there are still mounds bearing the name of Halfdan's Høie.

The story of Halfdan Hvitbein forms a part of the Ynglinga Saga of Snorre, of which the following is the concluding portion:—"Halfdan Hvitbeinn became a mighty king. He married Ásu, daughter of Eystein Hardrada, king of Uppland, who ruled over Hedemarken. Halfdan obtained a good deal of Hedemarken, Thoten, and Hadeland, and a great part of Vestfold. He lived to be an old man, and died a natural death in Thoten. He was borne to Vestfold, and 'heygør'—that is, was 'mounded'—at a place called Skæreid in Skiringssal." And then Snorre quotes a verse from the contemporary Skald Thjodolf, which I translate as follows:—

"This know all (everybody), that Halfdan by his dependents missed should be. And that the cruel damp of death the valiant king seized in Thoten. And Skæreid in Skiringssal over his armour-clad bones resoundeth."

Now as Skæreid and Skiringssal were both, as we are told by C. R. Unger and other Professors of Norway, in the district of Thjødling, by Laurvig, there seems but little doubt but we have here the ship

which at some time also has contained the remains of this old and celebrated king. We are told that there were evident marks of the mound having been once previously opened, and there may have been some despoiling of the relics it contained. Skæreid is a portion of the sea; hence Thjodolf's poetic expression of its waves singing, as it were, the requiem over the dead king's grave. We should also gather from his expression, "armour-clad," that the chief had been entombed—as was indeed the custom—in full armour. To carry this back so far as Halfdan Hvitbein's time, is not to overreach the evidence adduced, which points us to the early iron age, or probably about the year 800—the period when also the famous Ragnar Lodbrok flourished, from whom so many of the plundering Vikings sprung.

W. PORTER.

Driffeld, Yorks.



THE TERMINATION "HOPE."

(See vol. i., p. 233).

Your correspondent, the Rev. E. M. Cole, suggests that "hope," as a component in place-names, "is a lost child of the great family of thorpe."

I am inclined, for the following reasons, to regard "hope" as a derivative of a Celtic root, at the same time venturing to assert that your correspondent's phonetic exegesis pertains only to special combinations, some of which are manifest corruptions.

Firstly, Hope is a component in the place-names of districts, the local nomenclature of which almost invariably displays a strong element of Celtic, *e.g.*, Hopton Heath, Hopton-in-the-Hole, Hopton (Castle), Hopton (Monk), Hopton-Wafers, Hopton-Baggot, Hopton-Bowdler, and Hopesay in Salop; Hope-under-Dinmore, Hope-Mansell, and Hope (Sollers) in Herefordshire; Longhope, in that part of Gloucestershire (N.W. of the Severn) essentially Celtic; Hope-man in Elgin, and Hope in Flintshire.

Secondly, Hope is conspicuous by its absence in the nomenclature of those districts notably Danish and Anglo-Saxon; it is found, but very rarely, in the Danelagh, and, though more frequent in the Midland counties, it is far from common, and is confined to those localities in which there is a strong element of Celtic. Further south and east, in the almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon territory, I am able to meet with Hope but once—*viz.*, in Kent.

Thirdly, Thorpe is distinctively Danish (though also an Anglo-Saxon word, or a word borrowed by the Saxons), and if there is any foundation for your correspondent's conjecture that thorpe is the parent of the lost child hope, it might reasonably be expected that hope would be found in the Danelagh—where the name of its supposed parent is "legion," but, as above stated, it is conspicuous by its absence.

Again, thorpe is extremely rare in Norway and in the Norwegian districts of England; in Cumberland and Westmoreland (pre-eminently Norwegian) thorpe is almost entirely absent, but here its reputed offspring appear in rank luxuriance. Those districts in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the nomenclature of which is not Norwegian, is Celtic, Danish and Anglo-Saxon being almost unknown in the topography of both counties, and although hope enters into the composi-

tion of some of the local names of Northumberland and Durham—in which counties both Danish and Anglo-Saxon names are numerous—Celtic nomenclature prevails over a large area.

Fourthly, The signification of hope—if a derivative of thorpe—would be an aggregation of peasants' cottages, a village, or something equivalent to a village, which signification would be incompatible with other component members of the place-names of which hope forms an element—*e.g.*, Hopton.

Fifthly, The phonetic corruption suggested by Mr. Cole can apply to place-names only in which hope is the terminal member; when it forms the initial syllable, and when standing without a prefix or a postfix, hope would retain its unabbreviated pronunciation.

Lastly, It seems to me that this vocable is almost invariably found in close proximity to place-names of undoubtedly Celtic origin, and that it is conspicuously absent from Danish districts; that it is never topographically associated with thorpe, except in those regions where Celtic nomenclature is unequivocally and prominently represented, and that in the Celtic localities of Cumberland and Westmoreland, where thorpe is found very rarely indeed, if at all, hopes are "as plenty as blackberries." The evidence I have furnished—though exhibited in a very imperfect manner—leads irresistibly to the conclusion that hope is a derivative or a corruption of a Celtic root, probably hwpp—a bank or slope. This etymology of hope would be in harmony with the topography and physical features of the habitats of the word, and its signification would not be incompatible with that of other vocables with which it is found in composition.

FREDERICK DAVIS.

Derby.



Although I entertain the greatest respect for the opinions of so able a writer as the author of "Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding" (a pamphlet which I have perused with much pleasure), nevertheless I cannot altogether agree with his remarks regarding the origin of the terminal syllable in the word "Stan-hope," and the other "-hopes" which we find so numerous in the higher or western part of the county of Durham. Mr. Cole comes to the conclusion that as "-thorpe" on the Yorkshire Wolds is locally pronounced "thrup," and the word "Stan-hope" as "Stan-up," therefore, *ex uno disce omnes*, the whole of these Weardale "hopes" belong to the great family of "-thorpe." Undoubtedly, much valuable information respecting the origin of place-names may be gathered from hearing their local pronunciation; yet I think it will be found that many of the "-hopes" belonging to the Weardale "cluster" are not usually pronounced as "up," *e.g.*, Snowhope, Horsleyhope, Hedleyhope, and Bollihope. But let us for a moment consider the physical appearance of the districts in question.

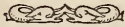
It will readily be admitted, and the author, in the above-named pamphlet justly remarks, that the word "Thorpe" is scarcely ever found in any mountainous region, but that, on the other hand, it is very common in low-lying districts; even in the East Riding, where it appears so frequently, by far the greater number are found in Holderness and the Vale of York, whilst

comparatively few are met with on the Wolds. Thus, if in such a Danish stronghold as this Riding appears to have been, we find so few such names on comparatively low hills, it seems unlikely that we should find them on hills which are more than double their height, and in a district where the proportion of Danish names does not amount to more than one-fourth of those found in the East Riding.

Of course, *quot homines tot sententiae*; but in my opinion, the general situation of these “-hopes” seems to point conclusively to their having been derived from the Celtic word “hwpp,” signifying the side of a hill, or the slope between hills, they being principally found on the hill-slopes overlooking the Wear and its tributaries. Even in the *low-lying* parts of the county of Durham, the word “Thorp” is very rarely found, those at present occurring to me being in the neighbourhood of Hartlepool, whilst further west, we have the single instance of “Staindrop,” on the higher ground between Barnard-Castle and Darlington; but still, it is in the open country, and not more than about four hundred feet above sea-level.

W. GREGSON.

Baldersby, Thirsk.



RENTS IN LONDON.

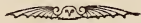
Taking into consideration the enormous rents which are now being asked for all kinds of houses in London, the following extract from a pamphlet entitled “An Apology for the Builder,” published for Care Pullen, at the Angel, in St. Paul’s Churchyard, in 1685, may be of interest to your readers:—

“Houses are of more value in Cheapside and Cornhill than they are in Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Old Street, or any of the outparts; and the Rents in some of these outparts have been within this few years considerably advanced by the addition of New Buildings that are beyond them. As for instance, the Rents of the houses in Bishopsgate Street, the Minories, &c., are raised from Fifteen pounds or Sixteen pounds per Annum to be now Thirty Pounds, which was by the increase of Buildings in Spittle-Fields, Shadwell, and Ratcliffe Highway. And at the other end of the town those houses in the Strand and Charing Cross are worth now fifty and three score pounds per Annum, which within this thirty years were not Lett for above Twenty pounds per Annum; which is by the great addition of Buildings since made in St. James, Leicester Fields and other adjoining parts.”

In conclusion I may point to the fact that for shop and cellarge alone inhabitants of Charing Cross at the present day pay £200 and upwards.

HENRY W. BUSIE.

24, Lonsdale Square, N.



SOCIETY OF SEA-SERGEANTS.

My grandfather, Mr. Gwynne, of Taliaris, Carmarthenshire, was “President of the Society of Sea-Sergeants.” I should be glad to learn:—

- (1) From about what year does this society date?
- (2) Was it Jacobite in its origin, and what were its objects?
- (3) Is any work extant on the subject?

W. GWYNNE HUGHES,

Major Staff Corps, British Burmah.

SMITHFIELD.

In your report of the reading of my Paper on Smithfield, at p. 222, vol. i., I am made to say that Smithfield was the “place where, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike met a martyr’s fate.”

Permit me to say that there was no burning at Smithfield during the reign of Elizabeth; had such been the case, Lingard the historian, himself a member of the old religion, would most certainly have chronicled it.

GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A.



SWIN-HOPE.

(See vol. i. pp. 47, 139, and 234.)

If anything were wanting to confirm my note, in your May number, concerning *Swinburne*, *Waterbrook*, it would be the German name of *Swinemunde*. Surely that is the *mouth of the river*. The Dutch port *Y-muiden* was so christened but a few years ago. With regard to *Hope* as a surname or generic of a surname, permit me to observe that the slovenly pronunciation of *Stanhope* is solely due to a distinct phonetic law which reigns through English supreme. *Hope* by itself meant *height, hill, heap, burrow, Stan*, with the Anglo-Saxon accent à, meant, and was pronounced, *stone*. *Hoop*, in Dutch, *mount*, French *monceau*, differs in sound, though only with delicate speakers, from *hoop* = French *espérance*. Van der Hoop is an honest Dutch surname.

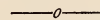
ALEX. V. W. BIKKERS.

Lewisham, S.E.



Books Received.

Early Man in Britain. By W. Boyd Dawkins. (Macmillan & Co.)—Leaves from my Sketch-book. By J. W. Small, F.S.A. Scot. (Small, 56, George Street, Edinburgh.)—An Attempt towards a Glossary of the Archaic and Provincial Words of the County of Stafford. By C. H. Poole. (St. Gregory’s Press, Stratford-on-Avon.)—Stonehenge. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—The Obelisk and Freemasonry. By J. A. Weisse, M.D. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)—Statutes of the Hospital of the Holy Virgin Mary of Siena, A.D. 1305. By the Ven. Archdeacon Wright. (Skeffington & Son.)—The Gaelic Kingdom in Scotland. By Charles Stewart. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes. (Chronicle Office, Leigh.)—History of Guiseley. By Philemon Slater. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—A Guide to the Study of Book-Plates. By the Hon. J. Leicester Warren. (Pearson, Pall Mall.)



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

The Rev. Charles Reeder had better consult a second-hand bookseller as to the value of the work which he mentions.

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(See August issue.)

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet sent post free for two shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P. O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

The Saints' Everlasting Rest, 2nd edition, Richard Baxter, 1651, printed for Thomas Underhill, Fleet Street.—Sir Thomas More's Utopia, 1624.—Briefe Introductions, both Natural and Pleasant, into Art of Chiromancy, &c., with woodcuts.—Also Artificial and Natural Astrology, &c., London, Thomas Purfoot, 1615. All in good condition.—G. S. Payne, Abingdon.

Autograph Letters of Authors, including Hoare, Hutchins, Wharton, and other Antiquarians.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Bank of England Five Shillings Dollar, 1804, a remarkably fine specimen, price 15s.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Scrope Family, very old Parchment Deed signed by Sir Adrian, £1. Particulars on application.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Ord's Cleveland, 4to, 1846.—Halifax and its Gibbet Law.—Wright's Antiquities of Halifax, 1738.—Oliver's History of Beverley, 4to.—Corry's History of Lancashire, 2 vols., 4to, large paper (pedigrees of Chadock family, &c.).—Boydell's History of the River Thames, 2 vols. folio, fine coloured plates, full russias, gilt; and many others.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Aurelii Augustini opuscula plurima, Argentinae, 1491, capital letters hand painted. Old Hymn printed in cover.—Offers requested (73).

Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire, first vol., half-bound, wants 2 plates; also 10 parts in original paper covers.—Address, The Rector, Bagendon, Cirencester.

The Bishop's Bible, imp. folio, 1505, half-calf, first title mounted, clean good copy, £4 10s.—Sir Jonas Moore, Map of the Great Level of the Fens, 16 folio sheets, 1685, measures 78 inches by 55, gives names of landed proprietors, with their property marked out, extreme rarity and interest, £5.—Milligan's History of Duelling, 2 vols. 8vo, 1841, 10s.—Common Prayer, Baskerville, in long lines, 1760, royal 8vo, in original crimson morocco, quaint tooling, £1.—Life and Death of T. Wilson, Minister of Maidstone, 12mo, 1672, rare, 10s.—Selden's History of Tithes, 4to, vellum, 1618, presentation copy from Archbishop Laud to Christopher Wren, with autographs of Christopher Wren and Granville Sharp, £1.—St. Augustine's Manual and Meditations, 12mo, 1586, morocco, rare and curious, £4.—Apply, W. L. K., Downham Market, Norfolk.

The Bookworm, edited by Berjeau, 1866 to 1870, 5 vols., complete, sewed, 35s.—Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols., half-calf, 1836, with index (separate), 30s.—The Registers of Westminster Abbey, by Col. Chester (Harleian Society), 1875 (75).

Two "Mulready" Envelopes, date 1840.—E. A. Farr, Iver, near Uxbridge.

The School of Love.—The Recluse of the Woods.—Lermos and Rosa.—The Turtle Dove.—Cupid's Annual Charter. These five curious "chap books,"

in paper covers, illustrated with coloured plates, clean, dates about 1800, price 10s.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee.

EIKON BASILIKH, 1648, folding plates, 15s. 6d.—Planché's Dramatic Costume, 2 vols., hand-coloured plates, 10s. 6d.—Creech's Horace, 1684, 3s. 6d.—Prior's Poems, 1741, 4s. 6d.—Little's Poems, 1817, 3s. 6d.—Mr. Hobson, Government Surveyor, 13, Terrell Street, Bristol.

Briefe Instruction by Way of Dialogue, concerning the Principall Poyntes of Christian Religion, by George Doulye, Lovaine, 1604.—Apply, Miss Lucy Gardiner, Denbury House, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Norfolk—12 engravings of views, good state, mostly old, 4s.; ditto, fine, 6s.; 9 etchings by Ninham, India paper, 25s.; 6 Newspapers, 1815–24 (not all perfect), 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1742–65, 2s. 6d.; Norwich Gates, by Fitzpatrick, India paper, cloth, 30s.; superb copy Blomfield's Norfolk, perfect, 8vo, 11 vols., £13 13s.—Curiosities.—Fine antique Cane, with screw ivory top, 25s.—Flint Pistol, 4s. 6d.—Brass Cannon, temp. Queen Anne, 4s. 6d.—Curious carved Indian Bracelet, 3s. 6d.—Japanese Cabinet on stand, with drawers, 8s. 6d.—Curious New Zealand Fish-hook, 2s.—Indian Seed Purse, 2s.—Curious ancient Egyptian God, 4s. 6d.—Reprints of the *Times*, 1s. the set.—All free on receipt of P. O. Order, by post or G. E. Railway. Or will exchange for coins or rare foreign stamps.—E. Skinner, 7, Heigham Terrace, Dereham Road, Norwich.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kingston.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Jim Bunt.—Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1864, coloured plates.—Sir Jahleel Brenton's Life, by his Son.—History of a Ship (Orr and Son).—Heath's Gallery of British Engravings, part 68.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

Newbigging's Rossendale, large or small paper, and Tim Bobbin, any edition, for cash.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Vols. 3, 4 and 6, Walpole's Letters (Bentley's Collective Edition, 1840); also Vol. 6, Cunningham's British Painters, &c. (Family Library) (74).

Daly's edition of Rokeby.—Long Ago, for 1873.—R. R. Lloyd, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, by Samuel Lysons, F.R.S., 1797.—A. Brown, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Seventeenth Century Tokens, issued in Wales, especially Wrexham or Wrixham.—Edward Rowland, Bryn Offa, Wrexham.

Bigland's Gloucestershire, parts 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, of vol. 2.—The Rector, Bagendon, Cirencester.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1880.

The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture.

By J. H. PARKER, C.B.

PART II.

TO return to the restoration of English churches. One very material point of this is in the furniture, but neither the clergy nor the architects understand this branch of the subject: they can all appreciate and admire the beautiful rood lofts and screens and pulpits of our eastern and western counties, but they do not understand or appreciate the open seats with their beautifully carved bench ends. These are really the finest church furniture in Europe: they are for the most part of the time of Henry VII. or VIII.; but we are not without examples of the fourteenth and even of the thirteenth century, the emblems carved upon them, being frequently the instruments of the crucifixion, show that they are generally before the time of Edward VI. They are often very fine pieces of wood carving, especially the "Poppies," as they are called, no doubt from "Puppets," as they are wooden heads, often valuable examples of the costume of the period. There is one singular example at Taunton, in a church which was rebuilt in the time of Queen Mary. This wooden furniture is dated by an inscription upon it of the second year of Elizabeth, and this series of bench ends is carved in shallow carving, with the vestments of the clergy of that period. These may be useful for settling disputed points in details of costume. Though these bench ends are not in general sufficiently appreciated either by the clergy or the architects, they are the best church furniture in Europe. They are often found in the midland coun-

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ties, though more abundantly in the east and west.

It is evident that the clergy are much more responsible than the architects for the many blunders that have been committed, owing to their having been in too great a hurry to have their good ideas carried out before either architects, builders, or workmen knew how to do it. A great demand for restoration suddenly arose; and of course where there is a demand and money to back it the supply is soon forthcoming. It was at first very inadequate and imperfect, even when the architects were well informed; the builders, and still more the workmen, remained equally ignorant and prejudiced against the new system, the true restoration of honest work according to the ideas of our ancestors, and sweeping away all the abominations of Italianism, and all other relics of the Georgian era.

In the matter of seats the clergy are not in the least aware of the great advantages we possess over any other country in our fine old oak benches, with their beautifully carved bench ends; these are almost, if not quite, unique—that is, confined to England. The Presbyterian craze in Scotland swept most of them away right through the centre of England, to introduce the sleeping boxes in their place. It is remarkable that though this craze went right through England from north to south, and even across the Channel into the north of France, it left untouched the eastern and western counties; and in Somerset and Devon, Norfolk and Suffolk, we have the beautiful woodwork of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries remaining almost intact. Even in the midland counties a great deal of it remained until the Victorian era: it has been ruthlessly swept away, however, under the name of *restoration*. Even where the clergy insisted upon having open seats, they did not see that they had many of them already remaining; but these had been so long neglected and despised that no one thought of restoring them to use. I have seen many churches in which I remember to have seen the old seats, which have entirely disappeared during the *restorations* of the last twenty or thirty years. The architect thought it better to make a new plan for the whole interior of the church, and

the old seats often did not harmonize with his new ideas; they would have spoilt the regularity of his plan; but the clergy were so well pleased to get rid of the galleries and the empty sleeping-boxes that occupied a great part of the church, that they paid no attention to the old seats that remained in other parts of it.

At the present time the clergy have a *craze for chairs*. This shows that they have not seen much of their use on the Continent, where they are a perfect nuisance; the poorest persons must pay a halfpenny for the use of a chair every time he wants one, and the more wealthy inhabitants have their names conspicuously painted, each on his own chair; each chair also has a kneeler attached to it, so that the two take up a good deal of room: these are not let for hire, and very often remain empty. When the service is not going on these chairs are piled up against the walls and the windows in the aisles, quite spoiling the appearance of the church. The same principle of property and exclusiveness in the church applies to these as to the sleeping boxes; both are equally unchristian in principle, for the poor have as much right to the use of the parish church as the rich. Forty years ago the high pews were openly defended by their occupants on the ground that this height was necessary, in order that when they were asleep they might not be seen by the people.

The name of Sir Gilbert Scott is so much mixed up with the Victorian revival of church architecture that some further account of him and his works seems to be necessary here. There can be no question that he was considered the greatest church architect of England of his time, more especially by the clergy, who were almost unanimous in their admiration of him. Although he says, in the "Recollections" of his life, that he considered books to have had very little influence on the revival of Mediæval architecture, this is certainly a great mistake; he was himself as successful with the pen as with his pencil, and though he says that the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, built in 1841, was the first work that brought him into public notice, yet his book, published in 1850, entitled "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of Churches" certainly added greatly to his reputation. It

was just the view that the clergy wanted to have taken; he supplied a want, and almost every clergyman who wanted to have his church restored made a point of getting or reading this book. It was just calculated to please them; like his manner in conversation with strangers, there was a sort of modesty and want of pretension about it that was particularly pleasing; he always seemed to make an apology for every suggestion of his own, and to speak rather of the disadvantages than of the advantages of his profession. Take, for instance, the following passage, which is as interesting and as true now in 1880 as it was thirty years ago:—

It is one of the disadvantages of the profession of architecture that, although in its own nature highly imaginative, and though it presents a wide field for romantic associations, for antiquarian research, and for philosophical investigation, its actual practice is of necessity so *material* in its character, and so intimately connected with the ordinary business of life, that the architect himself is usually the very last person to give verbal expression to the sentiment or the philosophy of his art; and, whatever may be his inward feelings, he seldom rises externally above the ordinary level of the man of business; he is, therefore, generally wiser to leave the literature of architecture to those whose habits of study and of thought enable them more worthily to handle it.

With this apology I beg leave to trouble you with a few very crude thoughts on what appears to me to be one of the most important practical objects of this and similar societies, *the consecration and restoration* of those invaluable relics of Christian art which have been so wonderfully preserved to us in almost every village throughout our land—relics but for which we should now be ignorant of the most remarkable phase which Art has ever yet assumed—the only form in which it has suited itself to the pure and ennobling sentiments of our religion, and, in our national variety of it, the only form which is adapted to our climate and our traditional associations, and every vestige of which, however simple or homely it may be, has the strongest claims upon our reverence and care. . . .

An old church is so common and so familiar an object that we are often in danger of forgetting its value, and it is only by cultivating a correct appreciation of what our churches *really are*, that we shall obtain a true and earnest feeling for their conservation.

Such ideas as these were just calculated to please the clergy, especially the younger clergy, who were at that time stirred up by the great church movement, in another sense—that is, the revival of the Catholic teaching of the Prayer-Book.

Throughout his book the same good sense

and apparently modest estimate of himself is very attractive. His remarks on the practices of Christians in the earlier ages of Christianity are very true and very much to the purpose. It happens that these exactly agree with what I have been urging in Rome, that the Anglican Church, claiming to be the Church of the Apostles, free from the corruptions of a later period, should have erected a Basilica when they wanted a church in Rome, and not have copied an English or French Mediæval church, which must be out of place in Rome. The following pithy extract shows that Scott took the same view thirty years ago :—

The heathen temples, being for the most part unsuited for Christian use, were abandoned ; and the basilicas, a class of buildings purely secular in their intention, and therefore comparatively free from the pollution of idolatry, and, moreover, marvellously suited, as if by an overruling Providence, to the uses of Christian worship, were taken both to be actually used as churches and to serve as the first model or nucleus upon which the architecture of the Church (at least in her Western provinces) was to be founded. The noble Christian basilicas, which still remain, show how great were these early strides towards a Christian style.

That Scott himself was really a good Christian and did not merely pretend to be one, no one who knew him can doubt ; that Christian spirit is evident throughout this book, and this, no doubt, helped to make him popular with the clergy. His remarks upon bad restorations, even at that time, might well suit the society which objects to any restoration at all ; for, according to my ideas, as in other things, there are good restorations and bad restorations.

In nothing is this want of humility seen so much as in church restoration. Nearly every restorer has his favourite style, or some fancy notion, to which he wishes to make everything subservient ; and it is a most lamentable fact, that there has been far more done to obliterate genuine examples of pointed architecture, by the tampering caprices of well-meant restorations, than had been effected by centuries of mutilation and neglect. A restored church appears to lose all its truthfulness, and to become as little authentic, as an example of ancient art, as if it had been rebuilt on a new design. The restorer, too, often preserves *only* just what he fancies, and alters even that if it does not quite suit his taste. . . . It is much to be regretted that so highly influential a body as the Ecclesiological Society should have given an indirect sanction to this system of *radical restoration*, by the very unhappy discussion which took place at their annual meeting in 1847. . . .

I have occupied so much time in the theoretical view of the subject, that I can say but little upon its practical bearings ; indeed, the questions which arise from church restoration are so ever varying, as to be incapable of any definite rules for their solution, and much more will be done by cultivating the right *tone of feeling*, than by attempting to lay down any practical laws for its existence.

Some persons object to the principles here laid down, as putting a curb upon *Genius* ! What would they think of a modern editor of Shakspeare or Milton feeling it necessary to display his 'genius' by making improvements of his own? Surely restoration is not the field for the exhibition of genius. It calls forth the exercise of mind and judgment, and sometimes even of imagination, but every wish to display individual genius or invention should be banished from the mind of the restorer ; he should forget *himself* in his veneration for the works of his predecessors. Restoration often calls for the highest exercise of the talent of the architect, and is not unfrequently far more difficult and laborious than making a new design ; and he may safely trust to the legitimate exercise of his intellect being appreciated without wishing to risk the truthfulness of his work by giving scope to his own invention. . . . The great danger in all our restorations is *doing too much* ; and the great difficulty is to know *where to stop*. . . . Even entire rebuilding, if necessary, may be effected *conservatively*, preserving the precise forms, and often much of the actual material and details of the original, and it is often better effected *by degrees*, and without a fixed determination to carry it throughout, than if commenced *all at once*. . . .

Let not the restorer give undue preference to the remains of any one age, to the prejudice of another, merely because the one *is*, and the other *is not*, his *own favourite style*. . . . Capricious restorers are sometimes *actually glad* to have lost an ancient detail, as an excuse for introducing some favourite morsel from Bloxam or the Glossary ! . . .

An architect may lay down a most perfect and judicious system of restoration, but it can seldom be perfectly carried out in *spirit*, if even in the letter, without the constant co-operation of the clergyman. The practical workman *detests restoration*, and will always destroy and renew rather than preserve and restore, so that an antagonistic influence ought always to be at hand. Where any of the ancient seats or other woodwork remain, they ought to be carefully preserved and repaired, though, perhaps, rough and plain ; and their patterns should be generally followed for the remaining seats, though it is possible that finer examples might be found elsewhere. If none remain, it is better to follow some suitable patterns from neighbouring churches than to make new designs or copy those of another district. . . .

Mr. Petit remarks on this subject :—

There are few of our parish churches that have not a certain *individual character*, as impossible to define, but as easy to recognize, as the features of a countenance ; this the tide of modern architecture threatens to overwhelm, to bring all indiscriminately to one standard and level. I would ask, Is the moral effect produced by this sweeping system beneficial? Is it either kind or prudent to disregard that

admonitus locorum, which may exercise a more powerful influence than we imagine in attaching our countrymen both to their church and institutions.

The whole is hallowed both by its age and by association; so that to deck it out in conjectural gables and pinnacles, and to clothe its stern tower in modern trappings, would be, at great cost, to destroy nearly all from which it derives its present strong claims on our interest and veneration.

As I was rather an intimate friend of Scott for the last ten years of his life, and during the time that he was in Rome I was with him daily, making excursions with him, and discussing architectural questions, I suspect that his son has misunderstood his intentions with regard to the *publication* of his "Recollections." Publication is a word to which several different meanings are attached; it may mean either giving every possible publicity by free and general advertising, or merely printing a book and allowing people to buy it if they are so disposed. Lord Salisbury once told the House of Lords that he had published a book, of which not a single copy had been sold. His Lordship had probably omitted to give instructions about *advertising*. In the case of Scott, he printed his "Lectures to the Students at the Academy" for the use of his pupils who were allowed to purchase it, though it was not advertised for the public in general.* I have little doubt that he intended the same thing to be done with these "Recollections," to have them printed for the use of his family and intimate friends, but not advertised for the indiscriminate public,† and doing the latter has been very injurious to his memory. This has made it *appear* as if his modest and unassuming character was put on for effect, and that he never gave up a job when he got the order for it, and knew how to lead people to give him orders, without seeming to do so, as a clever shopman, to attract customers. I do not believe that this latter was really Scott's character; his modesty was real, and

not put on for effect; he was a real architect, had a wonderful eye for proportion, and understood the necessity of a good sky-line, a point which some of his rivals entirely neglect. He generally trusted to others for minute details; and one of the advantages of employing him was that he had an admirable set of clerks of the works, and generally knew exactly what each was fitted for. He never put the round man in a square hole, or the square man in the round hole, as is popularly said. From the enormous amount of business which he had during the latter years of his life it was impossible for him to attend to the details of each case himself personally, and he frequently went only once to the church which he had to restore, but he saw at a glance what was required, and he never allowed any drawings to go out of his office without seeing them himself, and frequently pointed out some important improvement at the last moment. The confidence which was placed in him was unbounded, and on the whole he deserved it. There is no doubt that his immense popularity, and the manner in which his works have been imitated by other architects, had a great deal to do with what is called "the Victorian style of architecture," which was in reality a revival of the Mediæval styles generally, without being confined to any one period. Scott always showed a preference for the time of Edward I., and not without reason; yet he would frequently, for the sake of economy, go back to the time of Richard I. or John—usually called the period of transition, which admits of a fine general effect being produced with little ornament. It must be confessed that Scott's practice was not always equal to his theory; he would often give way to the fancies of his employers if they pressed them, even though he thought they were wrong. Some of his contemporaries were more stubborn, and would insist on their own design being carried out entirely, or throw up the work into other hands. It is always rather doubtful which of these two modes of proceeding is right; there are extremes both ways, and as usual there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. Probably in most cases if Scott had given up the work it would not have been equally well done by any one else; sometimes, when the parson had full con-

* In this point Mr. Parker would seem to be in error: for we are assured by his son that the book was published in the ordinary course by Murray.—[Ed. ANTIQUARY.]

† The "Recollections" were left to his executors, to be published at their discretion: for that publication his executors are responsible. They were *edited* by his son, Mr. G. G. Scott, whose responsibility extends only to the *manner* of their publication.—[Ed. ANTIQUARY.]

fidence in him, the church was so well restored, even when it was necessary to rebuild it entirely, that those who had known it before could hardly believe that it had been rebuilt, it seemed so exactly the same as they had always known it. I remember one case of the church of Chilton Cantelo, in Somersetshire, of which the present Provost of Eton is rector, where it seems almost incredible that the church has been rebuilt from the foundations. I believe that the rector acted as his own clerk of the works, and watched the work from day to day, just as a rector of the Middle Ages would have done when the bishops were often architects, and the archdeacons inspectors of the works that were going on.

Scott was by no means the only architect who was a conscientious restorer. Some who quite failed in original design were very careful restorers. I have seen several churches in Kent restored by Mr. R. C. Hussey, in which it was exceedingly difficult to distinguish the new work from the old; one of these, the curious little Norman church of Barfreton, was by no means easy to restore, and was admirably done by Mr. Hussey* in his youth.

There is one piece of folly in which the Victorian architects have indulged during the last ten years (1870-1880) to an enormous extent, and for which they will be certainly heartily laughed at by their successors, and perhaps often accused of *jobbery* also; I mean the *pointing* of rubble walls. No more childish folly can be imagined! Such walls were never intended to be seen by the persons who built them, they were always intended to be plastered over both outside and inside—out side to keep the wet out, because some kinds of stone will absorb an enormous quantity of water, and when a wall three or four feet thick has become saturated with moisture, it is very difficult to get it dry again. On the inside they were intended to be plastered for the purpose of being painted upon.

Painting the walls was part of the design of

* Mr. Hussey had been in partnership with Rickman, and he helped me much in my "Glossary of Architecture;" his accurate knowledge of details was quite wonderful: Since he has retired from the profession the mention of his name can give no offence to his brother architects. It is better not to mention names of those now in practice.

every Mediæval church, quite as much as painting the windows; modern architects have generally restored the latter, but have almost universally neglected the former. It is true that these paintings, which were generally of Scriptural subjects, were almost universally whitewashed over by the ignorant and bigoted Puritans of the seventeenth century; but surely one of the great objects of *restoration* is to do away with the mischief that has been caused by ignorance and bigotry. The remains of the old painting have been found when sought for almost universally in all parts of the country. So long as the plaster was left on the rubble walls there was a chance of finding the remains of paintings upon them; but when the plaster is all scraped off for the purpose of putting good mortar between the joints of rough stones, which is called *pointing* them, our successors will be under the necessity of plastering over our pointed walls in order to paint them, for the restoration of painted walls in the next generation is a certainty. Forty years ago, who would have thought of restoring painted windows? yet this has now been done, or is being done, everywhere. The importance of "teaching by the eye" is getting to be generally understood. Educated people see that ignorant persons understand much better, and remember much better, anything of which they have seen a representation than what they have only heard of or read about. Even the picture of the mouth of hell, which was the common subject for the west end of our churches, and which was condemned by the Puritans as Popish, had really nothing whatever to do with Popery, and might often have had a good effect by reminding people of the horrors to which they were exposing themselves by wilful sin. This is rather an extreme case: the subjects usually depicted were taken from Holy Scripture, most commonly from the New Testament, but frequently also from the Old. A few legends were certainly used, especially that of St. Christopher with the infant Christ in his arms, which is of very early origin, and was used in very many of our parish churches on the wall opposite the door of entrance. It appears to me a very harmless legend, and if I found remains of it I should feel no scruple in restoring it; but no one

who objects to a legend is obliged to use it, in at least nineteen out of twenty cases the subjects are from Scripture, and restoring these may be useful. This opinion is growing rapidly all over the country, and is being acted upon in many instances. One remarkable instance should be mentioned, Southleigh Church in Oxfordshire, near Eynsham. The walls of this church were covered with paintings of Scriptural subjects of the fifteenth century, and the church having fallen into the hands of a sound churchman, he has had the whitewash carefully removed, and the paintings restored stroke for stroke, without any attempt at *improvement*.

It happens that at this church John Wesley was the curate when a young man residing in Oxford. To see his pulpit has been an object of pilgrimage to the Wesleyans by thousands. The pulpit in which he preached has not been removed, and the Wesleyans continue to flock to this church in the summer time in greater numbers than ever each succeeding year, and are not in the least offended at the restoration of the paintings, as was feared at first; on the contrary, they are generally delighted with them, and it is now doubtful whether more do not come to see the pictures than the pulpit. As the Wesleyans do not generally belong to the higher class of society, this case may seem to indicate that the middle and lower classes would generally be glad to see the walls of our churches painted again as they used to be.

It is commonly said that Sir Gilbert Scott set the fashion of *pointing* rubble walls. It is impossible to believe that he ever intended to do so; but it is probable that when he wanted to explain the architectural history of a large cathedral, the different parts of which were built at many different periods, he thought it right to leave part of the construction of each period visible. I know that he often did this, and it was a useful course to pursue, for it enabled people to learn a lesson in architectural history in the most practical manner. It is probable that in some part of that cathedral the walls were built of rubble or concrete, which was always the cheapest mode of building, because no skilled labour was required for it. Gilbert Scott may have

thought it right to show that this was done in some parts even of our finest cathedrals when it was convenient to do so, but that he ever intended to set this as a fashion for our small parish churches is quite incredible. Ignorant architects or clerks of the works, always anxious to follow in the footsteps of the great Gilbert Scott, whose name was a tower of strength, followed him blindly in this matter; and he must often have laughed at them for doing so. He was a man of thoroughly good taste and great knowledge of his subject, but I am sure that he never thought of such a thing as that his name would be used as an authority for *pointing rubble walls!!!*



The Orthography of Shakespeare's Name.

BY R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW, LL.D., F.R.S.L., &c.

PART I.

"What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like; fighting, as it were, for their fires and altars, and angry that none are frightened at their noises!!"

BEN JONSON'S *Discoveries*.



THE life of Shakespeare—the greatest genius which the world has yet produced—remains to be written; and it is in "his Booke" alone, the invaluable legacy he has bequeathed to posterity, that we can look upon his truest picture. Hallam says:—"The name of Shakespeare is the greatest in our literature, it is the greatest in all literature." And yet his personal history is enveloped in a cloud of obscurity, his contemporaries, whilst they carefully secured to us his unequalled productions, contented themselves with bearing their testimony to his "gentle" demeanour in private life, and wailing their threnodies around his tomb; and, from time to time, even the spelling of his name has become a theme for disputation.

Our knowledge of Shakespeare's life and character can scarcely be said to consist of more than a few facts, and these the rewards

of many years of mental toil, which the zeal and industry of a few *litterateurs*—from Nicholas Rowe, in the seventeenth century, to Charles Knight, Dyce, Howard Staunton, W. Aldis Wright, J. Payne Collier, and Halliwell-Phillipps in the present—have at length been enabled to establish. Unfortunately, even these are not agreed as to the orthography of the great poet's name; and although the subject is in itself unimportant, everything connected with Shakespeare is sufficiently interesting to justify any earnest attempt to throw light upon the minutest detail. In this Paper we propose simply to notice, first, the various spellings of the name to be found amongst the principal records of the Shakespeare family, the authenticated signatures of the poet himself, and the testimony of contemporaneous and subsequent history; and secondly, to very briefly and temperately direct attention to that form of spelling which we believe to be supported by the weight of evidence.

Amongst the early records of Warwickshire we find the name written Chacsper; Chacksper, Schakespere, Shaxper, Shaxpeer, Schakespeire, Shakspere, Shakespeyre, Shakespere, and Shakspere: but as the majority of these spellings are found only prior to 1558, when the Register of Stratford-on-Avon began to be kept, they are of little moment as far as our present inquiry is concerned. With regard to the records of the poet's family in the Register of Stratford parish, there are in all twenty entries, in one of which the name appears twice. In the record of the poet's baptism, April 26th, 1564, and in that of his burial, April 25th, 1616, the name, as in thirteen other instances, is spelt Shaksper; in three instances we find Shakspeare, in two Shaxpere, and in one Shakspeer. This statement may seem to prove that Shaksper was the correct mode of spelling; but let us state the case still further by referring to the few authenticated autographs of the poet himself.

"Shakespeare's undisputed signatures were," says Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, "written on three occasions only." There are, in all, five autographs—viz., three attached to his Will,* (which having been

written on the same occasion, can only be taken, for the purposes of this argument, as one example), one appended to the indenture preserved in the Library of the Corporation of London, and one on the mortgage deed of the property in Blackfriars. In each instance, apparently, the surname is written without an *e* at the end of the first syllable; As these signatures, always indistinct, have become more so by the corrosive touch of time, we deem it best to quote Malone's account of his visit to the Prerogative Office, with his friend Steevens, for the purpose of tracing the Will, in 1776. In a MS. in the Bodleian Library, he says:—"On the 24th of September, 1776, I went, with my friend Mr. Steevens, to the Prerogative Office in Doctors' Commons, to see Shakspeare's original Will, in order to get a facsimile of the handwriting. The Will is written in the clerical hand of that age, on three small sheets fastened at top like a lawyer's brief. Shakspeare's name is signed at the bottom of the first and second sheet, and his final signature, 'by me William Shakspeare,' is in the middle of the third sheet. The name, however, at the bottom of the first sheet, is not in the usual place, but in the margin at the left-hand, and is so different from the others that we doubted whether it was his handwriting. He appears to have been very ill and weak when he signed his Will, for the hand is very irregular and tremulous. I suspect he signed his name at the end of the Will first, and so went backwards, which will account for that in the first page being worse written than the rest, the hand growing gradually weaker."

It has been alleged that there exists yet another autograph of Shakespeare's in a copy of Floris's translation of Montaigne, 1603; and in favour of this allegation a passage from *The Tempest* (act ii. scene 1) has been cited as being a plagiarism from the former work. There are many reasons for doubting the authenticity of this signature, as there have been many forgeries perpetrated from time to time; and, as it has yet to be proved that this signature was in existence previous to 1780, when Steevens published his facsimile of the last signature to the Will, it cannot be regarded as genuine. Moreover it differs materially in some respects from

* In the probate of the Will the signature is written "Schackspeare."

the five indisputable autographs; and, for the purposes of this part of our inquiry, we prefer to be guided alone by those signatures of the poet concerning which there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

Let us now briefly examine the orthography of the name as found in contemporaneous records concerning the poet and his family.*

In 1555, Thomas Siche instituted a proceeding against John Shakespeare (the poet's father), for £8. In the register of the bailiff's court is the following item:—

"Thomas Siche de Arscotte in com. Wigorn. querit versus John *Shakyspere* de Stretford in com. Warwic. Glou in plac quod reddat ei oct. libras, &c."

In 1556, from original borough record of Stratford, as to John Shakespear becoming the owner of two houses, &c., avoiding abbreviations the record stands as follows:—

"Item, quod Georgius Turnor alienavit Johanni *Shakespere*, &c., unum tenementum cum gardin et croft, cum pertinentibus, in Grenehyll Strete, &c."

"Et quod Edwardus West alienavit predicto Johanni *Shakespere* unum tenementum, cum gardin adjacenti, in Henley strete."

In 1558, John Shakespeare and others were fined "for not keypyng of their gutters cleane." In the original memorandum Shakespeare is spelt *Shakspeyr*, as it is also in the appointment of the poet's father as constable.

In 1560, in a lease granted May 21st, the name is spelt *Shakspere*.

In the memorandum for grant of arms, John Shakespeare is alluded to as "John Shakespeare, gent."

Sadler included among debts due to him:—"Item of Edmund Lambert and Cornishe, for the debt of Mr. John *Shacksper*, 5*l*."

In the bond entered into by two sureties, in a penalty of £40, if any impediment should arise as to the marriage of William Shakespeare to Ann Hathaway, his name is spelt *Shagspere*.

In 1586. In the memorandum in the register, made by the town clerk, as to John

Shakespeare being deprived of his aldermanic gown for non-attendance, the name is spelt *Shaxpere*.

1597. In the Fine levied on the purchase of New Place by Shakespeare, in 1597, the name occurs five times, and is each time most distinctly spelt "Shakespeare."

1592. In "A Groatsworth of Wit, &c.," by Green (or, more probably, Chettle), the author inveighs against several of the principal players; and alludes to Shakespeare as, "in his own conceit, the only SHAKE-SCENE in a country."

In 1603, in a poem entitled "A Poet's Vision and Glorie," the poet is alluded to as *Shakespeare*.

In the warrant of James I. (1603) authorizing the "King's servants," Shakespeare's name is given, *literatim* as "William Shakespeare." And in a list of "Ancient Freeholders in the fields, Old Stratford and Welcame" (1614), we find "Mr. *Shakspeare*" cited as holding "4 yard land."

We might easily multiply such instances, if the limits of our present Paper permitted; but what have been already quoted are more than sufficient for the purpose of our argument. We have selected the foregoing examples of the orthography of Shakespeare's name from some of the principal records connected with himself and family, from 1555, nine years before the birth of the poet, to 1614, two years before his decease; and in doing so have contented ourselves with citing the various spellings of the name therein met with, in chronological order, and without any attempt to favour the mode of spelling which commends itself to our acceptance, and which we believe to be the normal and established formula. What, then, do these evidences go to prove? Simply, that the orthography of surnames was in a most unsettled state during, at least, the period with which we are now concerned. Our examples have thus far been limited to the Shakespeare family alone (and we shall quote others, in favour of our main argument, hereafter); but let us here seek to inquire how far this alleged unsettled condition of the spelling of surnames is supported by the testimony of other families, and of those writers who may, by common consent, be regarded as authorities on such a subject.

* Dr. Karl Elze observes that in the three oldest documents in which the name has been found (of the years 1278, 1357, and 1375 respectively) it is written "Shakespere."

The following instances are recorded by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips:—

“Lord Robert Dudley’s signature was generally *Duddeley*, his wife’s *Duddley*, and a relative’s *Dudley*. Allen, the actor, signed his name at various times, *Alleyn*, *Aleyn*, *Allin*, and *Allen*, while his wife’s signature appears as *Alleyne*. Henslowe’s autographs are in the forms of *Hensley*, *Henslow*, and *Henslowe*. Samuel Rowley signed himself *Rouley*, *Rowley*, and *Rowleye*. Burbage sometimes wrote *Burbadg*, while his brother signed himself *Burbadge*. One of the poet’s (Shakespeare’s) sons-in-law wrote himself *Quyne*, *Quyne*, and *Conoy*, while his brother, the curate, signed *Quiney*.* His other son-in-law, Dr. Hall, signed himself, *Hawle*, *Halle*, *Haule*, and *Hall*. Alderman Sturley, of Stratford-on-Avon, signed his name sometimes in that form, and sometimes *Strelley*. Similar variations occur in Christian names, that of the poet’s friend, Julius Shaw, positively appearing as *Julyus*, *Julius*, *Julie*, *Julyne*, *Jule*, *Julines*, *Julynes*, *July*, *Julye*, *Julyus*, and *Julyles*.” In another place he says:—“In 1581, Sir Walter Raleigh signed his name *Rauley*; five years afterwards we find it *Ralegh*, and so in innumerable instances.”

Edward Coote, master of the Free School, at Bury St. Edmunds, in his “English Schoole Master,” ed., 1621, observes:—“Our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the painter, or as men have received them by tradition. . . . Yea, I have knowne two naterall brethren, both learned, to write their owne names differently.”

Fuller, in his “Worthies” (fol. Lond. 1662), says:—“Hence it is that the same name hath been so often disguised unto the staggering of many who have mistook them for different.

The same they thought was not the same,
And in their name they sought their name.

Thus I am informed that the honourable name of Villiers is written fourteen several ways in their own evidences; and the like, though not so many, variations may be observed in others.”

In his “English Surnames,” Mr. A. Lower says:—“There is a great difficulty in tracing

the pedigrees of families, arising from the loose orthography, which obtained up to the time of Elizabeth, and even later.” Mr. Markland* mentions having seen a document of the sixteenth century, in which four brothers, named Rugely, spelt their names in as many different ways; and Dr. Chandler notices the name of Waynflete in seventeen modes of orthography! “We are not,” says Joseph Hunter,† “to look to the private MS. of any person of those times as the guide to the mode in which a name should be written by ourselves, when we possess *printed evidence* tolerably uniform from the person himself, and his contemporaries; unless, indeed, we are prepared to unsettle all the established orthography of English names. Shall Lady Jane Grey become Lady Jane Graye, yet it is certain that she wrote her name thus? Shall the Dudleys become Duddeleys, or the Cromwells Crumwells? These are but a very few of the distinguished names of the Elizabethan period which would fall before the scythe of such innovations.”

However we may spell Shakespeare’s name, there can be no doubt as to its etymological signification, which may thus be simply formulated: Shake-spear; indeed, the etymology of the name admits of no doubt, and if proof were wanting we have only to quote the following well-known lines of the poet’s friend and contemporary—Ben Jonson:—

Look how the father’s face
Lives in his issue; even so the race
Of *Shakespeare’s* mind and manners brightly shines
In his well-turned and true-filed lines;
In each of which he seems to *shake a lance*,
As *brandished* at the eyes of ignorance.

Bancroft, also, in his “Epigrammes” (1639), alludes to the poet as having *shook his spear*; and we cannot but regard these evidences as to the etymology, as so many witnesses, not only to the correct pronunciation of the name but likewise to the longer form being the proper mode of spelling—viz., *Shakespeare*. Serstegan, in his “Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,” says: “Breakspear, Shakspear, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and

* “Archæologia,” vol. xviii. p. 108.

† “Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare.”

* We also meet with this name as “Quyny” and “Queeny.”

feates of armes." Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, in discussing the orthography of Shakespeare's name says :—"Camden derives it from the mere use of the weapon; and Bogan, in his additions to the "Archæologica Attica" of Francis Rous, says that *Shakespeare* is equivalent to *soldier*. The poet's coat-armour affords another evidence in the same direction; a parallel instance occurring in the broken lance in the arms of *Nicholas Breakspeare*, as described by Upton, in his treatise "De Studio Militari," fol. Lon. 1654. Lastly, Mark Antony Lower observes :—"Shakespeare is amongst the surnames derived from personal and mental qualities, or some feat of personal strength or courage, as Armstrong, All-fraye, Breakspeare, Langstaff, Wagstaff, *Shakestaff*, Bickerstaff, &c."

(To be continued.)



The "Grub Street Journal."

By LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

PART I.



HAVE lately had an opportunity of examining a copy of "The Grub Street Journal," which I believe is not a common book.

Lowndes, in his "Biographical Manual," gives the following account of it :—

"Grub Street Journal, Memoirs of a Society of Grub Street, from January 8, 1730, to August 24, 1732. Folio, 138 Nos."

To this publication we owe the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It is written with considerable wit and humour, in ridicule of a host of bad writers, who at that time infested the republic of letters. The authors were Dr. Richard Russel, a physician, and Dr. John Martyn, the celebrated botanist. A selection was published, London, 1737, in 12°, 2 vols. 6s.

The copy which I have seen consists of 408 numbers, from January 8, 1730, to December 29, 1737. It contains little of real value, except the critical articles, which, however clever they may be, are of no particular interest, as they refer to publications which are now mostly forgotten, and can possess but few attractions for the readers of the present day.

The domestic intelligence and foreign in-

telligence form the most curious portion of the work. Although news from foreign parts in those days would not claim any great authority, it is remarkable that accounts are inserted in its columns relating to occurrences in all parts of Europe, and even in Turkey and Persia.

However, the domestic intelligence is really very interesting. There is very little original matter in it. It is mostly compiled from the different newspapers published in London, which appear to have been very numerous. Among others, the following are the periodicals referred to :—The *Courant*, *Postboy*, *Daily Post*, *Daily Journal*, *Evening Post*, *St. James' Evening Post*, *Whitehall Evening Post*, *Craftsman*, *Fog's Journal*.

There is a very full account of the appointments and proceedings at the Court. Elections for M.P.'s, and also municipal elections, are given. The assembling and proroguing of Parliament are mentioned, but I can find not the slightest allusion to proceedings in either House. Accidents, burglaries, murders, robberies, are chronicled with great industry; and there are numerous entries of births, deaths, and marriages, particularly of the two latter. Many customs, now disused, are described, and we view a very fair picture of the society of that period.

I do not pretend to have read through the four or five ponderous folios, but I have perused a good deal of their contents, and I venture to offer to your readers some of the most curious of my gleanings.

Among the entries relating to the Court are the following :—

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.

March 26, 1730. — Thursday being Maundy Thursday, his Grace the Archbishop of York, his Majesty's Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of as many poor people of both sexes as his Majesty is years old, in the Royal Chapel of Whitehall. A considerable sum of money was distributed among the said poor, who had all tickets; after which, cloth being laid for dinner, they were seated at two tables, and their entertainment consisted of boiled beef and roast mutton, a dish for every four, which, after grace, they divided. They had strong beer to drink. Cloth being removed,

a wooden platter, with four large salt fish, four loaves, and three dozen of herrings, was given to each, which they carried home. Soon after they returned, and prayers being read to them in the Royal Chapel, each person was presented with two purses, the one with as many silver pence in it as his Majesty is years old, and the other with as many shillings as his Majesty has reigned years. To the men were given shoes, stockings, linen cloth for two shirts, woollen cloth for a coat, and to the women an equivalent in money.—*Daily Journal*.

Another account says:—"I am well assured that the Archbishop was not there, and that the ceremony of washing the feet was omitted."

April 15, 1731.—Being Maunday Thursday, the usual distribution of royal bounty took place. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, High Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of poor people in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, which was formerly done by the Kings themselves, in imitation of our Saviour's pattern of humility, &c. James II. was the last King who performed this in person.

It appears that the royal family frequently dined in public, as in the Continental Courts.

Monday, January 5.—On Friday last their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Amelia and Caroline, dined in public. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton waited on his Majesty, the Dutchess of Dorset carved and waited on the Queen, and the Lord Marquis of Carnarvon on the Prince of Wales.—*Postboy*.

May 7.—Their Majesties have declared their intention of dining in public every Sunday during their continuance at Hampton Court.—*Daily Journal*.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

September 26.—Last night the corpse of the Marquis of Annandale, after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber in Westminster Abbey, was interred there with great pomp and solemnity.—*Ibid*.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

February 12.—Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Athol one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and

the R^t Hon^{ble} the Marquis of Lothian Companions of the most noble Order of the Thistle, who had their *green garters* put on by the hands of his Majesty.

At this time it appears that Scotch appointments were given to English peers. Thus—

May 15.—Lord Lowther was appointed High Commissioner of the Kirk of Scotland, and the Earl of Tankerville was made Knight of the Thistle.

May 11.—We hear that all the Foreign Ministers residing at the Court have been requested not to grant protections to the British subjects, except to such as are actually retained in their service.

It was customary to give persons of position licenses to go abroad:—

May 14.—His Grace the Duke of Norfolk hath obtained a licence under His Majesty's sign manual to travel to Paris beyond the seas, and the latter end of this month His Grace will set out for France.—*London Evening Post*.

September 28.—We hear that Mr. Atterbury, son of Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, has obtained a warrant under His Majesty's sign manual for leave to go to France to visit his father.—*Ibid*.

April 16.—Her Grace the Dutchess of Newcastle, having obtained a sign manual for leave to go abroad for the recovery of her health, she designs to set out the first week in June for the Spaw (*sic*) in Germany, and will be accompanied thither by several persons of distinction.—*Ibid*.

April 29, 1738.—This morning the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Holderness and several other persons of distinction will set out for Dover in order to embark for the Court of France.—*Daily Gazetteer*.

There is a curious comment on this in the *Grub Street Journal*:—"We wish for the honour of England that our brother could have told us that this or any other distinguished English troop were to set out in order to make the campaign against the enemies of Christianity."

The Lord Mayor of London appears to have been as great a personage abroad as he is now.

May 30.—We are informed that the King of France has given Alderman Parsons leave to import his beer into France duty free,

which we hear will be worth from 2 or £3000 per annum.—*Postboy*.

July 11.—We hear that the King of France has presented Mr. Alderman Parsons with the use of one of his state carriages for the time of his Mayoralty.

The following is a curious piece of political gossip of the time :—

June 27, 1737.—On Saturday the Venetian Ambassador set out on his return for the Court of Venice. He set out on Saturday morning at 4, he having received notice to leave the town in 3 days, and the kingdom in 8, on account of the insult offered to His Majesty's Crown and Dignity by the Doge and Senate of Venice, in the great honours shown to the Pretender's son.

Here is another curious old custom :—

September 21.—Last Thursday, His Excellency the Count de Montijo, the Spanish Ambassador, made a present of a diamond ring, value £200, to the messenger that brought the advice of the great victory of the Allies in Italy.

The Royal Princesses would seem to have been fond of hunting in the last century :—

August 22.—Yesterday, while their Majesties were hunting in Richmond New Park, Her Highness the Princess Amelia's horse fell with her, but she received no damage, and got up again and pursued the game.

September 3.—Yesterday being the anniversary fast on account of the great fire of London, which happened in the year 1666, and consumed 13,200 houses, the same was observed in this City and suburbs with the usual solemnity.—*Daily Post*.

There are numerous entries of robberies, which seem to have been very frequent in the very streets of London :—

January 10.—A gentleman was robbed by two footpads in a hackney coach between Temple Bar and General Post Office in Lombard Street.

January 30.—Last week Mr. Brian Fairfax was robbed in Grosvenor Street or New Bond Street, by four street robbers, of his gold watch, 7 guineas, and some silver.—*Postboy*.

Dick Turpin is also frequently mentioned.

There was no regular system of police, but the laws against marauders were very severe. There is an account of an Irish execution :—

Dublin, January 19, 1731.—Tim Croneen was hanged at Cork for the murder of Mr. St. Leger and his wife. He was executed in the usual barbarous manner, and his accomplice, a servant maid of the name of Joan Condon, was sentenced to be burnt alive.

Here is an English execution :—

Norwich, March 27.—Mary Taylor, on Thursday last, was burnt to ashes at Lynn, for being concerned in the murder of her mistress, and at the same time one Smith who murdered her was hanged.

There was no sympathy then for murderers. The laws were also very severe on suicides :—

May 14.—Yesterday the body of Houghton that hanged himself in the cell of Newgate the day before, was carried in a cart to Hounslow Heath and there hanged in chains.—*Courant*.

An old custom at Eton is mentioned :—

Eton, August 1.—This day was celebrated the anniversary diversion of hunting the ram by the scholars.

Among the miscellaneous items are the following :—

BEEES.

July 16.—On Sunday a swarm of bees settled upon the side of the house of Mr. Lawton in Nicolas Lane, City, and gathered to so large a cluster that it was thought proper to have them removed, which was accordingly done, and the bees sent into the country. It is highly probable that such a number of industrious animals has not been seen so near the Royal Exchange within the memory of man.—*Courant*.

The comment of the *Grub Street Journal* is amusing :—"I think my brother is mistaken ; there are many animals near the Exchange as industrious, but they keep the honey for themselves and make others feel the sting."

There was made for the Dauphin on purpose to receive the compliments of the New Year in, a scarlet mantle faced with gold point, with the Holy Ghost embroidered upon it.—*Daily Courant and Evening Post*.


(To be continued.)



Smithfield.

PART II.

(The substance of a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, by G. LAMBERT, F.S.A.)

N the East side of Smithfield lyeth the large hospital of St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, the first Prior of St. Bartholomew, in 1102. 'Alfune,' who had not long before built the Church of St. Giles Cripplegate, became the first Proctor of this Hospital (Hospitaller) and went himself daily into the Shambles and other Markets where he begged the Charity of Devout people for their relief, promising to the Donors reward at the Hand of God. Henry III. granted to Katherine, late Wife of William Hardell, 20 Feet of Land in length and breadth in Smithfield next to the Chapel of St. Bartholomew to build an Anchorage (Hermitage), commanding the Maior and Sherriffs of London, to assign the said 20 Feet to the said Katherine. The foundation of this Hospital for the Poor and diseased was confirmed by Edward III. in the 26 year of his reign.

"At the Suppression of Religious Houses in the Year 1539, the thirty-first Year of the reign of King Henry VIII., this Hospital was valued at £35 5s. 7d. yearly. On the 13th of January, 1546, the Bishop of Rochester, preaching at Pauls Cross, declared the gift of this Hospital from the King to the people together with certain Messuages and tenements in Giltspur St., Knighttrider Street, St. Peter's Quay, Old Fish Street in Limehouse and Stepney. Other rich and generous Citizens granted liberally towards the preparing and furnishing of such Hospital even to paying weekly for a time which should not be for a year or twain until the same should be endowed, and thus it was that St. Bartholomew's was furnished and finished at the charges of the citizens.

"Rahere the founder, a pleasant and Witty Gentleman, sometime called the Kings' Minstrell, died, and was buried in the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, where there is a fine monument erected to his memory. Rahere was a man of low birth. When he attained his age he hung about and haunted the households of the Nobles. He

then was converted to religious Views and went to Rome, where he had a (so-called) Vision. St. Bartholomew appeared to him and told him that he, the Saint, had chosen for himself a place in London, at Smithfield, where in his name Rahere was to found a church to the honour of the Holy Trinity and a house of Black Canons, in consequence of which Vision The Priory of St. Bartholomew with the Church was erected," and, as I before stated, Rahere was its first Prior.

There is in possession of the Duke of Manchester a very precious document, a paper roll seven feet in length: it is a Compotus of Robert Glasyer, a canon, collector of the rents within the precincts of St. Bartholomew Close, for one year, from Michaelmas, being the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII.

In Lord Leconfield's collection of MSS, in folio 95,* under date 32 Edward I., we read:—"Sunday after the fast of St. Matthew the Apostle there is 'An inquisition taken before Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, Sheriffs of London, by the oaths of 12 persons named a Jury, to see if it was to the King's dammage if the King gave to the Bishop of Ely some 9 Cottages and a Messuage in Holborn, also a rent of 6s. to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield.'"

The right to hold a fair was granted by King Henry II., to be kept yearly at Bartholomew tide for three days, to wit, the eve, the day, and the next morning, to which fair all the clothiers and drapers in England were wont to repair. They had their booths or standings within the churchyard of the Priory, closed in with walls and gates, locked every night and watched for the safety of men's goods. The name given to this district, "Cloth Fair," still exists, and there linger about the spot "piece brokers," although the fair is a thing of the past. The Priory of St. Bartholomew at the time of its dissolution and suppression was valued at £653 15s. yearly. Prior Bolton, parson at Harrow-on-the-Hill, was the last ruler. Mary (of unenviable notoriety) gave a portion of this priory to the Black friars, and they made it their conventual church until the first year of Queen Elizabeth, when those friars

* See vol. vi. of the Historical Manuscript Commission, p. 298.

were put out, and the church again given to the inhabitants of Bartholomew Close for ever. The estate was held by a family named Rich, Attorney-General to Henry VIII. This gentleman resided in Cloth Fair, as did Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, his son Robert Rich, and also his grandson, Henry Rich, who became Earl of Holland. This Rich, in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562, appears to have somewhat incurred the displeasure of the authorities of Trinity College, Oxford, for under date is an entry in the "Liber Sigilli." "*Item*, taken out of the Treasure howse the xxvii. day of May all the coyne that there was, that is syx powndes iiis. iiiz. for our Lawe Matter against My Lord Rich." This Rich was the friend of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Robert Rich, mentioned above, was a Fellow Commoner; and Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, rose to be the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He with Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, took up arms for King Charles I., and assembled about 500 horse at Kingston-on-Thames on the 3rd of July, 1648; but on the 10th of the same month they and their force were utterly routed at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, by Col. Scroop. The Earl of Holland was taken prisoner and ultimately beheaded, having been declared a traitor by the Parliament, on the 7th of July, three days prior to the engagement on the 10th, and thus virtually ended this family. A distant relative subsequently married an Edwardes, whose son was created Lord Kensington, and he inherited certain property in Smithfield, which gave him the right and title to have a representative at the court of Pie Powder, of which we shall have more to say hereafter.

This fair, being so entirely a City fair, was, as a rule, opened with some State ceremonial. The Lord Mayor went in his State carriage on the proper day to proclaim it open, accompanied by one of the four attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court, on the 3rd of September, unless that day was Sunday. The proclamation was made at or near the gate leading to St. Bartholomew's church and into Cloth Fair, by the attorney, and repeated afterwards by the sheriffs. A procession was then formed, and the Lord Mayor proceeded round the

fair to its boundaries, and thence on to the Mansion House, where a dinner ended this ceremony. A most accurate description of the fair, its booths and shows, its oyster openings, and sausage fryings, rows and turmoils, is given at great length by Mr. William Hone in his "Every Day Book," vol. i.

The Order is that the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall Chapel at two of the clock having on their Violet Gowns and there hear Evening Prayer. They then mount their Horses and ride to the New Gate, and passe forth of the Gate. Then entering the Cloth Fair, they make a proclamation, which being ended, they ride through the fair and so back again through the Church Yard of St. Bartholomews to Aldersgate, and thence to the Lord Mayors House, where they dine apparelled in their Scarlet gowns.

In the year 1636, under date Windsor, July 17, the holding of the fair was forbidden on account of the plague then raging. The "Great Plague" was twenty-nine years later.

That the fair had been discountenanced by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for some time prior, is beyond doubt; and to that fact doubtless may be attributed the neglect of attending in procession for the proclamation and opening; for in a newspaper, called the *True Protestant Mercury*, under date August 26, 1682, appears the following:—

Wednesday last, being the Eve of Saint Bartholomew, the Lord Mayor rode on horseback into Smithfield to proclaim the fair, but was very slenderly attended with only two Aldermen and the Sheriffs; when in former times it was usual for the whole Court of Aldermen to give their presence. After they had performed that Ceremony, on their return a saucy vintner's servant cried "God bless the King and the Lord Mayor, but a pox upon the Sheriffs." Upon this he was at once seized by some of the Sheriffs' officers and carried to the Earl of Hollands (the court of Pye powder) and there fined for his saucy and base Language to these Officials.

A partial attempt was made to continue the fair according to the ancient mode, but this was met by a presentment of the Grand Jury of London, for there is extant the following:—

We the Grand Inquest sworn to inquire for the Body of the City of London at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, September 1st, 1697, Under complaint of several eminent Citizens and other inhabitants of this City that the continuance of Bartholomew fair longer than three days is contrary to the Charter of this City: and the permitting the several Obscene plays and interludes there is a perverting the first design of the said Fair, and an encouragement to all

manner of Lewdness and debauchery, to the great corruption of Youth, to the Dishonour of Almighty God, and the scandal of this City, do present the same as a great nuisance and humbly pray that all speedy and effectual care may be taken to redress the same.

A fair in an overflowing metropolis or anywhere in the suburbs, presenting too great an opportunity for dissipation and midnight orgies, combined with intoxication, theft, seduction, brawls and riots, was more than the respectable citizens of London could bear, and "Bartlemy" was universally condemned to be suppressed. The licentiousness of the meeting led the Lord Mayor and aldermen to reduce it to three days. In the year 1694, and in the *Gazette* of August the 2nd, there is printed the following:—

These are to give notice that by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen Bartholemew fair held in the month of August in West Smithfield London will for the future be kept three days only and no longer.

In the course of time the fair became more and more intolerable, and in the year 1700, the Lord Mayor and aldermen issued a prohibition against its lotteries and interludes. During the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Fludyer, further resolutions were passed, and were annually broken by the Court. Lord Mayor Bull was determined to carry out the resolution to abolish all games of chance, and endeavoured to abate its depravity, and did so far carry out his intention as to disallow booths to be erected; but the mob broke the windows of the houses in Smithfield and the surroundings. Alderman Sawbridge, when mayor, prohibited shows, but the mob was determined for continuing them. The Lord Mayor, however, was firm, and the mob committed the grossest excesses. In 1743 this annual prohibition was complied with, and the fair terminated in a more peaceful manner, says the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In the year 1798, on the 17th of July, in the Court of Common Council, it was referred to the City Lands Committee to consider the necessity and expediency of abolishing "Bartlemy Fair," but it was vehemently opposed, That it was not in the power of the court to put a stop to the fair, it being held under the Charters of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—That a Court-leet and Court of Pie-powder were held from the opening of the fair to the setting of the Sun each day—That the Lands

which were held in free soccage by these Charters included Smithfield Market, several Houses, and a Street in joint tenancy with the Earl of Leicester—That many of the householders were capable of discharging their Rents and taxes by the fair, and in this way it had been held quietly for a number of years.—The opposition got the day.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1817 the following entry occurs:—

Bartholemew Fair, The City Carnival, the delight of apprentices, the Abomination of their masters—The solace of maid-servants—the dread of their mistresses—the encouragements of Thieves—the terror of Constables, began on Wednesday and ended on Saturday. In the early part of the Day respectable persons traversed the fair without material interruption or inconvenience. But at Night Thieves and dissolute Characters held sovereign sway. An Alarm was given of some meditated riot on Saturday night, and soldiers were stationed in consequence in various places; but the fair concluded with perfect tranquillity.

Pennant also, writing about this fair, says:

It was a season of festivity; and it was frequented by a great deal of Company; but on becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations certain regulations took place which in later days have spoiled the mirth but produced the desired decency.

In Smithfield at the markets and fairs was held a Court of Pie Powder, of which we have made mention above—"Curia Pedis pulverizati" from the French Pied, Latin pes, a foot, and Pouldreux, Latin Pulverulentus, dusty—to yield Justice to Buyers and Sellers and for the redress of all Disorders committed in them and so called, because the most usually are held in Summer and the Suiters are generally country folk, and had and have dusty feet: also from the expedition intended in the hearing of Causes proper thereunto before the dust goes off Plaintiff and Defendants feet, it is held 'De hora in horam.'" Skene in his "Book of Words," says that the word Pede-pulverosus (dusty-footed) means a Vagabond, especially a pedlar who hath no place of dwelling, and therefore must have justice summarily administered to him—namely, "between three ebblings and three flowings of the tides of the Sea." The Judges of this Court were termed Justices of the Pavilion, and had a most transcendent Jurisdiction, anciently authorized by the Bishop of Winchester at a fair held on St. Giles' Hill, near the City of Winchester. There is, or was, until very lately, a Court of

Pie Powder held every market-day in the City of Worcester. Blackstone, in his "Commentaries," says: "It is at once the lowest and at the same time the most expeditious court known to the law of England—because justice can be done there before the dust falls from the suitor's feet."

If we were to endeavour to trace the origin of this court we must resort to Holy Writ. The judges administered the law at the gate or without the city, where decisions were summary and effective, and doubtless an open space was chosen for this administration of justice, so that all acts should be as public as possible. The Greeks and Romans from the same motives decided causes in the *Areopagus*, or *forum*. The Britons for want of dwellings held their places of judicature in the open air. The Saxons, in imitation of the Germans, sent their most eminent men to ride circuits, that justice might not be impeded. Stowe writes in the year 1294: "Opposite the Bishop of Coventry's Inn in the High St. (now the Strand) stood a stone Cross where at divers times the justices itinerant sat without London." When, however, covered places for the deciding of causes were introduced, Pie Powder courts lost their ancient consequence and dwindled down to Courts of Record for the speedy dispatch of differences arising in markets and fairs in accordance with an act passed in Parliament 8, Henry VII., and 17 Edward IV., cap. ii. A.D. 1477. The steward in this court was the sole judge, there was no deputy, and the decisions were final. The Court of Pie Powder for Bartholomew Fair was held at a public-house called the "Hand and Shears," Middle Street, Cloth Fair. The two eldest clerks in the Sheriffs' Court were the attorneys in the Pie Powder, the Associate was the Common Serjeant of the City of London; but no Associate had attended for years, for on searching the Records for over a hundred years no mention is made of the same; six Serjeants at Mace (two for the Lord Mayor, two for the Poultry Compter, and two for the Giltspur Street Compter) and a Constable appointed by the steward of Lord Kensington to attend the court. This nobleman, Francis Edwardes, having married the Lady Elizabeth Rich, his nephew, William Edwardes, inherited in 1721 the estates of the Rich

family, the founder of which was that Rich who was Attorney General to Henry VIII.

It now only remains to say, that fanaticism sent many Protestants to be burned at the stake, in Smithfield, during the reign of Mary, and it is supposed that the spot where they suffered was facing the doorway leading to Cloth Fair and the church of St. Bartholomew the Great; bones blackened with smoke having been found as lately as the year 1849, within three feet of the present surface of the pavement, charred and partly consumed.

In the year 1555, January 18th, a resolution was formed to prosecute all Protestants with the utmost rigour, and Gardiner, the Bishop of Winchester, undertook to put the laws in execution against them, and accordingly the Sheriffs of London, David Wodroff and William Chester, brought before the Commission which sat in St. Mary Overies Church (St. Saviour's), Southwark, Bishops Hooper and Ferrar, Doctors Taylor, Crome, Mr. Rogers (the Divinity Reader at St. Paul's Cathedral), Mr. Bradford, Mr. Cardmaker, and Mr. Rogers, who was the first that was executed by burning in the presence of Sir John Rochester, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, 14th February. The pious and learned Mr. Bradford was the next to suffer at Smithfield. He was a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and was dragged to the stake, together with a young man named John Leafe, a tallow-chandler's apprentice, aged nineteen. Wodroff, the Sheriff, bade him rise and have his hands tied, when, turning to his fellow-sufferer Leafe, Mr. Bradford exclaimed, "Be of good cheer, Brother, we shall sup with the Lord this night!"

John Philpot was a son of Sir Peter Philpot, of Hampshire; he was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Winchester. He was examined by Bonner, Bishop of London, and the Bishops of Rochester, Coventry, and Lichfield, and St. Asaph, and a full bench of priests and others, and was by them condemned to be burned at the stake at Smithfield, for holding heretical opinions. On the 18th of September, 1555, Archdeacon Philpot was brought to the stake by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Thomas Legh and John Macham, when, on arriving at this place of execution, he knelt down and exclaimed, "I will pay

my vows in thee, O Smithfield!" These persons, and the particulars of their deaths, are mentioned here because their three names are especially mentioned on the Martyr Memorial Stone placed against the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Outpatients' Hall), which was put up to their memory in the year 1870 by Messrs. Habershon and Pite, the architects, and a memorial church was erected to the honour of the martyrs in St. John's Road, Clerkenwell.

"Gardiner" (says Lingard), "finding the task odious, transferred the Office of Prosecutor to Edmond Bonner, Bishop of London." No matters, whatever they might be, could be proceeded in, without Gardiner's privity and concurrence; and these horrors (which were not committed by his actual orders), must at least have obtained his sanction, for he had reached a height of power, both civil and ecclesiastical, unequalled in the kingdom except by his master, Cardinal Wolsey. Gardiner was a man of great ability, his general knowledge more remarkable than his learning as a divine, he was ambitious, revengeful, and unscrupulous, had infinite tact and accurate foresight of affairs.* Bonner accepted the office put upon him by Gardiner, and executed it with increased and greater fury, much to the disgust of Cardinal Pole, who desired more gentle means, and instigated Philip of Spain, Mary's husband, to instruct his confessor to preach against this persecution, and for a short time the fires of Smithfield were extinguished, Bonner and the other bishops being amazed at Philip's act.

Gardiner died on the 12th of November, 1555, but his death did not stop these cruelties.

After the immolation of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 14th of February, 1556, Cardinal Pole was exalted to that dignity on the 22nd of March following, and the persecution of the Reformed was carried on with the utmost barbarity.

The Pope, Paul IV., recalled Cardinal Pole from his legation and appointed the Queen's Confessor, Peyto (Petre) to succeed him, but Queen Mary forbid him, Peyto, to put foot in England. The Pope, finding his power useless, re-appointed Cardinal Pole to

the office of Legate, and persecution was kindled afresh.

Bonner was up and doing, ready to carry on the persecution: and to show the spirit which animated this holy man and the cheerful manner in which he undertook the work, I will quote from the *Petit Manuscripts* in the Inner Temple (vol. xlvii. No. 538, fol. 3), a fragment of a letter of Bonner while Bishop of London, dated July, 1558, and addressed to Cardinal Pole, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he says: "Your Grace and My Lord Chancellor, I should doe well to have theym (the Heretics) burnt in Hammersmythe, a myle from my howse here (Fulham); for then can I giff sentence against theym here in the Parishe Church very quickly and without tumult or having the Sheriff present."

During Mary's reign 284 Protestants were inhumanly burned. She died November 17, 1558, having reigned five years four months and eleven days, and Cardinal Pole died sixteen hours after her.

There is one incident worthy of notice respecting these persecutions and atrocities. Amongst the condemned to the flames was a Mr. Barbor, of Southwark, and who narrowly escaped martyrdom for his firm adherence to the Protestant religion; while he was at the stake and taking leave of his friends the news came of the death of Queen Mary, and the executioner did not dare to put him to death, and thus he was liberated. This case of Mr. Barbor is not noticed by Mr. Foxe in his "Book of Martyrs," which is somewhat unaccountable, except that it was not an actual martyrdom, and therefore did not come within the scope of his work, but as the poor man had endured all the tormenting thoughts of and about his fearful punishment, and although he was not burned, yet his lucky escape is worthy of mention. Whiston, in his "Memoirs," mentions the case in these terms:—He "visited Mr. Gabriel Barbor the Grandson in 1720, at Brentwood, and saw a remarkable Jewel with a picture of Queen Elizabeth cut in Cameo on a stone which Mr. Barbor the grandfather had had cut to signal his Great Deliverance, and he ordered by his Will that this same image should be transmitted in the oldest branch of his family to all generations as it is preserved to this day (1720); and that

* *Ecclesias. History.* Burnet's "Reformation."

there should be an Elizabeth in the family provided that his eldest Son had a daughter born to him, and if these conditions were not complied with then this Jewel was to go to the Second Son and so on to the third." And this is the account as it has been handed down from father to son to grandsons, and up to that date there had always been an Elizabeth in this family. This jewel is an oval locket, ornamented with rubies, table diamonds, and pearls. The late Mr. Barbor, of the Charterhouse, had a picture of this Mr. Barbor, whose life was so miraculously saved: after his death his effects were sold, and these circumstances were mentioned at the time of sale, and the portrait was purchased by the late Rev. Mr. Valentine, of the London Hospital, in whose possession it was in the year 1840. The possessor of the jewel at that date was a Mrs. Blencowe, of Rayne, daughter of Richard Barbor, granddaughter of Gabriel Barbor, of Brentwood, and it fell to her lot because she was named Elizabeth.*


On the 19th November, 1558, when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, Bonner, with the other bishops, went to meet her at Highgate, and kneeling (says Stowe), acknowledged their allegiance, which the Queen very graciously accepted, giving to every one of them her hand to kiss, except Bishop Bonner, whom she denied for sundry severities in the time of his authority. In May, 1559, he was summoned before the Privy Council, deprived (a second time) of his Bishopric, and indicted for a *præmunire*. He escaped the penalties attached to this charge, but he was confined for the remainder of his life in the Marshalsea in Southwark, whence he addressed a letter to Queen Elizabeth, praying for her clemency, and quotes from the fathers in support of his conduct during the preceding reign. This letter is dated 26 October, 1564, "from the Marshalsea Prison, in Southwarke," and is signed "Edmundus Bonnerus, Sede tribunalis tui regni in Southwarke." This letter had no effect, and did not lessen his punishment. He died in the Marshalsea on the 5th of September, 1569. Bonner was deprived of the bishopric of Hereford for denying the

King's supremacy, by Edward VI., in October, 1549, when he was committed to the Fleet prison. He was a man of ability, cruel and revengeful, not versed in general knowledge, but of great learning in canon law, and of very ready wit. When on his way to prison some one cried out "Good-bye, Bishop Quondam?" Bonner replied, even in his grief, readily, "Good-bye, Fool semper."

But it was reserved for "the Most High and Mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," as he is styled by the translators of the Bible, and to whom they wish "Grace, mercy, and peace," to put the finishing touch to this terrible picture of horrible suffering, for in the year 1610, Bartholomew Legat was brought before the Lords in Council, and the King himself interrogated Legat upon his holding Arian opinions concerning the divinity of Christ, and it was at the instance of the King, James I., that the bishops in consistory assembled, tried and condemned the man to be burned, and on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 1611, Bartholomew Legat suffered at the stake. With this last dreadful example of cruelty towards those who differed in religious opinion the one from the other, this sketch of Smithfield is brought to a close.



Two Political Songs of the Middle Ages.

HE following curious set of verses was found while searching the *Coram Rege* Rolls at the Public Record Office. The date of this poetical effort is the sixteenth year of Richard II.—the period of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales,"—and it appears to have been a "rhyme" sung by its composer, John Berwald, and certain his associates, who were, as far as can be made out from the record, a band of lawless youths armed with bows and arrows, breakers of the peace in several towns in Yorkshire, assaulting the inhabitants, and committing the various other misdemeanours characteristic of an unsettled period. The principal scenes of the rising

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1840, vol. xiv. p. 603. New Series.

were the towns of Beverley and Hull, and the song was apparently made by Berwald to celebrate the success of the revolt. The words of the indictment are:—"Et dicunt quod prædicti Johannes Berwald, Junior, de Cotyngham, et alii, fecerunt quandam rimam in Anglicis, et dictam rimam apud Beverle publice proclamari fecerunt die dominica [21st July, 1392] proxima ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, et apud Hull die dominica [28th July] tunc proxima sequente, et aliis diversis locis infra Comitatum Eboraci per diversas vices anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum sexto-decimo, que quidem rima sequitur in hæc verba:

In the Contre herd was we
Y^t in our soken schrewes be
W^t al for to bake
Among this frers it is so
And other ordres many mo
Whether thei slepe or wake
And yet wil Ikkan hel up other
And meynteyn him als his brother
bothe in wronge and right
And also wil in stond and stoure
Meynteyn owr neghebour
With al our myght
Ilk man may come and goo
Among us both to and froo
Say yon sikyrlly
But hethyng wil we suffre non
Neither of hobbe ne of Johan
W^t what man he be
For unkynde we war
Yf we suffred of lesse or mare
Any vylane hethyng
But it wer q^t double agayn
And acorde and be fulfayn
To hyde our dressyng
And on yat purpos yet we stand
Who so dose us any wrang
In what place it fall
Yet he myght als wele
Als have I hap and hale
do again yow all.

The second poem was discovered among the *Miscellanea* of the Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, in a small box of papers [York, Box 33, No. 70] relating to Askew's rebellion in 1536, more generally known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace."

It is, as will be seen, very crude and clumsy, but is spirited enough to answer its purpose, which probably was that of a song to cheer the men when undergoing the fatigues of a long march, while it embodies very completely the ideas and feelings of that heroic but ill-fated rising.

It is written on three sides of a sheet of coarse paper and the writing is often very obscure.

It runs as follows:—

Crist crucifyd	Right well myndyng
For thy wounds wide	The foresayng
Us comons guyde	And prophesiying
Which pilgrames be	Of Esayas
Thrughe Gods grace	That prynces shuld
For to purchache	Remove fixt molde
Olde welth and peax	Which fathers colde
Of the spualtie [spiritualty]	To founde compas

Gret Gods fame	Bot on theys kyngs
Doith church proclame	Esayas sayngs
Now to be lame	Like rayn down bryngs
And fast in bounds	Gods woful yre
Robbyd spoled and shorpe	Harryng the subiect
From catell and corne	Ther dewtis to forgett
And clene furth borne	And prynces let
Of housez and lands	Of suche desyre

Which things is clere	Alacke alacke
Agaynst Gods lere	For the church sake
As doith appere	Pore comons wake
In <i>Detronomio</i>	And no marvell
Gods law boke	For clere it is
Open and loke	The decay of this
As Moysez spoke	How the pore shall mys
<i>Decimo nono</i>	No tong can tell

Ther may be founde	For ther they hade
The lymyt grounde	Boith ale and breyde
May not lay downyn	At tyme of nede
Sesar nor Kyng	And succer grete
Which olde fathers	In alle distresse
And y ^t right heirs	And heynes
For ther welfares	And wel intrete
At theyr endyng	

Gaif to releif	In troubil and care
Whome soraunce greve	Where that we were
Boith day and even	In maner all bere
And can no wirke	Of o ^r substance
Yet this thay may	Nor founde good bate
Boith nyght and day	At churche men gate
Rusorte and pray	W ^t onte checkmate
Unto God's Kyrke	Or varyaunce

Thus interlie	God that right all
Peax and petie	Redresse now shall
Luf and mercie	And that is thrall
For to purchache	Agayn make fre
For mannys mysdeyd	By this viage
And wrongfull crede	And pylgramage
Most for myslede	Of yong and sage
Throught lack of grace	In this cuntre

Suche foly is fallen	Whome God graunt g ^o ce
And wise out blawen	And for this space
Y ^t grace is gone	Of this ther trase
And all goodnes	Sende theym good spede
Then no marvell	W ^t welth helth and spede
Thoght it thus befell	Of synnys releys
Commons to mell	And joy endleys
To make redress	When thay be deyd

Church men for ever
Se you remember
Boith first and latter
In your memento
These pilgrames poore
That take such cure
To stabilishe sure
Whiche dyd undoo

Crim crame and riche
W^t thre Ill* and y^r liche
As sum men teache
God theym amend
And that aske may
W^t out delay
Here make a stay
And well to end.

M. H. HEWLETT.



The Roman Exploration Fund.

THIS association is now matter of history; the appeal made on its behalf to the public was successful for its object, although more indirectly than directly; the work to be done was so enormous that it was impossible for an Archæological Society, which depended entirely on voluntary subscriptions, to do more than set the example, and show what *ought to be done*.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge both gave their sanction to the work for which this Fund was required, by each in its corporate capacity giving a donation of £200 to it. The Society of Antiquaries of London also gave £100, a large sum for their funds, and a very unusual favour. Her Majesty also contributed handsomely to the fund, and her example was followed by the Prince of Wales and several of the nobility and gentry of England, who gave donations to start it. They succeeded in setting the stone rolling, and it continued to roll year after year with increasing velocity, until it is now very difficult to keep pace with the excavations and explorations that are going on in Rome. At first great difficulties and many impediments had to be overcome; but these are all removed. The Archæological Society, which had the direction of this Fund, was cordially supported by the Pontifical authorities, and permission was given without difficulty or delay for all that was asked for. Many discoveries, very important for history, have been made, and are still making from day to day. The work is now carried on by the Italian Government on a larger scale than ever, and is now well directed.

It was chiefly for the purpose of education

* ? Lords.

that this work was required. It has been ascertained beyond all question by these researches, that the "received interpretations" of those passages in the Latin Classics which relate to the historical topography of Rome, are based entirely upon what are called "the Roman traditions," and that these date only from the sixteenth century. They are in reality only the conjectures of learned men during the last three centuries, especially in the very learned works collected in the great *Thesaurus* of Gronovius, with the subsequent verbal criticisms of German and other scholars, often very ingenious and clever, but unfortunately not true. Had these learned men seen what is now visible, they would have seen them as we see them; but no one could do more than guess at the exact sites of objects entirely buried, and which had been so for centuries. No English schoolmaster or scholar can continue to teach as true history what he has reason to believe to be conjecture only. The excavations made in the Colosseum at my request are a case in point; instead of that colossal building having been all built in ten years by the Flavian emperors, as we have all been taught, it is now seen clearly that it was begun by Scaurus, the step-son of Sylla the Dictator, who built an amphitheatre of the same size on the same spot, the upper part of which was of wood, with glass pillars, and therefore temporary only; but the substructures were built of large blocks of tufa, calculated to be eternal, as Pliny says. The upper part was soon destroyed by fire, and remained a ruin until the time of Nero, who built his amphitheatre of brick on the same site, using the old substructures. Around this brick theatre the Flavian Emperors built their magnificent corridors and front of travertine stone, an enormous work in itself. It is recorded that each of these theatres, or amphitheatres (for an amphitheatre is still a theatre, though it has two round ends to it), would hold 80,000 people. In a fragment of an inscription of the time of the dedication found on the spot, and still preserved there, this building is called *Theatrum*, and not *Amphitheatrum*. There is no other place in Rome where that number could be seated, unless in the Circus Maximus: which is a separate matter. The discoveries in the Forum Romanum are equally remarkable: three out

of four of the usually-received sites are found to be wrong. There is a good deal still to be examined in other parts of Rome before it is too late.

The Italian nation has made Archæology a department of the Government, with Signor Fiorelli, from Pompeii, at the head of it. The Parliament usually votes at least £2,000 a-year for the excavations on and around the Palatine, and has spent a large sum for a drain to carry off the water from the Colosseum. The Italian Parliament thus shows itself in advance of that of England, which has rejected the moderate Bill of Sir John Lubbock.

The beginning was made by us in seeking for and finding.—

I. The remains of the Porta Capena, which brought a great deal more to light incidentally, and proved of far greater importance, than was at first anticipated. The objects found in the first excavation were parts of the jambs of the gate, with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through it at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

II. The remains of the western tower of the gate, with a portion of the *specus* or conduit of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, passing through the wall of the tower, with a bed of three or four inches thick of the peculiar cement used only for the aqueducts, called by the old Romans *opus signinum*, and by the modern Italians *coccio pesto*.

III. This aqueduct was traced across the valley from the cliff of the Cælian to that of the Aventine, carried on arches built against the southern side of an embankment or rampart, called by the old Romans an *agger*; this was shown to be continued right across the valley, by a series of seven pits excavated in a line, each pit being from twenty to thirty feet deep.

IV. This was also shown clearly to be one of the short *aggeres* or ramparts of Servius Tullius, by which the Seven Hills, each previously fortified, were connected into one city, thus agreeing exactly with the old legendary history. It also shows that there was an outer wall to Rome in the time of Augustus, because from the site of the Porta Capena in the wall of Servius Tullius to the Porta Appia in the outer wall is just a mile, and all the objects mentioned in the authentic Regionary Catalogue as being in Regio I.,

are situated within that limit on one side or the other of that part of the Via Appia; the arch of Drusus is also just within the Porta Appia.

V. Finding that these remains of the Porta Capena in the inner wall of Servius Tullius are just a mile *within* the outer wall in which is the Porta Appia (now called di S. Sebastiano), with the first Regio of Augustus between these two walls, is a demonstration that *there was an outer wall* to Rome at that period, of which indeed there are many remains; but this fact is generally denied by *closet*-scholars, who never can see the necessity of using their own eyes, or those of some one they can depend upon, to decide questions of this sort; surely the walls themselves are better evidence than anything which has been written about them, or that can be written about them.

These discoveries naturally excited a great deal of attention in Rome, and the stir that was made about them, partly with the object of obtaining funds, increased the excitement, and caused considerable jealousy and some rivalry. Four young Roman Princes (the sons of Dukes are called Princes in Rome) subscribed together to compete with us, as they frankly stated. Their excavation was made on part of the *great agger* of Servius Tullius, on the high table-land on the eastern side of Rome, from which the Seven Hills are only promontories in the valley of the Tiber. They discovered a row of houses of the first century of the Christian era, richly decorated with painting; these were on the summit of the *agger*, with outworks descending from them to the margin of the great foss. This foss has since been excavated by Signor Fiorelli, at the expense of the Italian Government, in 1877-78, and has been found to be 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep, agreeing exactly with the words of Dionysius from another of the old legends. Unfortunately that portion of the *great agger* has been entirely swept away by the railway company, to make room for another line of rails.

Simultaneously with this, Napoleon III., at the instigation of M. Viollet-le-Duc, ordered Signor Rosa to make his excavations on the Palatine Hill *for historical objects only*, in imitation of our example, and no longer

in search of works of art for the Paris Museums, as he had done before. That part of the Palatine Hill which the French have purchased, which had been the gardens of the Farnese family, were about one-third of the hill at its northern end, and happened to include the exact site of Roma Quadrata. When this property was sold by the French to the Italian Government, it was with the understanding that the excavations were to be continued, and that Signor Rosa should still be employed; the latter was done for a few years, but as the work carried on by the Italian Government was not confined to the Farnese Gardens, which they had bought of the French, but was general, and to a much greater extent, they thought it necessary to employ their own officers. These works are still carried on upon a very large scale, and with important results, but only confirming more strongly in each succeeding year the discoveries previously made by the English explorers.

The enormous foss on the southern side of that primitive city goes right across the hill from east to west, on a scale still larger than that of Servius Tullius; Signor Rosa had no idea of such an enormous trench being really artificial, and called it a natural valley, or *inter-montium*. It must be remembered that this enormous foss was at least 200 years earlier than that of Servius Tullius, and as a general rule, the earlier such works are, the greater is the scale on which they are made. That it was a foss and not a natural valley is evident from the existing remains, which shew that it was filled up to the level in the time of the Emperor Domitian, to enlarge the surface on which to build his great palace; it was not filled up with earth, but by building rough concrete walls across it from north to south, at about fifteen feet apart, with an equally rough concrete vault to make a solid foundation for the great palace to be built above; two of these rough walls cut through the bath-chambers of Livia, of the time of Augustus, one on the east side, the other on the west, in a most reckless manner, being evidently considered as mere foundations for the superstructure. Near the west end of this foss, and near the Circus Maximus, is a house of massive stone walls of the time of Sylla, two storeys high, still standing at the

bottom of the foss, and the top of the house not quite level with the present surface of the ground.

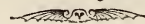
Near the east end of the foss, and not far from the Arch of Titus, but against the southern bank of the foss, is a *clivus* or sloping road leading up to the gate of the city, which was on the southern side of the foss, as distinct from the Citadel, also called Roma Quadrata, and called by Augustus the Prætorium, which was on the north side of the great foss. This sloping road has the usual pavement for horses, fifteen feet wide, of the time of the Republic, and it goes from the bottom of the foss to the level of the ground. Nearly opposite to this *clivus*, and near the northern side of the foss, are remains of the Basilica Jovis, belonging to the Palace of Domitian and on the same level, that is, on the present level of the ground; but the foundations of this Basilica are the concrete walls and vaults similar to those which cut through the bath-chambers of Livia. Between the Basilica Jovis and the Arch of Titus are remains of the old gate, the only entrance for horses to the Palatine fortress, and these are on the level of the bottom of the foss. No architect or builder could have attempted to fill up a natural valley with cross walls.

At the same time, considerable works were carried on in exploring the subterranean chambers of the great Prison of the time of the Kings, called the Mamertine Prison (from a statue of Mars, called also Mamers); these chambers are now cellars under houses, and some of them had been largely filled up with earth; it was not without great difficulty and expense that the doorways communicating from one chamber to another were permitted to be opened.

A number of other explorations were also made, in searching out the line of the subterranean aqueducts; this line was afterwards followed by the other aqueducts, each on a higher level.

By all these works it will be seen that an entirely new light has been thrown on the authentic history of the city of Rome, and that the excavations in search of the Porta Capena were THE PIVOT on which the whole turned.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.



Gems and Precious Stones.

By EDWARD J. WATHERSTON, F.S.S.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.



THE singular fascination attending gems, or precious stones, and the extraordinary high value set upon them, is one of the most curious facts in the history of mankind. It cannot be rationally explained. In themselves the so called precious stones are valueless, or nearly so. Excepting the diamond, in the glass-cutter's hands, and the ruby for the purposes of wire-drawing, and the jewelling of watches, they serve no earthly purpose of usefulness; and yet they rank among the highest and most coveted of worldly possessions. How came this to be? The answer is threefold. Originally, in the dawn of history, as far as our eye can see back into it, gems were considered magical objects, or "charms," protecting the wearer against all sorts of mundane evils, including illness; next, by a slight transition, denoting however considerable progress, the gems were simply believed to be medicinal agents, but unique in their kind, and of inestimable value as such; and, finally, by a further transition, leading up to our own days, the gems were, by nearly universal consent, adopted as the highest expression of accumulated riches. There was something like an economical necessity in this modern appreciation of gems. With the advance of commerce and industry, and the attendant growth of wealth, men felt the necessity of possessing, so to speak, concentrated expressions of earned or hereditary riches. Gold and silver did not suffice. The possessor of a million wants a big ship to carry his treasure in the shape of gold, while in the shape of diamonds and rubies he can carry his million in the hollow of his own hand, or hang it around the neck of his wife.

GEMS AS "CHARMS."

The belief in gems as being endowed with the most marvellous powers, ridiculous as it may seem to the modern mind, was in reality a legitimate offspring of what has been not

inappropriately called "natural" religion. Looking around him, and above him, through the universe, dim to his eyes, man first of all perceived that while the mass of objects on earth were the same occurring in masses, there existed a few things that were very rare. And among the rarest of rare things were the precious stones. But they were not only found in small quantities, and of the most diminutive size compared with other things, but they had peculiar forms, with a lustre of their own resembling that of the stars. They were unlike all other substances found under and above the earth. It was quite logical that they should be considered before all things "precious," specially created by supernatural powers, and endowed as such with supernatural virtues. The belief, originating probably in India, the cradle and first home of all gems and precious stones, spread rapidly through the ancient world, as recorded among others in many passages of the Bible. Thus we are told, in the twenty-eighth chapter of Exodus, that gems were an indispensable adjunct in the attire of the High Priest. "And thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment the Urim and the Thummin; and they shall be upon Aaron's heart, when he goeth in before the Lord: and Aaron shall bear the judgment of the children of Israel upon his heart before the Lord continually." It is probable that the "Urim" and the "Thummin" were large diamonds, although Epiphanius, the early Christian bishop and learned historian, describes them as of a sky colour, and they, therefore, may have been sapphires, valued equal to diamonds in ancient times. According to Epiphanius, the Urim and the Thummin in the "breastplate of judgment" of Aaron were endowed with special virtues, for "the change in the colour of them, when he came out from the sanctuary, manifested the favour or anger of Jehovah."

Josephus, the famous Jewish writer, governor of Galilee not long after the death of Jesus Christ, is still more explicit in regard to the wonderful gems adorning the High Priest. In his "Antiquities of the Jews" Josephus says that the successors of Aaron were "armed" with twelve magical jewels. "I mean that which was in the nature of a button on his right shoulder, bright rays

darting out thence, and being seen even by those who were remote, which splendour yet was not natural in the stone. This has appeared a wonderful thing to such as have not too far indulged themselves in philosophy, so as to feel contempt for divine revelation. But I must speak of what is still more wonderful. God declared beforehand, by these twelve stones which the High Priest bore on his body, and which were inserted into his breastplate, at what times the Jews should be victorious in battle. For so great was the splendour shining forth from the stones at such times, when the army began to march, that all the people became convinced at once that they were fighting under the assistance of God. Whence it came to pass that such Greeks as had a respect and veneration for our laws, possibly because they could not disprove them, called the High Priest's breastplate the 'Oracle.'

Not only the natives of India, the Egyptians, the Jews, and other nations of ancient history, had full faith in the occult power of gems, but even the highly cultivated Greeks believed in it. The Greek trust in the wonder-working power of precious stones is expressed in numerous works of their classical writers, and stands forth strikingly in an "Ode on Gems," by the national singer Orpheus. In this poem, of about eight hundred pages, a list is given of all the precious stones known to the Greeks, and the supernatural qualities ascribed to each of them. Orpheus calls gems in general "the highest gift of Jove to mortals," bestowed upon them as "a sure remedy against all earthly woes." All precious stones, says Orpheus, are hidden by the gods underground, "in mystic caves," and whosoever can discover them will be rewarded by "endless blessings;" to the possessors "care and sorrow will be unknown, as well as illness, and they will always obtain victory in battle." Coming to specify the virtues of each individual gem, Orpheus advises that "if thou wearest a piece of the agate stone on thy hand, the immortal gods will ever be pleased with thee; and if the same be tied to the horns of thy oxen when ploughing, or round the ploughman's sturdy arm, wheat-crowned Ceres will descend from heaven with full lap to throw

it upon thy furrows." Of the ruby Orpheus says:—"From off the altars thou, like the crystal [garnet or carbuncle] dost send forth a flame without the aid of fire;" and of the topaz: "Adorned with it man may gain at once the heart of every woman, and woman the heart of every man." Happy Greeks! The acquisition of a topaz must surely, among them, have made the course of true love to run for ever smooth.

The belief in precious stones as "charms," dating back to the most remote ages, is still flickering at the present time. It exists yet in parts of our Indian empire, and is said to be notably strong in Persia. That august visitor to our shores, the Shah, has, on good authority, a number of gems in the possession of which he puts the firmest faith, as a protection against all earthly ills and misfortunes. Accidental circumstances perhaps helped to strengthen this faith, for on one occasion the bullet of a would-be assassin glanced off from the casket of jewels which the "King of Kings" wears alway on his breast. It may be that, on this account, the Shah of Persia has come to be the proprietor of the largest collection of jewels in the world, the total being valued at from three to four millions sterling.

GEMS AS MEDICINAL AGENTS.

The admiration of precious stones, as being able to cure diseases of all kinds, though of later date than the faith in the jewels of the "breastplate of the High Priest," mentioned in Exodus, and the "highest gift of heaven" according to Orpheus, was none the less equally strong and lasting. But it is notable that while the belief in gems as "charms" evidently had its home in Asia, the only producer of them for many centuries, the faith in precious stones as medicinal agents originated among the ancient Greeks. This is made tolerably clear by the utterances of most of the classical authors of Greece, more particularly so by numerous expressions in the before-cited poem of Orpheus "On Gems." According to Greek legends, the curative power of precious stones was first discovered through their being found in the head of serpents, or of "vipers." It is thus, sings great Orpheus:—

For all the ills that out of earth arise,
 The earth herself the antidote supplies,
 She breeds the viper ; she, too, gives the sage
 The very means to quell the viper's rage.
 All sorts of gems spring from her womb so wide,
 Which ailing mortals with sure help provide.
 For all the virtues potent herbs possess,
 Gems in their kind have, nor in measure less.
 Great is the force of herbs, but greater far,
 The virtues that in stones inherent are.
 For in the stone implanted mother earth,
 Eternal force unfading from its birth.
 Short-lived are herbs ; they quickly fade away,
 And but in life their potency bear sway ;
 When past their prime they dry and withered lie,
 And little help there is in things that die.
 Herbs as the source of life and health we own,
 But everlasting life exists in stone,
 As num'rous as the flow'rs spring from the ground,
 So many gems are in earth's bosom found.

Orpheus enumerates twenty-seven gems as cures, "for all the ills that out of earth arise," placing at the head of the list the "crystal," probably the ruby, which he calls the "transparent image of eternal light" and in the second rank the "Adamas," or diamond, so named from its hardness, which gave rise to the expression of "adamantine chains." In both the Greek and the Roman writers there are endless references to the curative power of precious stones. From many of the allusions it appears that the dictates of fashion here, as everywhere else, had much influence over the prevailing belief in the virtue of particular stones, now one and now another being held up as specially efficacious for the cure of certain diseases. Thus, while the "Crystal" and the "Adamas" stood for a long time among the Greeks at the head of medicinal agents, that position was afterwards assumed by the "Sardius," or the Oriental carnelian. "No other stone," records Pliny, "was so great a favourite with the Greeks as this, and the plays of Menander and of Philemon abound in allusions to it." The cause of this favouritism lay probably in the facility with which the carnelian could be cut by the engraver, the dull red, flesh-coloured stone offering by itself no other attractions. Such engraved stones, either in the form of intaglios or of cameos, constitute to some extent an epoch in the history of gems, as it modified the original idea of stones being possessed of inherent virtues. To this came now to be added the conception that these powers might be raised, or changed, by

pictures and inscriptions from the hand of the engraver.

The current of ideas that led to the engraving on precious stones is very clearly sketched out by Camillo Lionardo, an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, himself a firm believer in the power of "charms" and "amulets." Taking up the argument that the ancient Greeks and Romans, following in the footsteps of the Egyptians and Persians, were perfectly reasonable in attaching value to engraved stones, Lionardo goes on to say : "All things in Nature have a certain form, and are subject to certain influences. So, also, precious stones, being natural productions, have a prescribed form, and as such are subject to the universal influence of the planets. Hence, if these stones be engraved by a skilful person, under some particular influence, they receive a special virtue, as if they had been endowed with additional power through that engraving. And should it happen that the power intended by the engraving be the same as that of the natural quality of the stone, its particular virtue will be doubled, and thereby its efficacy greatly augmented."

The ancient writers give us numerous prescriptions as to the proper use and application of engraved stones. It is not a little curious to observe many of the rules laid down as the employment of various "charms." Thus, "a ram or a bearded man's head [the god Ammon] engraved on sapphire, will protect the wearer from all infirmities, from poison and from oppression." An engraved beryl, "with the dragon in front, has power to evoke the water spirits and force them to speak : and it will also call up the dead of your acquaintance, obliging them to answer your questions." Another Greek writer lays it down that a stone engraved with a design showing "a man with a long face and beard, his eyebrows raised, sitting behind a plough, and holding up a fox and a vulture, with four men lying upon his neck," will, "when placed under your head while sleeping, make you dream of treasures, and the right way of discovering them." There were most remarkable virtues in another kind of cut stone, representing Hercules and Jove, "Man seated, and a woman standing before him with her hair hanging down loose on her back, the man

looking up to her: this cut on carnelian has the virtue that whoever is touched therewith shall be led to the owner's will immediately." And, again, as related by Lionardo, "Man with a wand in his hand, seated on an eagle, engraved on hephaestitis [carbuncle], or crystal, which stone must be set in a copper ring: whosoever looks upon it on a Sunday, before sunrise, shall have victory over all his enemies, and if he looks upon it on a Thursday, all men shall obey him willingly. But he must be clothed in white, and abstain from eating pigeon." Highly recommended was another gem-engraving, upon "Chalcedonius," so called from being met with in copper mines near the city of Chalcedon. We learn that "a goat engraved on chalcedonius leads to amass wealth: keep this in thy money-box, and thou art certain to get rich." It is sad to record that the ancient chalcedonius, frequently referred to by Pliny, is no more found, the mines of Chalcedon having become exhausted more than a thousand years ago. The stone now going by the name of chalcedony is an agathe-onyx, closely allied to, and scarcely to be distinguished from the Hungarian opal.

The faith in engraved stones as constituting "charms" and "amulets" flourishes, as is well known, nearly as vigorously in the East at the present day as it did in ancient Greece and Rome, and is not extinct even in Europe. There are few potentates in Asia or Africa who have not around their neck, mostly pressed against the heart, some gem to protect them against evil. The late King Francis II. of Naples wore constantly a necklet made up of engraved "amulets," supposed to be similar in virtue to the Greek stone with the man on the eagle, which conferred "victory over all enemies." To these "charms" his Majesty trusted to the very last—until, it is to be supposed, General Garibaldi had driven him from home and throne. Throughout Spain and Italy there exists, among the lower classes, full faith in "amulets," especially in such as adorn the statues of the Madonna and the favourite saints. In the rest of Europe the belief met its death-stroke in the advent of Protestantism. However, it is related by Vaughan, Bishop of Chester, that Queen Elizabeth cured, by touch, scrofulous diseases "by virtue of some

precious stones belonging to the crown of England that possessed this miraculous gift." This was evidently still the belief in Queen Elizabeth's time, though it is more than doubtful whether the strongly-minded Royal lady shared it. What is not doubtful is that she was strongly attached to precious stones—as precious stones.

GEMS AS "CONCENTRATED WEALTH."

While, in former times, gems were valued chiefly for objects which we now call superstitious, the modern view of them, that as representatives of riches—the artistic aspect, that of representation of beauty, being quite a secondary one, since the *shape* of gems, leaving alone their lustre, is very inferior to that of gold and silver ornaments produced by the jeweller's and goldsmith's art—necessarily gave rise to a great change in the appreciation of their value. Many of the gems of the Grecian and Roman periods, which were then thought most costly, are of little value now; while, on the other hand, some more scarcely looked at in former times, are now reckoned among the precious stones. Strictly speaking, the term "precious" is now generally reduced to about half-a-dozen among the gems, the remainder going by the appellation of "half-pure," or "half-precious." At the head of the precious stones stand the diamond and the ruby—the latter, under circumstances, more valuable than the former. To some extent it may be said that a certain market price, determined by size, form, purity, and colour, attaches to diamonds and rubies. This can scarcely be said as regards other precious stones, and still less of the long list of "half-precious" gems.

(To be continued.)



A Chapter on Early Steam Navigation.

STEAM-BOATS IN 1543.

From "*El Instructor*," a Spanish Periodical.



HE learned writer, Navarrete, in his valuable Collection of the Discoveries made by the Spaniards, published within the last few years, has shown by the most authentic testimonies

that the first experiment on record of impelling vessels by the motive power of steam, was made at Barcelona, in 1543, with all the success which the inventor anticipated; a period not less than eighty-five years before Brancas published the idea in Italy; more than a century before the Marquis of Worcester, in England, applied the power of steam to the purposes of labour; and nearly three hundred years before Fulton, combining the advantages of all contemporary engines, succeeded in producing an *effective* steam-boat in the United States of North America. However singular this may appear to some, it is completely authenticated by various records in Spain, particularly in those of Simancas, where the circumstances are so fully detailed as to place the subject beyond a doubt.

In 1543, a mechanic of Marina, named Blasco de Garay, offered to exhibit in the presence of the Emperor Charles V., a machine by means of which a vessel might be impelled without the assistance of sails or oars. The proposition, in the first place, appeared ridiculous; but the engineer remained so convinced that the power of the machine would be adequate to the production of the effect announced, that he commenced anew his representations to the government, supplicating his Majesty to command the execution of the project. The Emperor, in consequence, appointed a commission to proceed to Barcelona to witness the experiment, and to report upon the result. The engineer, Garay, secure now of making a proof of his invention, prepared a merchant-ship, called *La Trinidad*, of 200 tons burthen (thus states the record), and the commissioners having arrived, the experiment was made on the 17th June, 1543. Immediately upon a given signal, the vessel was put in motion; proceeding forward, it turned from one side to the other, according to the will of the steersman, and finally returned to the place whence it started, without the assistance of sails, oars, or any visible machinery, except an immense cauldron of boiling water, a complicated number of wheels within, and paddles gyrating without.

The multitude assembled on the sea-shore remained filled with admiration at the sight of

this prodigy, the port of Barcelona resounded with applauses, and the commissioners, who witnessed the performance with the greatest enthusiasm, related to the Emperor that Garay had accomplished with his machine as much as he had undertaken to do. But the head of the commission, Ravago, who was then chief-treasurer of the kingdom, either through ignorance, or some other of those unseen causes which influence the conduct of statesmen, showed himself but little favourable either to the inventor or the machine. After confessing the success of the experiment, and expressing his approbation of the ingenuity of Garay, he endeavoured to persuade the Emperor that the invention would be of little or no utility; that its complicated construction would require constant repairs attended with immense expense; that the vessel would not proceed at the rate of more than a league an hour, and much more slowly when freighted; and, finally, that the boiler, unable to resist the force of the steam for any extended period, would frequently burst, and become productive of the most dreadful accidents. Such was the substance of the opinion given by this covetous or invidious minister.

Though Charles V. remained persuaded by the representations of his treasurer, he was not insensible to the merits of the inventor, whom he promoted to the rank of an officer, and in addition to the expenses of the experiment, presented him with a reward of 200,000 maravedis from the royal treasury, equivalent to 66,000 "reales de Vellon," a very considerable sum at that period; and the munificence of which proves that the invention of Garay equalled, if it did not surpass, the most extraordinary productions of that era. The military expeditions planned by the Emperor at that time, when the profession of arms constituted the glory of Spain and the honour of the Spaniards, rendered the occasion ill-adapted for the introduction into Europe of the advantages of steam navigation; and the honour which ancient Barcelona might have acquired by this noble discovery would not have been disputed at the present moment by a people of North America who, at the period alluded to, were far from being in existence.

It being established, then, as an incon-

trovertible fact that, in the sixteenth century, a vessel was navigated and propelled by means of steam power, and with an apparatus similar to the modern plan, the following question arises: Does the honour of this invention belong or not to the Americans, Fitch, who attempted, or Fulton, who succeeded in, the happy application of steam to the impelling of vessels? Our opinion is, decidedly, that Fulton deserves the entire honour of the invention and execution, although the machine had been invented and proved more than two centuries and a half before. The paradox contained in this answer will entirely vanish if we assent to the undeniable principle, that a man who produced a scientific invention in the sixteenth century would have done so with much greater facilities in the eighteenth. That either Fitch or Fulton possessed any previous information about the invention of Garay is entirely improbable. The false policy, or apathetic disposition of the ancient Spanish cabinet in not presenting to the public the important records contained in the archives of Simancas during four centuries, depriving the Peninsula of considerable glory, and Europe of much information, opposed an insurmountable barrier, not only to the curiosity of Fulton, but also to the researches of more exalted genius. Many of the monks, it is true, had access to this depository; but none of these possessed any interest in sounding the mine; and if any one had attempted it, the government would not have permitted the undertaking, as this depository has always been viewed as a kind of inalienable property. But had Fulton obtained access, or received information, it would not have extended beyond the knowledge of the fact, that a vessel had been navigated or impelled by power of steam with wheels and paddles, an idea easily discovered, but with difficulty applied to the combination of the powers necessary to produce the effect. The misfortune of there not existing in Spain, at that time, periodicals and publications of general information occasioned the extinction of this noble invention with the last breath of its author. Finally, if Spain possessed the glory of inventing steam-navigation, she has also the misfortune of having lost it; and modern engineers being

free from all obligation to the Spaniard, Garay, there exists no reason for our withholding the praise due to the American, Fulton, who has succeeded in producing his invention in times more congenial, and with results so magnificent as to justify the pride, and augment the wealth of the United States and many nations of Europe.

I.



The Public Records.

THE recently-issued "Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," shows that during the year 1879 five volumes of "Calendars of State Papers" were published, bringing the total number of these calendars up to 105. Nine volumes of the series of "Chronicles and Memorials" were also issued, making a total of 160 volumes already published. Of the former series 11,424 volumes have been sold up to the present, and 39,941 of the latter. The new "Calendars" included:—(1.) Mrs. Green's Calendar of Domestic State Papers during the Commonwealth, extending from July, 1653, to February, 1654; the papers relating to the period of the Convention Parliament, its resignation, and the assumption of power by Cromwell as Lord Protector. (2.) Mr. Redington's second volume of "Home Office Papers," extending from 1766 to 1769, contained among its principal subjects—The Correspondence with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; The Struggles for American Independence; Riots in Jersey, and Troubles in the Isle of Man; Riots in London in connection with Wilkes' Trial; and other Riots in Kent, Newcastle, and Oxfordshire. (3.) The fourth volume of "Treasury Papers," by the same editor, beginning in 1708, to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, contained notices of Addison, William Paterson, William Penn, Lord Ranelagh, the Colonies, Marquis of Guiscard, the Russian Ambassador, Medical Science, &c. (4.) Mr. Sweetman's third volume of Documents relating to Ireland, between 1285 and 1292, referred, among other matters, to Edward I. and Alienor, the Queen Consort;

Appointments, Free Warrens, The Holy Land, Liberties and Franchises, Mines, Monasteries, Mercenaries serving in Ireland, &c. (5.) The first part of the fourth volume of the "Calendar of Letters and Despatches relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain," preserved in the archives at Simancas and elsewhere, under the editorship of Don Pascual de Gayangos. The introduction contains biographical notices of the following diplomatists:—Chapuys, Bonvalot, Santa Croce, Mai, Loaysa, Garay, Ortiz, Soria, Figueroa, Caracciolo, Niño, Perrenot, and Covos.

The volumes of "Chronicles" were:—

(1.) "Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First." Years 33–35.

(2.) "Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ. Libri quinque in varios tractatus distincti," vol. ii.

(3.) "The Historians of the Church of York, and its Archbishops," vol. i.

(4.) "The Register of Malmesbury Abbey," vol. i.

(5.) "The History of the English," by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.C. 55 to A.D. 1154, in eight books.

(6.) "Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury," vol. iv.

(7.) "Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury," vol. i. The chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., by Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury.

(8.) "Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden," with Trevisa's translation, vol. vii.

(9.) "Recueil des Croniques et anciennes Istories de la Grant Bretagne, a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin," vol. iii., 1422–1431.

Mr. Rawdon Brown continues his labours at Venice, and has transmitted ten more volumes of transcripts of important documents in the archives of Venice relating to British History. Mr. W. H. Bliss has gone on with his researches in the libraries and secret archives of Rome, his summary report being included in the "Report" before us. M. Armand Baschet, also, is still engaged in the public libraries of Paris, and a large box of transcripts was received from him at the end of 1879. It is pleasing to note this assiduous collecting of historical materials from all accessible sources, which will ultimately

form a *corpus historicum* as complete as possible.

Mr. W. B. Sanders, Assistant-Keeper of the Records, who is stationed at Southampton for the purpose of superintending the fac-similes of national manuscripts produced by process of photozincography, furnishes an interesting report of his year's work. During this period he has been in correspondence with various individuals and corporate bodies, with a view to ascertain the number of Anglo-Saxon Charters still extant. The result of his inquiry "goes to indicate that only two cathedrals are known now to possess any in addition to those of Canterbury, Westminster, Exeter, and Wells, and that the number of private collections in the same category is limited to very few." Winchester has two: one of King Æthelwolf, A.D. 854, the other of Eadwig, A.D. 957; but Worcester has only one, of Offa of Mercia, A.D. 770. The Salt Library at Stafford contains one of Æthelstan, A.D. 937, and the Taunton Museum one, ascribed to Ini of Wessex, A.D. 702 or 706. Winchester College has four fine charters dated, respectively, A.D. 900, A.D. 924–41, A.D. 940, and A.D. 1018. At Longleat there is one of Baldred of Mercia, A.D. 681, and one of Eadred, A.D. 955. At Melbury, the Earl of Ilchester has five, of the following periods:—A.D. 965, A.D. 1024, A.D. 1044, an undated one of the Guild of Orcy or Urk, the founder of the monastery of Abbotsbury, and a similarly undated grant by Tole, his widow.

Whilst examining the records of the Cathedral of Winchester, Mr. Sanders was fortunate enough to discover "the original grant, abounding in curious information, of the great fair of St. Giles, at that time one of the most important in Europe, to the Bishops of Winchester by Edward III." An unknown contemporaneous copy of Nicholas Trivet was also unearthed; and at Southampton Mr. Sanders came upon a copy of the "Laws of Oleron," variously ascribed to Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine and to her son Richard "Cœur de Lion." Mr. Sanders' remarks on the disappearance of many invaluable charters are worthy of reproduction; he writes:—

It is unfortunate that in the course of years—in some cases very few in number—the Anglo-Saxon charters once possessed by various cathedrals have disappeared. Worcester, at one time very rich in them,

possesses now but one, and that imperfect and only recently restored to the Chapter House. Eleven fine charters, printed by Thorpe, from the originals at Rochester, are no longer to be found there. Others, which, so recently as the period of the publication of the Codex, are there referred to as being then in existence in different cathedral collections, are gone; and one instance has come to my knowledge of a remarkable charter having disappeared within a much shorter time; while another, of great interest from the locality to which it refers, belonging to the same repository, is also absent. Of the nine charters quoted by Wanley as belonging then to Wells, none remain; and that which is now there is not one of those, and has nothing to do with either the diocese or the county.

Thus it would seem that our earliest and most precious charters are as little cared for as many of our old parish registers; their custodians (?) are apparently anxious that the inevitable theory of the "survival of the fittest" should receive, if possible, further illustration in quite a new field, however detrimental this might prove to historical research.

The printing of a new edition of the black-letter Prayer-Book of 1636, was completed in August, 1879.

Mr. A. C. Ewald's valuable "Calendar of the Norman Rolls" occupies nearly 150 pages of the Appendix. The rolls now calendared continue the series published by Sir Thomas Hardy in his "*Rotuli Normanniæ*." Hitherto, Carte's selected entries were the only ones known to the searcher, but in the present "Calendar" the entire contents of every roll are set out. The entries on these rolls are of a very varied description, furnishing as they do the details of the royal Acts in connection with the conquest of Normandy by Henry V. Those who submitted to the conqueror remained unmolested on their estates, and obtained new grants or confirmations of the same. The Norman knights and gentry who, on the other hand, refused to do homage to Henry, had their estates confiscated, and the parcelling out of the lands of these rebels occupies a considerable portion of the "Calendar." Grants of office are very numerous, prominent among these being the Ushers and Serjeants of the Pleas of the Sword (*placita spadae*), the verderers, and *sergents dangereux* (officials appointed to collect the money payment made by forest

tenants for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage), the water bailiffs, and the destroyers of wolves. As might be expected, these rolls abound with information respecting the religious houses and their possessions. Mr. Ewald furnishes a full list of the most important houses to which reference is made, as also a most useful one of the ancient names of the towns and districts placed in juxtaposition with their modern equivalents. We cannot do better than to give our readers a few examples taken at random from this well-digested "Calendar":—

May 1. Licence to the prior and monks of the 6 Hen. V. Convent of Jesus of Bethlehem at Shene to take from the quarries around Caen such stone as may be necessary to construct a church, cloister, and cells for the said monastery.

March 29. Grant to Edward, Earl of Morteigne, in 6 Hen. V. tail male of the Castle and Barony of Bayeux. Hommet, and of the possessions of William de Mountenay, Knight, by the service of providing the King with a cup whenever he and his heirs shall enter Falaise, and of bearing before him every Feast of S. George a sheathed sword during mass.

May 2. A proclamation to the effect that the 6 Hen. V. quarries yielding white stone in Vaucheulles Caen. and Callix and their neighbourhood belong only to the King, and are to be worked for the building and repairing of the churches, houses and fortresses of the King in England and Normandy.

July 13. Safe conduct for John Deboriguelont 6 Hen. V. coming in quest of the horses of William de Sandonville and Raullin Normant.

April 26. Mandate to William Benart to obtain 6 Hen. V. workmen and carts for the laying out of the King's garden in the Castle of Caen.

Nov. 10. Commission to Geoffrey Fitzhugh, Walter 6 Hen. V. Sandes, William Hodeleston, and the Vicomte of Falaise, to punish all brigands now imprisoned or who shall be imprisoned in the Castle of Falaise, according to the laws of the Duchy of Normandy and the regulations laid down for the discipline of the army.

Feb. 26. Appointment of John des Haies as 6 Hen. V. keeper of the conies of the châtellerie of Arques.

May 22. Appointment of Walter Smyth as keeper 6 Hen. V. of the King's salt-garner at Caen.

June 7. Mandate to John Radecluf, bailiff of 6 Hen. V. Evreux, to destroy all castles within his Neutbourg. district, which he is unable conveniently to keep for the King's use.

May 17. Grant to Thomas Pol, serjeant of Caen, 6 Hen. V. of a tax on certain goods for a year, to assist him in keeping the streets of Caen clean and in good order.

April 28. Grant to Hugh Spenser of the dungeon 7 Hen. V. of Fecamp "*quod ruinosum et desertum existit*," together with the arms thereto appertaining.

Noteworthy in the grants included in this Calendar is the variety of the Petit Serjeanty services; thus, we have swords, pole-axes, lances, daggers, bows, sheaves of barbed arrows, cross-bows, belts for coats of mail, gilt spurs, plated gauntlets, gilt shields, coats of mail of pure iron chain, and basinets, among the articles to be yearly rendered to the king by the various grantees. Others provided banners with the arms of St. George, nose-gays of red roses, chaplets of marjoroms, pounds of pepper, garters, fleurs-de-lys, gold rings, sparrow-hawks, or horns, and Walter Hungerford, Steward of the Household, held his Castle and Barony of Hommet by homage and rendering yearly to the King a lance *with the brush of a fox hanging therefrom*. At p. 798, under date September 12 (7 Hen. V.), we notice an entry, which closely resembles an early "brief," to wit, a "safe conduct for the four persons selected to travel in quest of relief for the town of Gisors."

Space will not permit us to do more than to mention the voluminous Calendar of the Exchequer. Depositions by Commission, embracing the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George I., prepared under the superintendence of Mr. J. J. Bond. We would only suggest that this new information, collected so laboriously, should at least be made somewhat more consultable by the addition of an Index of Places. Without such a referential aid, the searcher would be a bold one who would care to attack these 670 pages of small letter-press. In conclusion, we must not omit to notice the contents of the second appendix; Mr. Bird has here provided us with what may be not inappropriately considered as an official guide to the various records now deposited in the Public Record Office. This list of Calendars, Indexes, &c., arranged in alphabetical order, whilst dealing with an alarming variety of volumes, presents us at least with a practical "Key to the Records," and will prove of no inconsiderable value to those who have any experience in these matters. A glance at this list will at once supply the inquirer with the nature of the referential aid provided for any class of record he may have occasion to consult.



Reviews.

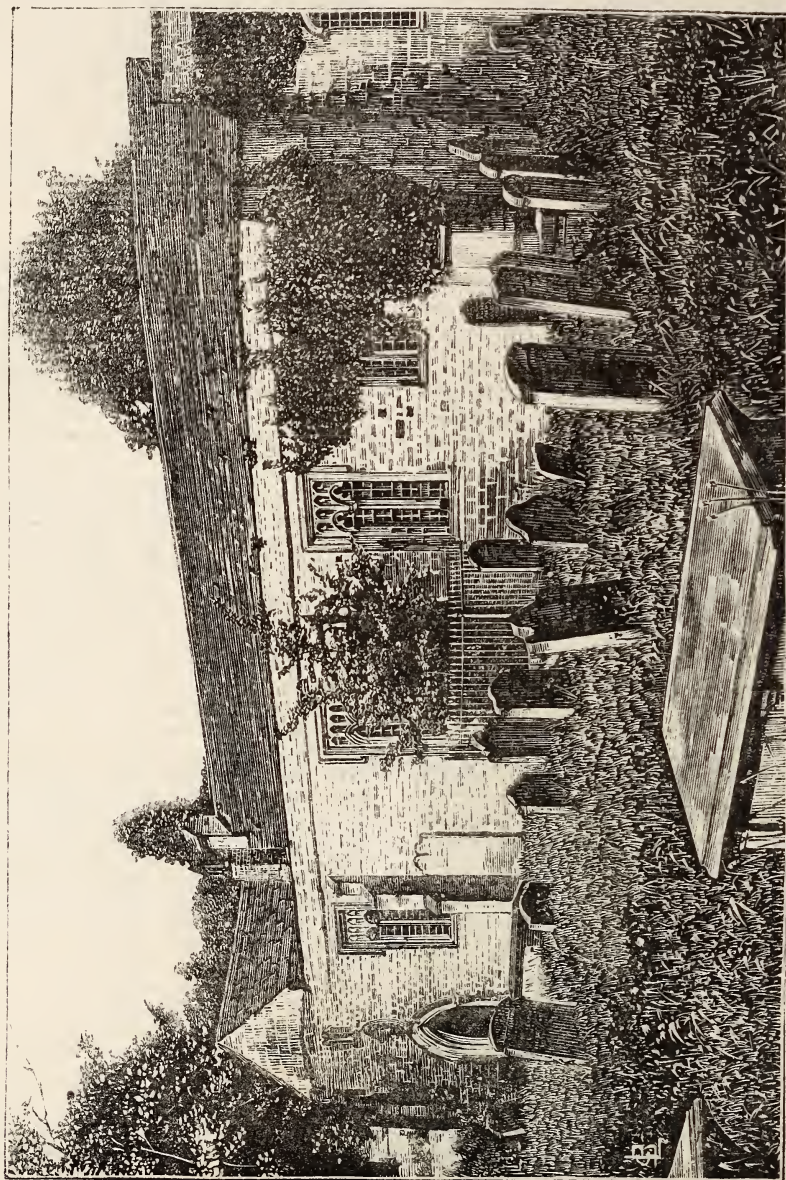
The History of Yorkshire: Wapentake of Gilling West. By General PLANTAGENET HARRISON. Illustrated with 58 Views and 174 Pedigrees. 600 pp., large folio. 1879. (London and Aylesbury: printed by Hazell, Watson, and Viney.)



GENERAL HARRISON claims to have exclusively compiled this history from the hitherto almost unread and unpublished Rolls pertaining to the various courts and offices which have existed since the Conquest, and now collected together in the Public Record Office.

Putting aside "Domesday Book," which stands alone among our public muniments, the principal classes of these records continue in almost unbroken lines from the reign of Henry II. down to the present time, but are still almost unknown except to a few ardent and painstaking antiquaries. Foremost among such records productive of information for the county historian stand the Pipe Rolls, Test of Fines and the bulky De Banco Rolls.

General Harrison has most laboriously traced not only the original landowners, but their descendants, and in many cases has connected them with "Domesday Book" in elaborate pedigrees—173 in number—which must be of great value to those more immediately concerned, and to the legal profession at large, as well as to others interested in the history of England. The author's sketch of the history of Great Britain commences with a far earlier date than that which generally obtains—viz., with the mythical period of "Eric," King of the Goths—who is stated to have lived in the time of "Serrig," the great-grandfather of Abraham, or about 160 years after Noah!—whose colonies extended to these islands, and remained independent until subdued by the Romans, who held the land for upwards of 400 years, when the "Picts" and "Scots" took possession, being in their turn driven out by the "Angles," under Hengist and Horsa, about A.D. 449, whilst another branch from Hanover in A.D. 495, under "Cerdic," came over and founded the kingdom of Kent about the beginning of the seventh century. The Scandinavians, speaking the same language, conquered the North of England, and in A.D. 794 King Lodbrok, of Denmark, made an ineffectual attempt to do so, but his sons, subsequently landing at Hull, were more successful, and Toor was proclaimed King of Northumberland, which soon became almost entirely Danish. In the early part of the eleventh century that kingdom was broken up and divided into Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland. Harold, King of Denmark, then invaded England and was defeated by King Alfred; but the Danish kings continued to prosecute their claim, and "Sweyn," the great-grandson of Harold, conquered the country and was proclaimed king in A.D. 1014. He was succeeded by his son, "Canute the Great," and subsequently William the Conqueror, claiming as his descendant, fought the battle of Hastings in 1066, and founded a dynasty lasting until the death of Henry VI.



EASBY CHURCH.

General Harrison informs us that the city of York has been truly an "imperial" city, having been sometime the residence of the Roman emperors. Severus died there in A.D. 205; also Constantine in A.D. 306; his son, "Constantine the Great," was not only born but first proclaimed emperor there, and York was also the birthplace of "Maximilian," who became emperor in 381. The hamlet of Hurst is supposed to have been one of the Roman penal settlements 1,500 years ago. A piece of lead, bearing the stamp "Adrian," is now in the British Museum; and at Greta may also be seen the remains of a Roman camp well defined, where a number of coins and an altar were dug up. That part of the North Riding of the county of York now called Richmondshire, constituted the northern fee of the Earls of Mercia, of whom "Leofric," living in the time of King Ethelbald, was the first recorded; and Richmond soon took the position of Gilling, previously a place of considerable importance, though now but a small village. The first Earl of Richmond was "Alan," who commanded the rear of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. There were no less than 242 manors in various parts of England held under the honor and castle of Richmond. The great tower of this castle still exists, and some curious frescoes of the eleventh century were discovered on the walls of the adjacent abbey church of Easby. The churches of Grinton, Wycliff and St. John's, Stanwick, dating before the Conquest, and Kirby Ravensworth Church, with a high tower built in 1350; Hartworth Hall, the seat of Christopher Craddock, Esq.; Aske Hall, of the Earl of Zetland; and Ledbury Hall, of George Gilpin Brown, Esq.; Stanwick Hall, built by the Smithsons, of which Earl Percy is the present occupant; and near it the curious old East Leyton Hall (now a public-house), the west front of which was modernized in the reign of Charles I.; as also Gyrlington Hall, are good examples of the illustrations, fifty-eight in number, principally from photographs.

Americans will be interested in reading that the small village of Washton (formerly Washington) gave the name to the family of Washington, and that from it came the first President of the United States, whose pedigree, with those of several members of that family, is portrayed at considerable length.

The chronicles transcribed refer to many Yorkshire families now widely dispersed, and who have become landless and unknown, but whose pedigrees are here traced, and thus form an interesting record of the history of the past.

Our author provides a table of dynasties to the present time, showing how each sovereign obtained his right to the throne, and amongst others the pedigree of the genuine Princes of Wales, from Cadwallader (A.D. 686) down to Ralph Neville, third Earl of Westmoreland; as also the pedigrees of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., from Charlemagne (*ob.* A.D. 814); of the House of Este from A.D. 820; that of the illustrious House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha from A.D. 807; while that of the Prince and Princess of Wales is traced from the Danish kings in A.D. 1448. These pedigrees, and many others scarcely less interesting, enhance the value of the work to the antiquary; and containing, as it does, 600 large folio

pages, the work forms undoubtedly an important history, without which no public or reference library will henceforth be complete.

The Past in the Present. By ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., &c. (Edinburgh: Douglas. 1880.)

One of the most interesting and most useful lights in which archæology can be studied is by comparing its field with the present era, and drawing points of parallelism or of contrast, as the case may be, between that which was in early ages, and that which we now see and experience around us. And this is precisely what Dr. Mitchell has done in the goodly volume before us, which is made up from certain lectures on archæological subjects delivered before the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876-78. Dr. Mitchell brings before us the commonest articles of every-day life in Scotland, the spindle and the whorl, the querns, the rude pottery, the craggans, the scythes, the one-stilted ploughs, the brooches, the tinder-boxes, clock-weights, &c., and shows that all of these existed in ruder types, but still the same in principle, in the earliest ages known to history. In the latter part of his work he elaborates his theory of civilization, which he regards as an unconscious effort on the part of man in society to defeat the law of natural selection. But this is too abstract a question for us to enter into here. His third lecture, in which he gives an account of the inhabitants of "beehive" houses in the isles of Harris and Lewis, and of caves in the cliffs in Caithness-shire, will remind the traveller who has been in the far south-west, of the hut dwellings of the former inhabitants of Cornwall. The sixth lecture, also, which deals mainly with old superstitions of the Highlands, is one of great interest to the general reader. The work is illustrated throughout with a copious supply of woodcuts, very carefully drawn and executed. The place of an index is supplied by an analytical table of contents, which goes into sufficient detail to form a tolerably adequate substitute for that most necessary complement to a book of more than mere ephemeral value.

The Village of Palaces; or, Chronicles of Chelsea. By the Rev. A. G. L'ESTRANGE. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett).

In these two volumes the author of "From the Thames to the Tamar" has brought together, in an agreeable and chatty style, a large quantity of amusing and entertaining matter, concerning that pleasant suburb of London which abuts upon the Thames westward of Pimlico. The author has, of course, much to say about Sir Thomas More, who, as he maintains, laid the foundation of Chelsea's prosperity. "If he were not the first London magnate who built a mansion there," he writes, "he certainly was the first who drew attention to the advantages of the place." Katharine Parr and the Princess Elizabeth at home at Chelsea Palace afford material for a very entertaining chapter; as also do the doings of the Duchess of Mazarin and St. Evremond, of Addison and Walpole, Sir Hans Sloane, Smollett, and other well-known characters of the past and present time; whilst Don Saltero's museum

of curiosities, the rise and decline of Ranelagh and Cremorne Gardens, and of the Old Chelsea Bun-House, are fully dealt with.

One Generation of a Norfolk House, by the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (Burns and Oates), is modestly styled by its author "a contribution to Elizabethan history." But we can assure our readers that it is a most valuable contribution, and one which does great credit to him as a biographer. The family whose history it records is that of the Walpoles, who adhered to the ancient faith during the first century or two after the Reformation, and suffered in purse and in person accordingly. The life of Henry Walpole, the Jesuit Father, is told in a tone of genial sympathy and admiration which was, and is, scarcely to be expected from a minister of a rival communion, and a somewhat High Church Anglican besides. The part of the work which will, perhaps, be the most interesting to the general reader, will be that which deals with the Walpoles of Houghton, one of whom was the great Sir Robert Walpole; but if any student of English history really wishes to acquaint himself with the actual condition of the Roman Catholic body under the penal laws passed against them by the Tudors, we know of no book which can be compared with that whose title we give above. The book is well printed, well "got up," and well indexed:

Another book of the same character is *A Cavalier's Note-Book* (Longmans), taken from authentic records kept at Crosby Hall, near Liverpool, by the Blundell's, an ancient and loyal family, who, from generation to generation, have proved themselves loyal to their hereditary faith and an hereditary monarchy. It comprises a variety of notes, anecdotes, and observations, by Captain William Blundell, of Crosby, a captain in the Royalist army of 1642. This work, also, though illustrating the career of a Roman Catholic country gentleman, is edited by the Rev. T. E. Gibson (author of "Lydiat Hall"), who prefixes to it an introductory chapter. The book is full of the most curious traits of local and national customs, folk-lore, biography, anecdotes of royal and distinguished personages. Many of the latter are droll and new. Here, for instance, is one:—"The Duke of Buckingham being asked by my Lady Castlemaine what religion he was of, answered that he had not faith enough to be a Presbyterian, nor works enough to be a Papist, and therefore he was content to be an honest old Protestant, without faith or good works." On such subjects as Sir William Petty and the relief of the poor, sacrilege and its consequences, ladies' dress and its cost, dragons, duels, trade, stage plays, trees and planting, cookery, pedigrees, house-building, hunting, the coinage, wine, classical translations, reading, minerals, Sundays and "Sabbaths," navigation, foreign travel, &c., the volume is a treasury of information, though put together in a most haphazard and informal manner.

The History of Guiseley, Yorkshire, by the late P. Slater, of Yeaddon, Member of the Surtees Society (Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1880), is one of those works of local topography which seem just now to be

springing up on every side, the result, doubtless, though remote, perhaps, of the numerous antiquarian societies which are at work in almost every county. Mr. Slater's handsome quarto volume is put together with great care, and his introductory chapters on the antiquities of the district of which he treats are written in a spirit which shows that his work has been a pleasant task. His illustrations, drawn on stone, are elaborate and minute, almost to a fault; the genealogical portion of the volume is most satisfactorily treated. The book is printed on handsome paper, with rough edges, which might pass for an imitation of our own.

The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill, by the late Mr. R. R. Brash (G. Bell & Sons), form a most interesting and elaborate quarto volume. These monuments are among the most singular remains of a bygone people and religion, and are found most abundantly in the Irish provinces of Munster and Leinster, and also in South Wales and on the eastern coast of Scotland, a localization which shows that they were the work of maritime settlers, not the outcome of a native civilization. It is one of the most learned works which have proceeded of late years from Ireland, and we regret to add that its author has not been spared to see the appearance of the work with which his name will always be identified. The illustrations are numerous and admirable of their kind, but being cut on stone, not on wood, they are not capable of being transferred to our columns. The index, the tables of contents, the lists of plates, of abbreviations, and of works to which reference is made, are formidable on account of their fulness and completeness, and we sincerely hope that the work may command an adequate and remunerative sale, for less than that would be less than its deserts.

Architectural and Historical Notices of the Churches of Cambridgeshire, by A. G. Hill, B.A. (W. Clowes and Sons), will be found to contain detailed and trustworthy accounts of very many of the finest churches within a circuit of twenty or five-and-twenty miles round Cambridge. These have evidently been put together by a gentleman who has made Gothic architecture a special study, and regards this self-imposed task as a genuine "labour of love." The book is not illustrated; but the minute character of Mr. Hill's descriptions renders the aid of photographs or woodcuts almost superfluous. Among the finest of the churches here recorded are those of Caxton, Chesterton, Shelford, Willingham, Fulbourne, Fen Ditton, Bourne, and Grantchester.

The Derbyshire Gatherer, by W. Andrews (Bates and Co., Buxton), is one of a class of books which we should gladly see multiplied by the production of a "Gatherer" for every county in the three kingdoms. Its contents are not history, but they are the materials on which the Macaulays of the future must work, and out of which, as "gleaners after time," they will have to construct the history of our country and its people. Derbyshire, as a county, is eminently rich in such materials; and the varied treasures of information to be found in Chatsworth, Haddon, Eyam, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Belper, and the Peak district, can scarcely be equalled by those of any other county, except, perhaps, Yorkshire. The book will be a special

favourite with all lovers of folk-lore. The only fault which we can find in Mr. Andrews's little book is that it too often travels far afield out of Derbyshire, and trespasses on the reminiscences of other counties.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

BATLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Aug. 14.—Mr. Michael Sheard, Vice-President, in the Chair. Mr. W. C. Dyson, F.H.S., read a Paper on "Howley, its History and Associations," in which he gave an interesting account of the descent of the manor from the middle of the fourteenth century, and also some few particulars of the Savile family, who were instrumental in the building of the greater part of the Hall. Some conversation took place respecting the antiquity of ancient stones at Howley, named by Mr. Dyson as Saxon, one of which is classed by Dr. Whitaker among the Saxon remains of Dewsbury.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Oct. 2.—Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S., the retiring President, delivered an address on "Shakespeare's references to the Healing Art." After mentioning, and commenting upon, Shakespeare's allusions to physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, Mr. Dobson referred to Shakespeare's knowledge of the action of drugs, and also to his familiarity with many physical disorders, and then pointed out that although the acquaintance with these matters which Shakespeare displays was sufficient to make us wonder at his attainments, yet his transcendent knowledge of medical psychology was so perfect and so intimate that it has astounded the experts and specialists in insanity of modern times. In this particular question, as in many others, it requires a certain amount of special knowledge, added to close and careful reading, to discover the real treasures of Shakespeare. Mr. Dobson considered that unnatural conditions of the mind must have been a favourite study with Shakespeare, who must have had at that time (owing to the non-existence of asylums) ample opportunity for diligent observation of the insane. With the exception, perhaps, of love and ambition, Shakespeare had written most on mental aberration, and on no other subject had he written with such mighty power. After alluding to the mental condition of Lear, and to many instances of marked peculiarity of mental organization falling just short of madness, Mr. Dobson dwelt at some length on the marvellous creation of Hamlet, who, upon a condition of melancholia, from which he naturally suffered, grafts a feigned madness. In the delineation of the subtle distinctions between these—the real and the assumed—Shakespeare shows his intimate knowledge of the workings of the human mind.—Dr. J. E. Shaw was elected President for the session. The plays for reading and criticism are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Richard II.*, *King John*, *Merchant of Venice*, *1 Henry IV.*, *2 Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, and the *Taming of the Shrew*.

HECKMONDWIKE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Sept. 14.—Mr. Peel, Vice-President, in the Chair. An

account was given of a visit recently paid by the members to Brierley Hall, and some facsimiles of early newspapers and of ancient deeds were exhibited, chiefly by Mr. Stead.

PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Oct. 1.—The members of this Society made an excursion through the St. Just district, under the direction of the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. B. Millett. The programme commenced with a visit to Chapel Karn Brea. The route chosen, from Penzance, was a most picturesque one, through Buryan Bridge, Catchall, and Crouz-an-wra, and hence to the foot of the hill upon which the Karn stands, where the company dismounted and ascended the height on foot. Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., gave an interesting outline of the theories existing with respect to the Karn and its associations. The party next proceeded to Ballowall, where the domed and chambered cairn, recently explored by Mr. Borlase, was examined, and fully explained by that gentleman. The various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Cape Cornwall, including the remains of St. Helen's Oratory and the Cliff Castle, were afterwards visited, and then the drive was continued to the town of St. Just. The Plane-an-Guare was the first object of interest visited; and here the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper upon the "Cornish Drama," having special reference to the spot upon which the company were then assembled. The next object was the parish church of St. Just, which was explained by the Vicar, the Rev. H. S. Fagan. The fabric dates its erection from the early part of the fourteenth century. The carriages then proceeded to Boslow, but the majority of the party walked over the downs to Tregeseal. The first object of antiquarian interest in the moor was the Tregeseal chambered barrow, which was explained in detail by Mr. W. C. Borlase. He had found in it several pieces of pottery and a whetstone, besides an immense quantity of human bones. But the most interesting thing was an urn which he found at the north-west end of the barrow. It was resting mouth downwards, and was the largest sepulchral urn found in Cornwall. It is nearly two feet high, and is ornamented, and has two large handles. It was found in a little box by itself, and whether it was connected or not in any way with the chamber was difficult to say. The chamber is a capital specimen of the oldest forms of sepulchral chambers. The last subject upon the programme was the inscribed stone found about a year ago by Mr. G. B. Millett. Mr. Borlase remarked that it was an inscribed stone of the old type. The letters upon it were now undecipherable, but on the south side there was a very plainly defined cross. It was of about the same date as the tombstone in St. Just Church. The company shortly afterwards returned to Penzance, and in the evening Mr. W. C. Borlase held a *conversazione* at Laregan, which was attended by those who had taken part in the excursion. Mr. Borlase kindly threw open his museum to the inspection of his visitors, who took advantage of such an opportunity of examining the magnificent collection of Cornish and Oriental antiquities which it contains. After a most interesting half-hour had been passed in the museum Mr. Borlase delivered an elaborate and exhaustive lecture on "Cornish Antiquities viewed in the light of Modern Science."

ROCHESTER NATURALISTS' CLUB.—Sept. 30.—An enjoyable deviation from the usual objects of the excursions of this Society was made by a visit to various places of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood. The party first proceeded to the church of St. Maro, Higham, which contains some interesting monuments, a piscina, and also a curious iron-bound chest, to which Jerdan in his "Summer Excursionist" drew special attention. He supposed it to be between two and three centuries old, and deplored the uncared-for state in which he found its contents. What was said by Jerdan is perfectly applicable to the present day, for the excursionists found the chest unlocked and the documents within it in a confused heap. The party next made their way to the marshes, famous for the causeway mentioned by Hasted, and which has recently been successfully traversed by Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. H. Wickham, and Mr. J. Harris. Cooling, or Coulying, was soon afterwards reached. Here a visit was paid to the castle, famous in history for its capture by Sir Philip Wyatt, as a demonstration against the marriage of Mary with Philip of Spain, and for its memories of Sir John Oldcastle. The curious inscription upon the Gate Tower drew particular attention. It states that the castle "was mad in defence of the contre," and is remarkable for the fact that it is written in English at a time when Latin was used for most other charters. A visit to the church brought the excursion to a close.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The annual excursion of this Society took place on the 31st of August. On leaving Shrewsbury, the party journeyed by rail to Craven Arms station, whence they proceeded at once to the ruins of Stokesay Castle, of which Mr. Hudson Turner thus remarks in his "Domestic Architecture":—"This is one of the most perfect and interesting thirteenth century buildings we possess." After a careful inspection of the church and castle, and the reading of a Paper on the castle in the banqueting hall by the Rev. J. D. Latouche, Vicar of Stokesay, the party proceeded back to Craven Arms station, whence they took train to Ludlow. Ludlow presents many points of peculiar interest, not only to the local but also to the general antiquary. The church of St. Lawrence and the Castle were both duly inspected; after which the Museum, with its fine collection of British birds and numerous objects of antiquarian interest, was visited.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Aug. 19.—An excursion was made to Wattisfield, Rickinghall, Botesdale, and Redgrave. At Wattisfield, the old hall, now considerably modernized, and converted into a farm-house, was examined. Although no Paper was read here, enough was seen to satisfy the visitors that the old dwelling had been rich in architectural and antiquarian interest. A few local objects were shown. Mr. John Collins Ford, of Bury St. Edmunds, exhibited a deed of surrender of certain copyhold premises held of the manor of "Wattsefeld Hall with Gyffords," from Martin Nunn, clerk to William Collins, of Wattisfield, linen-draper, dated February 10, 1753. Mr. Ford also showed an unusual specimen of old Wattisfield pottery—a square tea-caddy of two colours, arranged in chequers, temp. 1720-1730.

Mr. R. S. Warrington exhibited original portraits of some members of the Moody family, to whom Wattisfield Hall formerly belonged, together with that of Elizabeth Baker, whose death in 1746 is recorded on a tablet in Wattisfield Church, which was afterwards visited. The party next proceeded to the churches of Rickinghall Superior and Inferior, a short description of each being read. At Botesdale, the ancient chapel or chantry of St. Botolph, founded by John Schrebe, and the schoolroom—formerly the grammar school founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon—were inspected; after which the company proceeded to Redgrave Church, which was duly examined. The Rev. C. R. Manning read a paper descriptive of the manor of Redgrave, and also of the chief architectural features of the church. Mr. F. Ford afterwards exhibited a few extracts from the will of Sir Edmund Bacon, grandson of the Lord Keeper. On leaving the church the party paid a visit to Redgrave Hall, the seat of Mr. G. Holt Wilson.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

BELLS.—The history of bells is one of the most interesting in the record of inventions. They were first heard of about the year 400, before which date rattles were used. In the year 610 we hear of bells in the city of Sens, the army of Clothaire, King of France, having been frightened away by the ringing of them. In 960 the first peal of bells was hung in England at Croyland Abbey. Many years ago it was estimated that there were at least 2,262 peals of bells, great and small, in England. It has been thought that the custom of ringing bells was peculiar in England; but, in fact, the Cathedral of Antwerp, celebrated for its magnificent spire, has a peal of bells ninety in number, on which is played every half hour the most elaborate music. It is an interesting fact that the peal of bells in the tower of the old Royal Exchange was chiming "There's nae gude luck about the house" when the building was on fire. It would require ninety-one years to ring all the changes on a peal of twelve bells, supposing ten changes—that is, 120 sounds, to be struck every minute. For the changes of fourteen bells, 16,575 years would be required, and for twenty-four bells, 117,000,000,000,000 years.—*Bucks Advertiser.*

THE VALUE OF AN INDEX.—Mr. W. J. Thoms, in a preface to the fifth series of *Notes and Queries*, ascribes the merit of an Index to that admirable repository of curious information to Mr. W. B. McCabe. He writes:—"My distinguished and warm-hearted friend Lord Brougham (who had on more than one occasion furnished me with some interesting Replies), speaking to me of the great value and utility of this journal, was pleased to add that 'that value and utility were increased tenfold by its capital Indexes.' Lord Brougham was right; and if the critic in the *Saturday Review* who declared of 'that little farrago of learning, oddities, absurdities, and shrewdnesses, *Notes and Queries*,' that it was perhaps the only weekly newspaper that would be 'consulted three

hundred years hence,' should also prove to be right, I do not hesitate to declare my belief that these Indexes will have greatly contributed to that success."

LIBRARIES.—Richard Heber, the book-collector, was the owner of three or four libraries, and justified their existence on the ground that he required one copy of a work for his own use in the country, a second during his visits to London, and a third for his friends. Most book-buyers (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are not possessed of the ample resources of Heber, and are less ready to lend to their acquaintances the books which they have been fortunate enough to acquire after the search of many years. A little experience is sufficient to implant in their hearts the value of the warning which underlies the time-honoured jest that, if the majority of men and women are bad financiers, they are, at all events, good book-keepers. Mr. Ticknor, whose collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature now forms part of the treasures in the Boston Library, did not act on any such maxim. His volumes during his lifetime were common *sibi et amicis*, and now that they have become public property the same principle is observed. Every ratepayer of Boston is able to borrow from the Central Library two volumes for a fortnight, and even to obtain an extension of that period for a reasonable time. The *Times*, in noticing the bibliographical curiosities of Mr. Ticknor's collection, and the advantages afforded to the inhabitants of Boston by their library of 370,000 volumes, dwells with satisfaction on the number of persons who have availed themselves of this privilege, and implies that the system might be adopted in England. Most readers in this country would undoubtedly protest with earnestness against the employment of any such plan at the British Museum. They are accustomed to resort to Bloomsbury in the reasonable assurance that the volumes which they desire will be available for their use, and would resent a rule which permitted the most valuable books to be carried far away to the remotest districts of the land.

HOW REGISTERS WERE KEPT.—Often, if not commonly, entries of baptism, marriage, or burial were not made when the occurrences which they notified took place, but were copied afterwards by parson or clerk from jottings set down by the latter. These jottings, being sometimes written as much with reference to fees as to registration, were perhaps not made at all if the dues were paid at the time they were incurred. It might therefore happen that the person registering was obliged to trust wholly to memory or hearsay for the particulars to be recorded; and naturally enough in some cases the particulars never found their way into the register book at all. Entries, too, not being verified by those who had personal knowledge of the facts entered, frequently contained the gravest errors, which perhaps remained undetected till time revealed the truth as to their falsity. The volumes thus loosely filled were often carelessly kept. They were removed from the chest provided for their custody; they were taken to the clerk's house; they were sometimes lent about the parish to persons of literary, antiquarian, or perhaps merely inquisitive bent. Hence they were liable to injury by accidents, often fell into bad repair, and were accessible to those

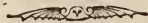
disposed to make wanton or fraudulent abstractions from their pages. The clerk, moreover, being in some cases too ignorant to understand their value as records, applied their leaves to purposes whose utility he could better comprehend. When a grocer, he has been known to use their sheets for wrapping up his butter; when a tailor, to cut them into slips for measures; or, his daughters being lacemakers, he has been found allowing the young people to employ the vellum pages for patterns. Nor did those who better knew the worth of the registers always treat them with great respect. One sportsman-parson was accustomed to use the parchment of the old parish records for address labels in despatching his pheasants. A curate's thrifty wife found in the storied scrolls which she severed from the parochial register books a fitting foundation for kettle holders. Scarcely less heinous was the sin of a clergyman, of whom a well-authenticated tale is told, that, on being applied to from the Heralds' College for extracts from his registers, he cut out and forwarded by post the original entries themselves, naively admitting that he could make nothing of them.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A WORD FOR OLD CHINA.—M. E. H. writes to the *Queen*, asking to be allowed to protest against one of the most mischievous affectations of the present day—the practice of employing in daily life services of old Nankeen and Worcester china, old Bohemian decanters and glasses, old Sèvres cups and plates. "This," the writer continues, "is a habit adopted by many of the followers of modern art principles, who spend continual and increasing sums on renewing complete services of a kind increasingly rare, and excuse it by saying that plates and cups are meant for use, and that beautiful things which please the eye are only enjoyed, or best enjoyed, when they are put to the use for which they were fabricated. To people who look on old china and glass not only as a legitimate indulgence to the eye, but as an historic record, this habit of exposing them to the inevitable risks of domestic life appears quite inexcusable. It gives little or no pleasure to the connoisseur, who does not really enjoy his dinner on a plate which he values very much; and sometimes the sight of a precious relic piping hot from a fierce oven, and full of curry, is a real annoyance to sensible people, who know the difficulties of collecting. Folks who have got tired of hanging plates on their walls naturally make fun of others who do it. Plates may be ridiculous on a wall, since they were meant for the table, but they are at least safe there. Never was fine porcelain intended for the rough usage of servants, who cannot always avoid accidents. In old days the daintiest mistress washed her own precious cups, and kept a "journeyman set" for every day. Our forefathers ate off wood and pewter, and kept their choice porcelain and precious plate and glass for festive times—this even when the factories were still flourishing which gave the world these beautiful things, and could promise more. This was a very different view. But had they used such things with our recklessness, they had the apology we have not—that more could be made; and this is permissible like the use of costly modern china now. But the gradual destruction of objects made in factories now extinct, which, whether beautiful or ugly, cheap

or dear, cannot be replaced, is more than Roman luxury, and is as blamable as dissolving a jewel to add cost to a drink. Both practices spring from one motive, the love of power which delights to feel its own strength whatever it may cost any one else. Neither of them adds pleasure to sensation, whatever it may to sentiment; both rob the future of pleasure and profit, and the reflection that the evil will work its own cure is small consolation. Some æsthetic people push folly so far as to urge that if they smash china, those who don't smash it ought to thank them for raising the value of what remains. But beautiful things are a possession in which we have only a life-interest; they are not our own, they belong to the world at large, and form part of the history of civilization itself. We have no right to abuse our privileges."

LONG TENURES.—The following "Note" which appeared recently in the columns of the *St. James's Gazette*, is worthy of attention:—"Some years ago (an antiquarian correspondent writes to us) the newspapers contained numerous allusions to a Mr. Wapshott, resident at Thorpe, near Egham, on the farm which had descended to him from the ancestor to whom it had been granted by Alfred. The statement was very generally credited, though, if I remember rightly, no evidence in support of it was produced. But the recent announcement of the death of Sir Robert Burdett has reminded me that I once saw evidence of a similarly long-continued tenure. Many years ago I accompanied the late baronet and a common friend, a very eminent antiquary, on a visit to the Chapter House, Westminster, then the depository of some of the most ancient and interesting of our national records. Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of the MSS., happened to be absent; but one of his assistants, Mr. Burtt, did the honours of the repository, and spread before us and explained the nature of the chief records. The last and greatest of these was, of course, Domesday. When I add that the common friend of Sir Robert Burdett and myself was Mr. Larkin, whose "Domesday of Kent" is perhaps the most valuable illustration of our great national record which has yet been given to the world, so far at least as Kent is concerned, it may well be believed that much time was spent in the examination of that valuable monument. Mr. Burtt was just closing the volume when he said, "By-the-by, Sir Robert, I think your name occurs in it," and after consulting some index—I am not sure it was not to Sir Henry Ellis's "Introduction to Domesday," he referred to the manuscript, and read out a passage which I regret I cannot give, not having an opportunity of resorting either to the original manuscript or any printed copy of it, announcing that a certain Hugh (?) Burdett held so many acres in a certain place duly named in Leicestershire. Sir Robert very quietly remarked, "Yes; that is my property now!" How long the lands in question may have been in possession of the Burdetts before A.D. 1080, when Domesday was compiled, is uncertain; but here we have an evidence of a continuity of tenure which can, I should think, be rarely paralleled in this or any country in Europe. To the preceding we may add the Manor of Pennington, Lancashire, which, we believe, has also been in the possession of the same family since the Conquest.

STRANGE PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—Mr. J. P. Briscoe writes in the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*:—"In the Tower of London is preserved a curious record of a pardon which was granted to Mistress Cecily Rydgeway in 1358-9, of which I append a copy:—"The King (Edward the Third) to all Bailiffs and other his liege subjects, to whom these presents shall come greeting. Be it known unto you that whereas Cecily, who was the Wife of John Rydgeway, was lately indicted for the Murder of the said John, her Husband, and brought to her Trial for the same, before our beloved and faithful Henry Grove, and his Brother Judges, at Nottingham; but that continuing Mute and refusing to plead to the said Indictment, she was sentenced to be committed to close custody, without any Victuals or Drink for the space of Forty Days, which she miraculously and even contrary to the human course of nature went thro' as we are well & fully assured of from Persons of undoubted Credit; we do therefore for that reason & from a principle of Piety to the Glory of God, and the blessed VIRGIN MARY, His Mother, by whom it is thought this Miracle was wrought, out of our special Grace and Favor, pardon the said Cecily from the further execution of the said Sentence upon her, and our Will and Pleasure is, that she be free from the said Prison, and no further Trouble given her, upon the account of the said sentence. In witness whereof &c. Dated Oct. in the 31st year of the Reign of Edward the third 1358-9].



Antiquarian News.

Virgil's birthday was kept at Mantua on the 15th of October, 1,950 years after his birth.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. J. W. Small's "Leaves from my Sketch Book."

Mr. Cardale Babington, of St. John's College, has resigned the Professorship of Archaeology at Cambridge.

The archæologist Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti died in Rome on the 14th of October, aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Elliot Stock will issue at an early date a facsimile of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe," reproduced from the very fine copy in Mr. Huth's library.

A congress of German authors was held at Weimar in the first week in September. The old residences of Goethe and Schiller were thrown open to the inspection of visitors.

A portion of the old Roman wall has been discovered in the course of excavations at the premises of Mr. Richard Davis, Monument Yard, London. It was in excellent preservation.

Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" form the last instalment of the Chandos Classics, published by Messrs. Warne. It is edited by Mr. E. Walford, who has prefixed to it a new life of the author.

Mr. R. Bullen Newton, assistant naturalist, under Professor Huxley, in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, has received an appointment in the Geological Department of the British Museum.

The city of Christiania, in Norway, has lately inaugurated a statue to its founder and great benefactor, King Christian IV. King Oscar was present, and was specially thanked by Burgomaster Rygh for assisting at the ceremony.

The Comédie Française has just celebrated the 200th anniversary of its creation by a performance of the classic works of Molière, Corneille and Racine. The performances commenced on the 21st of October, and were announced to extend over nine days.

A colossal statue of Robert Burns was recently unveiled in Dundee by Mr. Henderson, M.P., in presence of some 30,000 persons. The statue, which is in bronze, was erected by Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh, and represents the poet sitting on the stump of a tree.

The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered at Aix-la-Chapelle. The presence of hewn blocks of sandstone in the neighbourhood had led to the belief that there were such remains. The walls, as yet laid bare, vary from one foot and a-half to nine feet in height.

The Rev. Robert C. Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, near Hythe, whose name is well known in the antiquarian world, is engaged upon a "Diocesan History of Canterbury," for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. This work, we understand, will shortly be published.

The sarcophagus of Roger of Tuscany, Bishop of Lausanne, who was buried in Lausanne Cathedral in 1220, was lately opened. The body was almost intact, the features were perfectly recognizable, and six and a-half centuries had not sufficed to destroy the texture of his episcopal robes.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that in the suburb of Buda-Pesth named Altofen, excavations are being made, under the supervision of M. Alexander, municipal councillor, for the discovery of Roman antiquities. Lately, on the Schneckenberg, were discovered some remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

The ringing of the curfew bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon. The bell, which was presented to the town by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII., is placed in the tower of the church of the Holy Cross, and is rung for the six winter months of the year commencing September 21.

The 250th anniversary of the foundation of Boston, U.S., by the "Pilgrim Fathers," was celebrated by ringing the church bells at Boston, Lincolnshire, one day last month. The American Boston was so named after the Rev. John Cotton, twenty years vicar of Boston, in England, who was one of the founders of the new colony.

Monsieur Louis Victor Paliard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, died on the 15th of September

at the age of sixty-eight years. M. Paliard, who had been the head architect of the Prefecture in Paris, belonged to several learned societies, and among them to the "Société Centrale des Architectes," which Society loses in him an influential member.

In the cemetery of Milan, near the crematorium erected a few years ago, a cinerarium is to be erected for the preservation of the ashes of the dead. It is to be in the Etruscan style, about thirty-six feet in height and eighteen feet in breadth, and will contain 125 niches, in which the urns will be deposited. There will also be catacombs in the same building for urns of different dimensions.

Early in October, the wife of a labourer in the village of Ashford, Kent, it is said, while breaking up an old chest of drawers, purchased for six shillings some twenty years ago, discovered a secret compartment nearly filled with gold coin of the reigns of William III. and George II. The compartment in which the gold was found was capable of holding 100 coins, and the chest of drawers is believed to have been repaired several times.

The Mastership of Gonville and Caius College has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edwin Guest, F.R.S. Dr. Guest is the author of "A History of English Rhythms," in two volumes, which was first published in 1838, a second edition appearing in 1855. He has also published in pamphlet form a Paper read before the Archaeological Society at Salisbury in 1849, on the "Early English Settlements in South Britain."

An interesting discovery has been made in the isle of Delos, as a result of the excavations undertaken by the French School of Archaeology at Athens. It is of an entire house, built, arranged, and decorated almost exactly in the same way as those at Pompeii. The Athenians seem to be somewhat jealous of this discovery, and their journals are urging the Greek Archaeological Society to undertake excavations in this classical island.

With respect to "Books Curious and Rare," J. H. B. writes:—Mr. William Rogers, Maidstone, in the October *ANTIQUARY*, p. 181, mentions, as a modern curiosity in title-pages, that he remembers having seen a religious tract styled "The Railroad to Heaven," but he omitted to cite particulars. I remember having seen a similar tract, bearing date 1847, and the title "The Celestial Railroad, by Nathaniel Hawthorne;" but perhaps this is not very rare.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., author of "Strange Stories of the Midlands," and of other historical and antiquarian works, has in the press a volume which he calls "Punishments in the Olden Time, being an account of the Brank, Ducking Stool, Pillory, Whipping Post, Cage, Stocks, Drunkard's Cloak, Public Penance, Riding the Stang, &c. &c." The work will contain much curious and interesting information, and will be illustrated by drawings from the pencils of George Cruikshank, &c.

Referring to the article in *THE ANTIQUARY* for August (see p. 53, *ante*), on the subject of the Viking's ship recently discovered in the Christiania Fjord in Norway, a correspondent, Mr. Geo. M. Allen, points

out that the writer is in error in stating that it is intended to leave the craft where it was found, carrying to Christiania only the smaller objects. "As a matter of fact," he adds, "the whole ship, or so much of it as remains, has been taken to Christiania, and is now enclosed in a shed in the grounds of the museum of that town."

Mr. Joseph Anderson, Rhind lecturer on archæology, has been delivering, during the past month, in the Masonic Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a series of lectures upon "Scotland in the Early Times of Christianity." The first lecture dealt chiefly with Decorative Metal-work, the second with Decorative Stone-work, the third with Monumental Art, the fourth with the Symbolism of Ancient Monuments, and the fifth and sixth with their inscriptions.

The Constable of the Tower of London has appointed a committee, consisting of Major-General Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower, President; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Mr. Callender, of the Office of Works; Mr. Owen Morshed, of the War Department; and Assistant-Commissary-General Thorn, of the Ordnance Store, to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors. Captain FitzGeorge will act as secretary to the committee.

Sir Charles Isham, at Mr. Furnivall's request, has lent his copy of "The Passionate Pilgrime. By W. Shakespeare. At London. Printed for (the pirate) W. Iaggard. . . . 1599," to be fac-similed by Mr. Griggs for his series of Shakespeare Quarto fac-similes; and the volume will be issued shortly. The only other copy of the "Passionate Pilgrime," says the *Academy*, is in the Capel collection at Trinity College, Cambridge; but as the Master and Fellows will not let any volume leave the library, Sir Charles Isham's loan of his little treasure has been most welcome.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries* writes that "Cyprus satin" often occurs in old inventories and account books. The churchwardens' accounts of Leverton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, have the following under the year 1528: "For a yard of green Sattyn of Sypryse viij*l*." It was probably purchased to be used in the repair of the vestments. In an inventory of the goods belonging to the Abbey of Peterborough in 1539 we find, "One vestment of red, coarse satten of Cyprus with harts and knots." Cyprus gold is mentioned in the *Archæologia*. It seems to have been a textile fabric.

The Science and Art Department lately decided to depute an officer in India to make purchases of Indian art objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington, and Mr. C. Purdon Clarke has been appointed to this mission. A fund of about £8,000 has been placed at his disposal, of which £3,000 has been contributed by the India Office, this sum being the unexpended balance of the money received on account of the Exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents in 1876, and reserved by His Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art.

At a meeting of the Cymmrodorion section of the National Eisteddfod, recently held at Carnarvon, Papers were read on "Eisteddfod Reform," by Mr. Hugh Owen and Mrs. Thomas, St. Ann's Vicarage, Llandegai, and after a long discussion, in which several leading supporters of the Eisteddfod took part, it was unanimously resolved that a National Eisteddfod Association be forthwith established, and that a number of Welsh bards, literate and other gentlemen, be invited to act in conjunction with the Cymmrodorion Society as a provisional committee to consider and define the scope and functions of the association.

According to the *Academy*, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, of the Nottingham Free Library, will soon have ready for the press a volume entitled "Songs and Sonnets," by Robert Millhouse. The editor will preface the work with an account of this celebrated local poet, who was born at Nottingham in 1788. He wrote much and well, and many of his best pieces were composed while he was working on his loom at stocking making. His style was so classical that Southey refused to rank him among "Uneducated Poets." His portrait appears in one of Hone's works, and some interesting biographical particulars are furnished by the present editor.

The return of attendances at the Guildhall library and reading-room shows that during July, August, and September last, 30,329 persons visited the library during the day, and 9,094 in the evening; to the reading-room there were 23,487 visitors during the day, and 5,405 in the evening; whilst to the museum the attendances were 25,369. The total visits numbered 93,684. Last year the day visitors to the library were 25,973, and the evening visitors 7,542; to the reading-room they were 20,454 in the day, and 4,385 in the evening; and to the museum 21,145. The increase in the number of readers this year over that of last was 9,961, and in the number of visitors to the museum 4,224.

The Rev. J. Hoskyns Abrahall writes to the *Times*, with reference to a statement by Mr. E. de Bunsen, that the word "Aryan" refers certainly to the white man, as follows:—"The word *arya*, which in late Sanskrit means noble, and was previously a national name, should have in it a *g* or a *j*, if it is to be derived from the root *arg* or *arj*, whence, e.g., Greek *argos*, bright; Latin *argilla*, white clay; and Sanskrit, *arjunas*, light (substantive). Lassen derives it from *ar*, to go, as though, literally, such as should be approached; Bopp from that root, or from *artch*, to honour; Professor Max Müller ("Lectures on Language," i. 276) from *ar* (whence the Latin *arare* and English 'ear'), to plough."

The sculpture department of the British Museum has lately been enriched by the gift of a white marble bust of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, presented by the Rev. Thomas William Webb, Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire. This bust, by Rysbrack, was originally presented by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Thomas (then Mr. Serjeant) Pengelly, in acknowledgment of his legal services and friendship, and was by him bequeathed, with other property, in 1730, to his sole

heir and former secretary, Mr. John Webb, of the Inner Temple, and of Cheshunt, Herts, the nephew of one of the Lord Chief Barons, and ancestor of the late proprietor. The bust occupies a conspicuous situation in the entrance-hall of the museum.

Dr. Schliemann's forthcoming work on "Ilios," according to the *Academy*, will appear in a few weeks, simultaneously with a German edition. It will embody an account of the excavations made by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik and in other parts of the Troad, including those made last year, as well as an exhaustive review of the history, geography, ethnology, botany, and other matters connected with the district. A bibliography will be added, and the volume will be profusely illustrated, thus enabling scholars to judge for themselves as to the age and character of the objects discovered. There are several appendices; among them two by Brugsch Rey, in which he announces some recent discoveries of considerable interest. The preface has been written by Professor Virchow.

During some alterations recently made in Epworth Church, Lincolnshire, the workmen discovered a rude stone coffin, without a lid, and having the right corner broken off towards the foot. Carefully examining what was in the coffin, they found mouldering bones, laid in their natural order, apparently of a woman, and towards the foot of the coffin were those of an infant. On the breast of the deceased (or rather where the breast had been) there was found a broken chalice of white metal, and also a small plate of the same material. The metal resembles such as might be produced by a mixture of tin and silver. It is, however, decayed and broken by the action of the earth.

In the excavations commenced a short time ago at Villagrande, in Sardinia, there have been discovered some instruments which are very remarkable if, as believed by competent persons, they belong to the bronze epoch, which, it is asserted, was exceptionally prolonged in this part of the island. The instruments in question are two bronze saws and a four-pronged fork, all said to be found in the same repository. Near Taranto, in some new excavations opened in the vicinity of those above mentioned, there have been found twenty-two skeletons, each in its respective tomb, not far below the surface of the ground. The bones are all dug in the rock, disposed in various positions, and covered with square slabs of stone. Some of them were capable of holding two corpses. In one of these were found an Athenian amphora, with the figure of Minerva, and three other painted figures, one of which was represented as playing on the cithern.

The Rev. H. E. Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral, writes thus to the *Times*:—"Without study, without time for reflection, what man is really fit to get up before his congregation and dilate upon the awful responsibilities of this quaint existence of ours? Few of the clergy can afford to buy, inherit, or live in the immediate vicinity of the British Museum or the Bodleian. Our cathedral libraries are, however, rotting away for want of use and funds. Funds for their support and development can only be forthcoming at

the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and, surely, if anything does come of the present Royal Commission on Cathedrals, one suggestion from them might be this, that in all common honesty some of the spoils should be restored, with a view to making these glorious collections more available, and saving them from beetle, rot, and mouse. That they would be used gratefully and gladly an experience of the last three years emphatically testifies."

The demolition of a row of shops in London Wall, immediately adjoining the gateway and hall of Sion College, which has recently been effected, has brought to light the western front of the church of St. Alphege, which is said to have been originally a Norman structure. The only distinctive features, however, visible externally are two pointed entrance doorways or windows, for they might have been either the one or the other, at the west end of the nave and the north aisle, and some rough stones which once formed a buttress to the stone tower. The latter still stands in a mutilated condition. St. Alphege, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by the Danes in the 11th century at or near Greenwich, where the parish church of St. Alphege enshrines his memory. The present church, which is externally as tasteless and unecclesiastical a structure as can be found in London, was built by Sir William Staines, afterwards Lord Mayor, in 1777.

The Marchese Giovanni Pietro Campana, the explorer of Etruria, and whose museums in his house in the Babuino and his villa near St. John Lateran were among the most interesting sights in Rome, died on the 10th of October, aged seventy-two. The *Times* correspondent in Rome states that while still a young man Campana was recognized as one of the most distinguished archaeologists of the day; but, he adds, his love for the science and his intense passion for collecting became also the cause of his ruin. Appointed director of the Monte di Pietà by Gregory XVI., he availed himself of his position in that establishment to lend money on works of art and objects of antiquity by borrowing largely, in his own person, on the security of the contents of his museums. Accused of malversation, he was brought to trial, condemned, and sentenced to a long term at the galleys, for which imprisonment was substituted. The justice of the sentence was called in question at the time, and in the end he was liberated at the urgent intercession of Napoleon III.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Rome on the 12th October, observes:—"Among the many articles in the Roman papers of which Wagner's *Rienzi*, now being given to crowded houses at the Politeama, is the theme, a very interesting one has appeared in the *Popolo Romano*, proving, not only that the direct descendant of the great tribune lives in the person of Signor Francesco Prospero Buzi, but that His Holiness Leo XIII. is, through his mother also a descendant of Cola di Rienzi. From the documents cited, it appears that Angelo, the son of Cola, took refuge in the city of Cori after his father's death, and settled there. In 1636 the Rienzi family founded at Cori by him changed its name to Prosperi, and at a later date added that of Buzi. The Capitoline

archives contain a decision of the Congregation of the Roman Patriariate, signed by the Marchese Olgiati, Scriba Senatus, confirming the claim of the Prosperi Buzi family to noble rank on the ground of its descent from an ancient noble family taking its origin from Cola di Rienzi, Tribune of the people in 1347, Senator by brief of Pope Innocent IV. in 1353. The mother of Leo XIII. was Anna Prosperi Buzi of that family."

The countrymen of Chaucer and Gower, writes a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, will be interested to know that Paris has not forgotten the glory of the *trouvère*, Jean de Meung, surnamed "Clopinel" or the limper, who, being, as a contemporary chronicler states, a doctor in holy theology and *philosophe tresparfont, sachant tout ce qui à entendement humain est scible*, added eighteen thousand verses to the original four thousand verses of the "*Roman de la Rose*." The house in which Jean de Meung lived and wrote at Paris still exists; it is the old Hôtel de la Tournelle, which has been rebuilt, and now bears the number 218 in the Rue Saint-Jacques. The learned and active committee of Parisian inscriptions have decided to place on the façade of this hotel a reproduction of a medallion portrait of Jean de Meung, and the following four verses from the "*Apparition de Jehan de Meung*," written at the beginning of the fifteenth century by Honoré Bonet:—

"Je suis mestre Jehan de Meung,
Qui, par maints vers, sans nulle prose,
Fis cy le Roman de la Rose,
En cest hôtel que cy voyez."

Referring to our notice of the recent sale of Hales Place, near Canterbury, (see p. 175, *ante*) the Rev. R. C. Hales, Rector of Woodmancote, Sussex, writes to us asking us to contradict the statement made in certain quarters, to the effect that the Hales family is extinct. He adds:—Sir Edward Hales (1611), who seems to have been a deeply religious man, and the opening sentences of whose will it is affecting to read, had two brothers, William and Richard. Of these, the former, William, was connected with Tenterden, and also possessed of the Manor of Bowlby and of the Chilton estate in the parish of Boughton-Malherbe; but as the family suffered from the troublous times in which they lived, his son John sold these estates to his cousin Samuel, second son of Sir Edward Hales. The descendants of William Hales still survive, and represent the old family, for centuries settled in the neighbourhood of Tenterden. Although reduced in circumstances, they continued to reside in Kent until a very recent period, and now, by God's blessing on successful industry, they have to a great extent regained their original position. The common ancestor of the old family as now existing is William Hales, of Tenterden, third son of Baron Hales, temp. Henry VIII.

A discovery of great interest to antiquaries has been made at Morton Farm, near Brading, Isle of Wight—namely, the remains of a Roman villa. The first discovery of the villa is due to Captain Thorpe, of Yarbridge, near Brading, whose acquaintance with the neighbourhood led him to investigations which have

proved of considerable value. The remains evidently cover a large area of ground, much of which is under cultivation, but every facility for investigation has been accorded by Lady Oglander, the owner of the estate, and Mr. Cooper, the present occupier. Excavations have accordingly been renewed, and are at present under the direction of Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S. Professor Monier Williams, in a letter to the *Times*, observes that the work hitherto effected is already suffering from exposure to autumnal storms. "In fact," he adds, "unless some kind of covering is speedily erected it is certain that the designs and colouring of the tessellated floors, which are now almost as perfect as when they were hidden from view sixteen centuries ago, will soon be irreparably injured." In reply, Messrs. Price wrote to say that not only had Professor Williams's suggestions been anticipated, but that arrangements had been made for erecting substantial sheds over the principal floors, with properly-constructed roof and skylights, and passage-ways for the convenience of visitors. We understand that about £300 is required for the completion of the explorations and the preservation of the discoveries, of which we hope to give a full account in an early number.

The late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, F.S.A., the distinguished architect and antiquary, who died on the 22nd August, at his residence in Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, in the seventy-first year of his age, was the youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, of Christchurch, Hants, where he was born in April, 1810. In early life Mr. Ferrey evinced a strong taste for the fine arts, and spent much of his time in sketching. He served his articles with Mr. Augustus Pugin, and it was at that time that he became acquainted with Mr. Augustus Welby Pugin, who became so distinguished as an architect, and whose "Life" Mr. Ferrey afterwards wrote. Mr. Ferrey largely assisted Mr. Pugin, sen., in the illustrations for his various architectural works. In 1834 he published the "*Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch*," illustrated by his own drawings, the letter-press being by Mr. Brayley. About this time Mr. Ferrey commenced business on his own account as an architect. Among the principal works which he designed may be mentioned the church of St. Stephen, Westminster; Wynnstay, Denbighshire, for Sir Watkin Wynn; Bulstrode, for the Duke of Somerset; and Bagshot Park, for the Duke of Connaught. He also restored a considerable part of Wells Cathedral. Mr. Ferrey was one of the founders of the Royal Architectural Museum. He was also a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects. He was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and was always thoroughly archaeological in his tastes. Mr. Ferrey was twice married (his second wife survives him), and leaves three children. His only son, Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, succeeds him in his practice.

Recently, an antique trunk was found in a room in one of the old houses in High Street, Hull, belonging to Mr. Sykes, merchant, containing a quantity of old documents, which, from their appearance, have lain there undisturbed for hundreds of years. Mr. Alderman Symons, who was present, found on

examination a very old deed of gift, bearing a date of 1671, made by Alderman John Trippe, in favour of Elizabeth, wife of Alderman Ffroggat, all of this town. This John Trippe figures very prominently in the Johnson manuscripts, wherein it is stated that in 1651 he was elected a Chamberlain, and in 1659 Sheriff. In 1660 he was a candidate for representing the borough, in opposition to Andrew Marvel, there being at that period six candidates, and at the close Trippe stood third on the poll. He was elected mayor of Hull in 1669. The deed is in an excellent state of preservation, and the signature, "John Trippe" is affixed to a seal at the bottom of the vellum. The deed commences with the following:—"To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall come to be soon read or heard, John Trippe, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Alderman, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that he the said John Trippe for and in consideration of that natural love and fatherly affection, in which he hath beareth unto Elizabeth Ffroggat, wife of George Ffroggat, of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, merchant, and of his daughter, and unto Trippe Ffroggat his grandson, and son of the said George Ffroggat and Elizabeth his wife, as also for divers other good causes considering him thereunto moving: Hath given, granted, enfeoffed, confirmed, and by those presents doth for and from him give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said Elizabeth Ffroggat and John Trippe Ffroggat, all that dwelling-house, being within the town of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, in a certain street called now Salthouse Lane," &c. &c. Then follows a description of the property, and likewise of the occupants. The MS. finishes with the following:—"In witness whereof he the said John Trippe hath hereunto sett his hand and seal the Eight and Twentieth day of April, in the Three and Twentieth years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. *Anno Domini*, 1671." The document is most beautifully engrossed, and in a splendid state of preservation.

With respect to the "Vittorio Emanuele" Library at Rome, the correspondent of the *Standard* writes, under date Naples, Sept. 19:—An inquiry has lately been held respecting certain facts relating to the library "Vittorio Emanuele" in Rome, from which it seems that, under the administration of the Minister Bonghi, many abuses have taken place, and that the library has been scandalously robbed. Before the catalogue was made or the rooms placed under proper custody the library was opened, and a quantity of books were sold at the price of a few centimes the pound. No fewer than three rooms were emptied of their contents, and the transport of books lasted forty days, 10,872 kilogrammes of volumes in all being sold for 3,654 francs. Among these books were hundreds of volumes of the "Cause dei Santi," and also a "Savonarola," which was afterwards resold at a high price. The system was introduced of paying the assistants for working on Sundays by allowing them to sell "waste paper," and it has now been discovered that various fragments of editions of the year 400 and the original edition of the "Letters of Christopher Columbus on the Discovery

of America" were sold as waste paper! Twelve hundred-weight of books and pamphlets were taken from the library, and rediscovered in 1877 in the cellar of a pastry-cook in Florence. Amongst these were found the "Edicts of Queen Elizabeth of England against the Jesuits," an edition of a book called "Gieta e Birria," attributed to Boccaccio, and the "Process of the Anointers (*untori*) of Milan," a very rare volume, there being only two other copies in Milan, one of which is incomplete. The Prefect of the National Library of Florence has deposed that he acquired nearly six thousand books and pamphlets which, from certain signs, he believes to have belonged to the "Vittorio Emanuele" Library. A priest named Bartolucci, an assistant librarian, has confessed that he subtracted from the library many precious books and manuscripts. The purchasing of books was carried on in an equally reckless manner. Many volumes were bought without proper authorization, and many others merely to favour some impecunious booksellers. Other costly but useless works were purchased from private individuals, and sometimes at a higher price than was demanded. The total expenditure for purchasing books and reviews in 1876-77-78 amounted to 180,000 francs. The administration of the library appears to have been most scandalous, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken by the authorities to punish the offenders.

Among objects possessing locally some antiquarian interest, shown at the late annual fair of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, were the following, which have a bearing on the origin and etymology of the name "Toronto":—1. Herman Moll's "New Map of the North Parts of America, &c., sold by H. Moll, over against Devereux Court between Temple Bar and St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, where you may have his New and Compleat Atlas, or Twenty-seven Two-sheet Maps, bound or single, all composed and done according to the newest and most exact observations." This map, dated 1720, gives, like Lahontan's and other older maps, the modern Lake Simcoe as "Lake of Toronto," and the neighbouring Matchedash, or Gloucester Bay of Lake Huron, as "Toronto Bay;" showing that the city of Toronto owes its name to a native Indian term applied to Lake Simcoe and the Lake Simcoe region, which, in the Algonquin or Huron dialect, was the "toronto" or "well-peopled district"—*i.e.*, the meeting-place or rendezvous of numerous Algonquin or Huron tribes. 2. Another issue of Herman Moll's map, without date, entitled, "A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on the Continent of North America," giving the same names to Matchedash Bay and Lake Simcoe. 3. "Capt. Carver's Travels in America in 1766, 1767 and 1768," Dublin edition of 1769; open at the page where it is stated that "on the north-west of this lake (*viz.*, Ontario) and the north-east of Lake Huron is a tribe of Indians called the Mississagués, whose chief town is denominated Toronto, from the lake on which it lies" (*i.e.*, the modern Lake Simcoe); where Captain Carver repeats information, probably derived from Lahontan, who ("Nouveaux Voyages," ii. 19), speaking of the "Baye de Toronto" on Lake Huron, says: "Il s'y décharge une rivière qui sort du petit lac de même nom" (*i.e.*, Toronto); and

close by he marks on his map the site of a "gros village de Hurons que les Iroquois ont ruiné" — the site of the subsequent town of the Mississagués.

4. The First Gazetteer of Upper Canada, compiled by David William Smyth, Surveyor-General, and published in 1799 by W. Faden, "Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," Charing Cross, London; open at the article *Toronto*, which runs as follows? "*Toronto, Lake* (or *Toronto*); Lake le Clie [now Lake Simcoe] was formerly so called by some; others called the chain of lakes from the vicinity of Matchedash towards the head of the Bay of Quinté, the Toronto Lakes, and the communication from the one to the other was called the Toronto river;" proving again that the Toronto of to-day owes its name to a term applied by the natives formerly to Lake Simcoe and the Lake Simcoe region, for the reason given in connection with Herman Moll's map.

5. Sketch of the site of Fort Rouillé on Lake Ontario, constructed in 1749, the *punctum saliens* and germ of the present city of Toronto. The official name Fort Rouillé was superseded by the popular designation "Fort Toronto," which expressed the fact that this was the terminus on Lake Ontario of the portage-track to "Toronto," the important and populous region round Lake Simcoe, formerly so called.

6. Toronto Harbour in 1793, from a sketch made in that year, showing (probably) Bouchette's solitary exploring craft lying at anchor.

7. Castle Frank, near Toronto, from a sketch made in 1793.

8. Fort George and Navy Hall, Niagara, in 1806.

9. Toronto in 1803, showing the Parliament Building destroyed by the Americans in 1813.

10. Toronto in 1813, showing the Block-house at the mouth of the Don.

11. Toronto in 1833, shewing Mr. Wort's windmill.

12. Portraits of General Simcoe, first Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada; Chief Justice Osgoode, after whom Osgoode Hall, the Palais de Justice of Toronto, is named; Sir George Yonge and Right-Hon. Henry Dundas, who gave name respectively to "Yonge Street" and "Dundas Street," the first two military highways cut out through the forest of Western Canada.

13. It should be added that in 1878 a cairn was erected at Toronto to mark the site of Fort Rouillé. It bears the following inscription engraved on a fine granite boulder, dredged up from the channel leading into the harbour:—This cairn marks the exact site of Fort Rouillé, commonly known as Fort Toronto, an Indian trading-post and stockade, established A.D. 1749, by order of the Government of Louis XV., in accordance with the recommendations of the Count de la Galissonnière, administrator of New France, 1747-1749. Erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, A.D. 1878.

Correspondence.

THE FATE OF OLD BOOKS.

On a fly-leaf of an old copy of * Speed's "England" in my possession, I find the following note in the

* "John Speed, a Londoner, writ the story of Britain from the first beginning to the year 1605, being the second year of King James." Baker's "Chron."

MS. which I transcribe (*verbatim et literatim*), as it may possibly interest some other reader of THE ANTIQUARY as well as myself:—

"April 29, 1837.

"This old Book was the property of the late John Barton, of Hanley, who died about Xmas last in his 100th year. Was purchased at the Sale by Thomas Burndred, in a very shattered condition. Barton Travailed with a pack in his younger days, and was said he was a Scotsman. He was the Head Mercer in hanley at one time. Was housekeeper more than 70 years. Before his Marriage, when travelling, he called at a Gentleman's House and found the cook tearing up this Book to Sing Fowls. He told her it was a pity to Tear the Book. She said he might have it if he would ask the Master, as they had plenty more in the Lumber Room."

This is followed by a cutting from some local newspaper:—

"On Monday last (Dec. 3, 1836), died in his hundredth year, Mr. Barton, of King Street, in this town, formerly a mercer in High Street, where he acquired an independency, and retired from business about 30 years ago. He retained his faculties to the last, and went to the poll for Mr. Wedgewood, at the first election for this borough in 1832."

I have no doubt many interesting notes of this sort might be found in MS. in old books, which would be worth preserving as "Curiosities of Literature," if not otherwise. *Verbum sap.*

MORIENSIS.

Ballaugh Rectory.



BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.

In THE ANTIQUARY for August (p. 63), Mr. C. Walford mentions "*The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added The Counter-Rat, by R. S., 1670*," as one of a few works which he never expects to see.

A dilapidated volume in my possession contains, among other curious matter, an imperfect copy of "*The Counter Scuffle*," and (what I believe to be) a complete one of "*The Counter-Rat*."

The first edition, published in 1628, had sixteen leaves only; the 1651 and later editions had twenty-eight, the last of which was probably blank.

My copy has no paging and the title is wanting. It consists of twenty-one leaves, beginning with B 2, and ending with G 5. The missing leaves are seven: viz., A 1, 2, 3, and 4, B 1, D 4 and G 4 (the latter supposed to be blank).

If Mr. Walford would like to view these remains, I will send the volume for his inspection with pleasure.

CHARLES RYAN.

5, Cambria Place, Newport, Mon.

(See pp. 62 and 132.)

Mr. Fuller will find, I think, that J. Bland, who wrote the "Essay in Praise of Women," was not "James," but "Joseph" Bland, of the family at one time seated at Beeston Hall, near Leeds. The book comes, no doubt, under the heading of "curious," but hardly of "rare," for I have bought three copies of it within the last few years. Two of these copies

I gave away, and one of them may probably now be in the possession of Mrs. Lewis (*nee* Fanny Bland) 15, Inverness Terrace, W., or of her nephew Mr. Bland Garland, Hillfields, Reading.

The language of the essay is no doubt very high-flown; but it may be noted that the admiration is devoted to "internal" beauty, and to "decency of modest dress." Other times, other manners!

FANNY BLAND.

Paris.

FAMILY OF CLAYTON.

Can any of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY give the writer any information respecting the ancestry of Owen Clayton, of Newtown, North Wales (about the year 1750), who married Jane Bowen, and had two sons, James and Charles, who resided at Worcester and Shrawley, England?

C. A. CLAYTON.

20, Willow Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

BORROWED BOOKS.

In the "Antiquary's Note-Book" of the September number, at p. 125, you quote the complaint of a correspondent who has lost books, and who in turn quotes some clever verses on "The Art of Book-keeping" which commence—

"I of my Spencer quite bereft."

Can any reader say who was the author of the lines? They were transcribed for me some time ago from the album of a lady over eighty years of age, who had copied them many years earlier from a MS. scrap-book. I published the "poem" complete in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, but failed to discover the author, or whether they had previously been published.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

"THE ANTIQUARY TIME."

With reference to the quotation from *Troilus and Cressida*, adopted as a motto on the title-page of THE ANTIQUARY, I suggest that the final *s* in "times" is a mistake in the text of Shakespeare, and that it ought to be expunged so as to *personify* Time. "Instructed by the antiquary Time." That is, *antiquary* is here an epithet, not an adjective; as the latter it was never used by Shakespeare.

A similar misprision occurs in the modern text of *Henry VIII.* act ii. scene 1, where Buckingham commands his last wishes to the King:—

"And when old Time shall lead him to his end."

Here in modern editions time is printed with a small initial letter; but in the folio of 1623 it is printed with a capital initial, which properly personifies it.

A. E. BRAE.

Guernsey.

THE LATE MR. E. B. FERREY.

Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey asks me to explain a passage in my article in the October number of THE ANTIQUARY about his father's work in Wells Cathedral,* which he thinks will give the impression that Mr. Benjamin Ferrey and Sir Gilbert Scott were *jointarchitects*, which was not the case; and he naturally thinks that his father should be credited with the entire restoration of the west front of Wells Cathedral. I quite agree with this, and had no intention of saying otherwise. Mr. E. B. Ferrey acknowledges that "there was no magic in the name of Ferrey like that of Scott; the latter certainly used to attract money for building far more than any other architect's." This was all that I intended to say. He adds that, "Scott only went down *once* to Wells to make his report, which confirmed and approved of his father's work in every respect. For this he was paid a handsome fee by the Restoration Committee; but the whole of the commission for the superintendence of the work, extending over about three years, was paid to Mr. Benjamin Ferrey. Scott was only called in as consulting architect, and never had anything to do with the work, which was carried on by Ferrey." I never intended to say otherwise; Benjamin Ferrey was a valued friend of mine for 40 years, and I not only liked him personally as a friend, but consider his work as an architect as some of the best that was done in his time; he was never properly appreciated by the public. The church which he built for Lady Burdett-Coutts in Victoria Street, Westminster, might very well pass for having been built in the thirteenth century, which is the highest praise that can be given to a modern Gothic building; unfortunately his design was never carried out, the tower and spire have never been built, or at all events had not been the last time I saw it. To complete his design would be a good memorial to his memory, and if Lady Burdett-Coutts is willing to receive subscriptions towards it, I for one should be willing to give my mite. I have little doubt that many others who knew him would be willing to do the same, especially those who have employed him, and who witnessed the extreme care with which all his work was done, and how anxious he was to avoid putting his employers to any needless expense. I have little doubt that the sum required would soon be raised by subscriptions, if it were understood that they would be readily received.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

CROMWELL FAMILY.

In an interesting account of the Cromwell family, which appeared in THE ANTIQUARY for October (see p. 164, *ante*), I find an error. It mentions "an estate at Lavenham, in Norfolk, which had belonged to the Earl of Oxford, whose estates were confiscated to the king after the battle of Towton in 1461."

Lavenham is in Suffolk, and the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, not only held large possessions in the parish, but resided in it in the reign of Henry VI. The beautiful church with its lofty clerestory and noble

* See *ante*, p. 146.

tower was partly rebuilt at the cost of the then Earl of Oxford. The porch, with its wonderful richness of embellishment, is believed to have been erected by John, fourteenth Earl.

W. BRAILSFORD.

Wellington Chambers, Gateshead-on-Tyne.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRONUNCIATION.

The well-known lines of Pope (*Rape of the Lock*, iii. 7 and 8)—

“Here thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea”—
are often cited to prove that the word “tea” was in the last century pronounced as “tay.” I happened a few days ago to come upon a song written by James Boswell, in which the following lines occur:—

“When I thought her my own, ah! too short seemed the day
For a jaunt to Downpatrick, or trip on the sea.
* * * * *

But too late I found even she could deceive,
And nothing was left but to weep and to rave.”

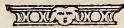
The verses are of course not worth quoting, except as pointing either to considerable differences between the pronunciation of that period and that now in vogue, or else to a remarkable laxity in the matter of rhymes. There can be no doubt whatever that the pronunciation of words is no more stereotyped than many other apparently permanent institutions. Our grandmothers, and even our mothers, were taught, for example, to pronounce *oblige* as if it were spelled *obleege*. So indeed Pope, in his famous lines on Addison, pronounces it:—

Dreading ev’n fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne’er obliged.

Boswell’s lines, however, made me wonder whether many such rhymes are not really cases of what is euphemistically called “poetical” license. Doubtless you, or some of your readers, can inform me on this point.

Bristol.

IOTA.



AN “INDIAN MONEY-COWRIE” IN A BRITISH “BARROW.”

(See Vol. I. pp. 30 and 41.)

It is stated in Boyd Dawkins’s “Early Man in Britain,” p. 19, that in Eocene times a south-eastern sea, “teeming with life of various kinds, now to be found, for the most part, in the warmer regions of the ocean,” covered part of our south coast; and he mentions among the mollusca “the nautilus, the cone, volute, cowrie,” and others.

May not this Cornish cowrie and those of which Mr. Featherstonhaugh and W. G. speak have been gathered or washed up from the sands of this ancient sea?

R. H. SIDGWICK.

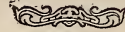
Skipton.

FRANKS.

Would Major Baillie kindly say how the very early franks are to be distinguished from official letters, which would of course be free? I have one or two with the name of the sender in the corner of the cover. Would this constitute a frank?

EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

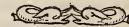


THE ARMS OF LIVERPOOL.

I find in the *ANTIQUARY* for August (see p. 79, *ante*), that the arms for the new diocese of Liverpool, which have just passed at the Herald College, are—“Argent, an eagle sable, with wings expanded, beak and legs or, holding in the claws of the right foot an ancient writing-case, and having round its head a nimbus of the third; a chief, party per pale, gules and argent; on the dexter half an ancient galley with three masts or, and on the sinister half an open Bible, with the legend ‘Thy Word is truth.’” I do not profess to be a herald, but should not the description of a coat of arms be so given that one may be able to depict it from the blazon? If so, may I ask you how should the ancient writing-case be drawn? And can you inform me what meaning this writing-case is intended to convey—what has an ancient writing-case to do with Liverpool? And can you at the same time inform me if the motto “Thy Word is truth” is to be upon the leaves of the open Bible or if placed below or above the book?

C. N. ELVIN.

East Dereham.



“THE SHAKESPEARE DEATH-MASK.”*

I venture to send you a copy of a note which I entered in my common-place book in February, 1854, as bearing on this interesting subject.

“Mr. R. D. Grainger has given me the following interesting facts connected with Shakespeare:—A few years ago the house next to the College of Surgeons in Lincoln’s Inn Fields was removed in order to allow of the enlargement of the Hunterian Museum. This house was known to have been on the site of the old playhouse built in 1695, and in the course of its demolition the workmen found a stone bust, which they brought to Mr. Clift, the curator of the Museum. It was considered to be a bust of Shakespeare, and it soon fell into the hands of Professor Owen, its present possessor. Shortly after this occurrence a German physician (Becker) requested the professor to take charge of a plaster face-cast, of which he gave the following account:—It had been taken from the face of Shakespeare after death, came into possession of his family at that time, and had been handed down as an heir-loom. During his absence from Germany it was sold with some other property, and on becoming aware of the fact he immediately travelled some hundreds of miles in the hope of regaining it. This he succeeded in accomplishing, having found it in some Jew’s shop in Frankfurt, and repurchased it.

“The most singular part of the story is this, how-

* See *ante*, p. 63.

ever, that on comparison the cast was found exactly to resemble the bust. Mr. Grainger's words were, I believe, 'the cast exactly fitted the bust, and corresponded with it in every line and wrinkle.' Mr. Grainger also assures me that hairs of the beard are left adhering to the plaster.

"Both the bust and the cast, I believe, are at Professor Owen's house in Richmond Park."

"Mrs. Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler), who visited Diss in January, 1855, confirmed the story *in toto*. She had seen the cast, hairs and all, at Mr. Owen's house." I have a later note stating that the cast is taken back to Germany, but this, I hope, is incorrect.

It will be seen that there are differences between the account as given by Mr. Grainger and that contained in your magazine, but they are not important.

THOMAS E. AMYOT.

Diss, Norfolk.



THE POLITENESS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

I have read with some interest the article by Mr. Hamilton, at p. 57 of your current volume, on "The Politeness of our Forefathers;" but I am afraid he is in error in describing the book he purchased as "complete," and as "a little booklet of 178 pages," published in the year MDCLXXV., for I have a copy of the work containing no less than 300 pages. I have compared your correspondent's quotations from his copy and (with the exception of one or two clerical inaccuracies) they correspond with mine.

W. A. SMITH.

Cumberland Villa, The Hill,
Sutton, Surrey.



GLOVES.

In your number for July (see page 6, *ante*), in the Chapter on Gloves, Portsmouth is cited as one of the towns in which the custom exists of announcing the beginning of a fair by hanging out or displaying a glove in a prominent position. Its special meaning at such a time was freedom from arrest while the fair lasted. Like most other old customs, its memory is now fast dying out, the ceremony having been discontinued in Portsmouth since the abolition of the Free Mart Fair in 1846. This fair commenced at midnight, July 9, and lasted for fifteen days. As soon as the clock struck twelve, the town sergeant "put out the glove" at the Town Hall, an open hand in a gauntlet. In 1840, some person, imagining that the absence of the hand would stop the holding of the fair, purloined it, and sent it to America. In 1843, some of the inhabitants, by a subscription, provided another open hand, of the natural size, naked; the wrist in gilded mail, and on the fore-finger a ring bearing the device of Richard I., a crescent and seven-rayed star, being also the arms of the borough granted by that king. Since 1846 this hand has not been displayed in public, but it is still in existence.

W. H. LONG.

120, High Street, Portsmouth.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

(See vol. i. p. 118; and *ante*, p. 85.)

I venture to suggest that the above expression takes its origin from a very simple idea—viz., that "hook" meaning a stick, and "crook" meaning a crooked stick, "by hook or by crook" signifies by straight means or crooked means. That hook means a stick is seen in the slang phrases, "Take your hook," "Hook it," &c.; while "taking your stick" is used synonymously for taking your departure.

W. LOUIS KING.

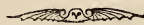
Watlington, Norfolk.



CLEANING COINS.

Suggestions are requested for cleaning silver coins and medals which have become tarnished by contact with copper coins.

PLANTAGENET.



Books Received.

Old Cardross. By D. Murray, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (Glasgow: J. Maclehose.)—An Account of the Roman Pavement discovered at Woodchester. (Stroud: J. Elliott.)—The Hamnet Shakspeare. Part VI. Coriolanus. By Allan P. Paton. (Longmans & Co.)—The Ancient British Church. By the Rev. J. Pryce, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Of Englishe Dogges: Reprint of a Treatise in Latin by Johannis Caius, 1576. (*Bazaar* Office, 170, Strand.)—Lancashire Inquisitions. Vol. I. By J. P. Rylands. (Record Society.)—Diprose's Book of Epitaphs. (Diprose & Bateman.)—Some Fuller Descents. By J. F. Fuller, F.S.A. (Privately printed.)—Rathmore and its Traditions. (Trim: J. Moore.)—The Camp of Refuge. By S. H. Miller, F.R.A.S. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Some Account of the Family of Wezener, or Weiseener. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins. (Privately printed.)—Primitive Folk-moots. By G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. (Sampson Low & Co.)—The Earth. By John Hampden. (Guest, 20, Warwick Lane.)—Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) of the reign of Charles I., 1640. Edited by W. Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Calendar of State Papers (Foreign Series) of the reign of Elizabeth, 1575–77. Edited by A. J. Crosby, Esq., M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Asgard and the Gods. Edited by W. S. W. Anson. (Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster Square.)—Life of Field-Marshal Count Moltke. Edited by Captain H. M. Hozier. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)



Notices to Correspondents.

We again beg to warn numismatists with respect to the operations of a coin dealer, who resides not a hundred miles from Nottingham, and who continues to offer for sale some very clever imitations of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins, rare medals, &c., mostly so cleverly executed as to deceive even a skilled numismatist.

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(See August issue.)

Letters addressed to a Number, care of the Manager, must be accompanied by a stamp for postage.

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet sent post free for five shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

The School of Love.—The Recluse of the Woods.—Lermos and Rosa.—The Turtle Dove.—Cupid's Annual Charter. These five curious "chap books," in paper covers, illustrated with coloured plates, clean, dates about 1800, price 10s.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee.

Briefe Instruction by Way of Dialogue, concerning the Principall Poyntes of Christian Religion, by George Doulye, Lovaine, 1604.—Apply, Miss Lucy Gardiner, Denbury House, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Hamerton's Etchings and Etchers, second edition, Macmillan, fine impression, in sheets; price 45s.—White's Leicester and Rutland, 21s., price 5s.—J. Drowley, 9, Sidmouth Street, Regent's Square, W.C.

Black-letter Chaucer, 1598, £12 12s.—Ditto, 1687, £7 7s.—F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe Park Place, Plymouth.

English Bracket Striking Clock, by John Thwaites, London; good time keeper, ebony and gilt frame, £5.—Also a large assortment of Antique China and Works of Art.—Charles Nash, 2, Chetwynd Place, High Road, Lee, Kent.

Hogarth Prints, in fine state, pair suppressed Plates, "Before and After," 16 by 13 inches, dated 15th Dec., 1736, price £3 3s.—Also Six Illustrations to "Hudibras," mounted, £1 10s.—W. C., 3, Albion Place, High Road, Lee.

Ruskin's Works for sale. Send for list to W. E. M., 30, The Parade, Lee.

Autograph Letters for sale cheap. Send for list to R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

A beautiful Slab of Marble (purple breccia) 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, 1 inch thick; it has been polished; rare and cheap.—W. Pointer, 18, Carburton Street, Portland Street, W.

Artis's Durobrivæ, 60 plates of Roman remains discovered at Caston, folio, £3 3s.; Remains of Roman Art at Corineum (the modern Cirencester), 4to, 15s.; both the above contain coloured plates and are very scarce.—James Gray, 4, Scott Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Antique eight-day Hall Clock in oak case, ornamented in old Japanese raised work, price £3 3s.—Large old Oak Table, turned legs, 30s.—Carved Oak Chest, 30s.—Henry Hankinson, Catworth, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Encyclopædia Londinensis, 24 vols., whole bound calf, Patron's copy, in capital condition, cost over £50, price £7 7s.—Richard Savage, 18A, West Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

Autograph Correspondence of the most Distinguished Men in English and Foreign History.—Address for list to Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, 3 vols. Very

scarce.—Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire, 4 vols.—Coate's Reading, 4to.—Brown's Highlands and Highland Clans.—Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools of Great Britain, 2 vols., large paper (one of 25 copies).—Allen's Surrey and Sussex, 2 vols., large paper.—Baines' Lancashire, 4to., large paper. 1868. Gregson's Lancashire, first and second editions.—Well's Bedford Level, 2 vols. and atlas.—Davidson's Holtes of Aston, folio.—Nichols' Hinckley, folio. 1813.—Maton's Western Counties, 2 vols.—Brown Willis's Cathedral Church of Bangor and St. David's, 2 vols.—Mackenzie's Kings Lynn.—Tindal's Evesham, 4to.—Camden's Britannia, 2 vols., large paper (1695)—and many others.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Curious old broadside of The Royal Funeral; or England's Mourning (of Queen Anne), very rare.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Wanted, any of the following editions of The Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis:—

Translation into English, by Richard Whitford. London: J. Cawood, 1556.

Ditto, by E. H. (Edward Hake). London, 1567.

Ditto, by Thomas Rogers. London, 1584, 1589, 1592, 1598, 1602, 1628.

Ditto, by B. F., s.l., 1613, 1615.

Ditto, by Thomas Carre. Paris, 1624, 1641.

Ditto, by William Page. London, 1639 and 1677; Oxford, 1639.

Ditto, s.n. Paris, 1640.

Ditto. London, 1673.

Ditto, by Willymott. London, 1722.

Ditto, by S. Smith, D.D. London, 1732.

Ditto, by H. Lee. London, 1760.

(101, care of the Manager.)

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kingston.

Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acomb Street, Greenhays, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, last volume only.—Restituta, last four parts, or last volume.—W. R., 38, High Street, Maidstone.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged.—Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

Proceedings Architectural Institute, Scotland, 1865-66, 67-8, 71-2, to end, complete, good condition.—(102, care of Manager.)

Common Prayer, 8vo, Cambridge, 1769, printed in long lines, an imperfect copy would probably suffice.—Apply, W. L. King, Watlington, Downham Market.

Archæologia Cantiana, vol. 10, must be in good condition.—Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.



The Antiquary.

DECEMBER, 1880.

Lady Agnes Hungerford.

JOHAN STOWE, in his "Chronicle of England," under the year 1523 writes:—"The 20 February the Lady *Alice* Hungerford, a knight's wife, for murthuring her husband was led from the tower of London to Holborne, and there put into a cart with one of her servantes, and so carried to Tyborne and both hanged. She was buried in the Grey Fryers church at London." Stowe cites, as his authority for this statement, the "Register" of the Grey Friars, although he evidently took his account from the "Chronicle" of that fraternity, which narrates the story in almost the same language, but with this one important difference—it *omits* the crime for which Lady Hungerford suffered. It is not surprising that such a brief mention of so tragical an occurrence should have excited curiosity and led various antiquaries to search for further information respecting the unfortunate lady, and to speculate as to the name of the "knight" whose wife she had been, as well as to the cause which induced her to commit so horrible a crime.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare's statement that she was the wife of a Robert Hungerford of the Cadenham branch of the family, was refuted by Canon Jackson, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, so far back as 1851. The first thing that really threw any light whatever upon the mystery was the discovery, some twenty years ago, of the inventory of the goods of Lady Agnes Hungerford, "which belonged to the King's grace by forfeiture for felony and murder." This inventory was printed in vol. xxxviii. of the "Archæologia" (p. 360), with notes thereon by Mr. Gough Nichols. Though the discovery of the inventory did not help to clear up the

VOL. II.

more important points in the tragedy, yet it was of the utmost importance, as it corrected the error in the Christian name of the convicted woman, and enabled her to be conclusively identified with *Agnes*, the second wife of Sir Edward Hungerford, father of the Lord Hungerford who suffered execution at the Tower in 1541. Before going farther, then, let us briefly consider what is known of this Sir Edward Hungerford.

He was the only-mentioned son of Sir Walter Hungerford, who died in 1516. This Walter was a partisan of Henry VII., and revived the family honours after their losses on the Lancastrian side in the War of the Roses. Sir Edward was under age, though probably grown up, in 1487, as in 1488-9 we find him named as a feoffee. He must have been married before 1503 (as proved by the age of his son and heir, who was nineteen years old at his father's death in 1522) to Jane, daughter of John Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth. The date of her death has not been ascertained. Sir Edward served in the French wars in 1513, and on December 25 in that year was knighted at Tournay "in the church after the King came from Mass, under his banner."* Next year he returned to England and was in the commission of the peace for Wilts in 1515. On May 30, 1516, the day after the proving of his father's will, he had livery of his lands as "son and heir of Sir Walter Hungerford, Kt., &c."† He now remained chiefly in England, and it is to this period of his life that particular interest attaches, as it is about the time that he may have married his second wife Agnes. On November 7, 1517, he was Sheriff for Wilts, and a commissioner appointed to inquire into buildings lately destroyed for imparkation of lands. The same year he was nominated to attend King Henry VIII. at a banquet given at Greenwich on July 7. Next year (November 7, 1518) he served as Sheriff for Somerset and Dorset. In 1520 he was nominated to attend the English sovereigns at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and in February, 1521, was in the Commission of the Peace for Somerset. The next we learn of him is that on December 14 in the same year he made his last will, in which he

* "Harl. MS." 6069, f. 112.

† "Pat. Roll." 8 Hen. VIII., part i. m. 7 (22).

describes himself as "of hole and perfitte mynde and of good memory, being sike in body;" he desires to be buried in "my parish church of Heytesbury."

His will is unfortunately short, and gives us scarcely any information of interest. He first bequeaths some legacies to various churches in the neighbourhood and then some others to different friends. He concludes, "The residue of all my goodes, detts, catalls, juells, plate, harnesse, and all other moveables whatsoever they be, I freely geve and bequeth to Agnes Hungerforde my wife." He then appoints Agnes his sole executrix. The will was proved by Robert Colett, Clerk, Lady Hungerford's proctor, on January 29 following. An entry in the Close Roll for 15 Henry VIII., supplies the hitherto unascertained date of Sir Edward's death, and states that it happened on January 24, 13 Henry VIII. (1522),* being five days before the proving of his will.

If then we accept the conclusion naturally drawn from Stowe's statement, we must believe Sir Edward to have died at the hands of a wife to whom he had but six weeks before left the whole of his personal property, and for whom he evidently bore the most tender regard. The account of Lady Hungerford's trial, now for the first time brought to light, will, however, show that Stowe's statement, though *misleading*, is yet substantially correct—Lady Agnes having really suffered on the scaffold for being concerned in the murder of her *husband*, though that husband was *not* Sir Edward Hungerford.

On the Coram Rege Roll for Michaelmas term, 14 Henry VIII., membrane 17 of the "Rex Roll," we find that

On the Monday next after the feast of S. Bartholomew, in the 14th year of the now king (25th August, 1522), at Ilchester, before John Fitz James, and his fellow-justices of oyer and terminer for the county of Somerset, William Mathewe, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, yeoman, William Inges, late of Heytesbury, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, on the 26th July, in the 10th year of the now Lord the King (1518), with force and arms made an assault upon John Cotell, at Farley, in the county of Somerset, *by the procurement and abetting of Agnes Hungerford, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, widow, at that time the wife of the aforesaid John Cotell.* And a certain linen scarf called a kerchief (*quandam flammam lineam vocatam*, "a kerchief"), which the

aforesaid William, and William then and there held in their hands, put round the neck of the aforesaid John Cotell, and with the aforesaid linen scarf him, the said John Cotell, then and there feloniously did throttle, suffocate, and strangle, so that the aforesaid John Cotell immediately died, and so the aforesaid William Mathewe* and William Inges, by the procurement and abetting of the aforesaid Agnes, did then and there feloniously murder, &c., the aforesaid John Cotell, against the peace of the Lord the King. And afterwards the aforesaid William, and William, *the body of the aforesaid John Cotell did then and there put into a certain fire in the furnace of the kitchen in the Castle of Farley aforesaid, and the body of the same John in the fire aforesaid in the Castle of Farley aforesaid in the county of Somerset aforesaid, did burn and consume.* And that the aforesaid Agnes Hungerford, late of Farley in the county of Somerset, widow, otherwise called Agnes Cotell, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, widow, late the wife of the aforesaid John Cotell deceased, *well knowing that the aforesaid William Mathewe and William Inges had done the felony and murder aforesaid*, in form aforesaid, them the same William and William at Farley, in the county of Somerset aforesaid, *on the 28th day of December, in the 10th year of the reign of the said Lord King (1518) did receive, comfort, and aid, against the peace of the Lord the King, &c.*

Which said indictment the now Lord the King, afterwards for certain causes, caused to come before him to be determined, &c. And now to wit, on Thursday next after the quinzains of S. Martin (Nov. 27, 1522), in the same term before the Lord the King at Westminster, in their proper persons came the aforesaid William Mathewe, William Inges, and Agnes Hungerford, brought here to the bar by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight, Constable of the Tower of London, by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King to him thereupon directed. And they are committed to the Marshal, &c., and forthwith being severally asked as to the matters wherewith they are above charged and how they will acquit themselves thereon, they severally say that they are in no wise Guilty, and thereupon for good, or for ill, they put themselves on the country, &c. The jurors come in the octaves of S. Hilary (1523), &c. At which said octaves of S. Hilary before the King at Westminster, came the aforesaid William Mathewe, William Inges, and Agnes Hungerford, brought to the bar by Sir Thomas Lovell, Kt., constable of the tower of London, &c.

The jurors being sworn found each of the prisoners to be guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. "Therefore it is adjudged that *William Mathewe and Agnes Hungerford shall be hanged, &c.*" William Inges sought "benefit of clergy," saying "that he was a clerk." Whereupon the Attorney-General said that Inges should not be allowed the benefit, as "he is a bigamist" (*pro eo quod ipse bigamus*

* "Close Roll," 15 Hen. VIII. m. 22.

* So spelt in the original.

est), having married a certain Joan Mason, at Little Cheverell, co. Wilts. Inges denies the charge and is remanded, that the Bishop of Salisbury may certify as to the facts of the case. This he does in the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 1523, and proves that William Inges "*est bigamus*," &c. Therefore it is adjudged "that William be hanged," &c.

The foregoing extract from the Coram Rege Roll has cleared away the veil which has hitherto shrouded the story of the unfortunate Lady Hungerford, though it can in no way be said to detract from the interest of the tragedy. The record before us gives the exact date of the murder, the place where it was committed, and the persons who were concerned in it. It shows that Lady Agnes, though an accessory as well before as after the fact, was yet not the actual perpetrator of the crime, and—though it makes her none the less guilty of murder—at least removes from her character the stain of having brought to a close the life of so evidently attached a husband as Sir Edward Hungerford.

The first point to be considered in the evidence supplied by the indictment, is the manner in which the murder was committed; it says that Cotell was "strangled" with a certain "kerchief;" this I think we may presume to be the neckerchief he was wearing at the time, and that Matthew and Inges coming suddenly upon him used the "kerchief" to strangle him and so end his life. The indictment throughout describes Agnes, when the wife of *Cotell*, as "of Heytesbury," and after she became Agnes *Hungerford*, as "of Farley," suggesting that after her marriage with Sir Edward she resided chiefly at Farley." When that marriage was solemnized would be most interesting to learn. Did it follow closely the murder of Cotell? If so, surely there is ground for heightening the romance, and for supposing that Agnes procured Cotell's death in order that she might marry Sir Edward. This fact the indictment supplies in support of such a theory, that on the 28th of December, 1518, five months after the murder, Agnes was living at Farley, if not as Lady Hungerford, at least in a position of sufficient authority to allow of her harbouring her accomplices within the castle walls. The social station of Agnes at the time

of her last marriage is also a point to be investigated. The indictment, which mentions the calling of Mattheve and Inges, is silent as to the profession of Cotell, but from certain entries in the inventory of goods of Agnes (mentioned before),* which describe some costly articles marked in a way to suggest their having belonged to Agnes before her marriage with Sir Edward, we are safe in presuming that neither Agnes nor Cotell belonged to the humble classes, though their station was probably inferior to that of the Hungerfords. We may, indeed, even suppose Cotell to have had some employment upon Sir Edward's lands, as steward or bailiff, and that on the day of his murder, at Farley, he was following his avocations there; he cannot certainly have been far from the castle when the crime was committed, as we find the murderers placing their victim in the kitchen furnace.† If this be so, Sir Edward's acquaintance with Agnes may be easily explained.

The next point that calls for remark is the date on which Lady Hungerford and her accomplices were first brought to trial; from the arrest, following so quickly after Sir Edward's death, it would almost seem as if during his life he had been able to ward off any lingering suspicions that may have existed against his wife, and so prevent a direct charge of murder being preferred against her; for it is not probable that Cotell's disappearance can have failed to awaken suspicions; or that those suspicions can have been unknown to Sir Edward, who, but *four* months after the murder, was acting as sheriff for the very county in which it was committed. It does not follow from this that he was in any way cognizant of his wife's guilt; he probably accepted the story, whatever it may have been, by which she accounted for Cotell's death. One point more is worthy of observation; that is, the careful manner

* As this inventory has been printed in full in vol. xxxviii. of the "*Archeologia*," and nearly in full in Mr. Brewer's "*Cal. of State Papers*," temp. Hen. VIII. (vol. iii. part 2, No. 2861), I have thought it unnecessary to reproduce any part of it, but the transcript just mentioned should be read in connection with this Article.

† This furnace is marked in a plan of "Farley Castle" in Canon Jackson's "*Guide to Farleigh-Hungerford*," p. 16.

in which the indictment avoids any mention of Agnes having been the wife of Sir Edward Hungerford. This can hardly have been accidental; and—taken in conjunction with the fact of her name not appearing in the Hungerford pedigrees found amongst the Heralds' visitations—it shows the anxiety naturally felt by the Hungerfords to prevent the name of the unfortunate Agnes being handed down to posterity as the wife of a member of their family.

I think, from Stowe's statement, it has been generally inferred that the "servant" led to execution with Lady Hungerford was a woman; the record corrects this inference, and leaves no doubt that the "servant" was the accomplice Mattheue; Inges not having been executed till six months later.

There is yet much to be learnt in connection with this interesting story; and it is to be hoped that the important additional facts supplied by the *Coram Rege* Roll will lead to some further particulars respecting Lady Hungerford being hereafter brought to light.

WILLIAM JOHN HARDY.



The "Grub Street Journal."

By LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

(Continued from p. 196.)

PART II.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

February 9, 1730.—Price of wheat at Bear Key, per quarter, 24-31s.

May 14.—We hear that Mr. Aldworth, the vintner of Islington Hall, disposed of his most curious piece of antiquity, the real dagger with which Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, killed the famous rebel Wat Tyler in the reign of Richard the 2nd, for 10 guineas.—*St. James' and London Evening Post.*

Note of the *Grub Street Journal*.—"This report is entirely groundless, he designing never to part with so valuable a curiosity."

September 2.—They have had a violent hurricane in and about Dublin, but the most extraordinary effect of it was upon the hand of St. Warburgh's Church clock, which, our

correspondent writes, was turned about for a quarter of an hour together, with the same velocity as the flyers of a jack usually move.

March 17, 1730.—On Tuesday, 17 March, being St. Patrick's day, the tutelar Saint of Ireland, their Majesties and the rest of the Royal family wore crosses in honour of that day.

EXPORT OF CORN.

September 7, 1734.—There were 5,085 quarters of wheat exported this week to Spain and the Straights.

September 21.—More than 5,000 quarters of wheat have been this week exported from London, besides other grain.

Dublin, October 16, 1735.—A bill is ordered to be brought into Parliament that all proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be read in the English language.

August 2, 1734.—Yesterday 3 young tigers were whelped in the dens at the Tower.

August 14.—Last week an Eagle, the largest that has been seen in England, was taken by a tailor, on a gate near Charlton in Kent. Its wings, when expanded, were three yards and eight inches in length, between feather and feather; but being claimed by Sir—Langhorn as Lord of the Manor, it was delivered to him. This news being brought to town, one of the Falconers was sent to demand it, as being a Royal bird, and he brought it with him to Kensington.

There are some very curious entries about the notorious Colonel Charteris:—

February 26, 1730.—Colonel Charteris was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of committing a rape upon his servantmaid, Ann Bond. His goods and property were all forfeited, and he was condemned to death.

April 14.—We hear that yesterday morning Ann Bond, the person that prosecuted Colonel Charteris for rape, had £800 paid her by a gentleman of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

April 16.—We hear that yesterday the famous Ann Bond, who prosecuted Colonel Charteris for rape, was married at Gray's Inn Chapel to Charles Heather, a drawer at a tavern in Westminster, and they have since taken a tavern in Bloomsbury, and design to set up a well painted head of Colonel Charteris as a sign.

April 20.—Colonel Charteris, who was thought to have gone to Bath, hath hired lodgings at Kensington gravel pits (not far from Tyburn); and last Saturday as he was going in a hackney coach to Chelsea, the mob fell upon him and beat him in a most barbarous manner, for no other reason than that there were two women with him in the coach.—*Daily Post*.

Note of the *Grub Street Journal*.—"Had the Colonel had his deserts he would have escaped this ill-usage."

May 15.—Colonel Charteris appeared in Court, and pleaded his Majesty's most gracious pardon for the rape he committed on the body of Ann Bond.—*Post-boy*.

October 6.—The King has ordered the several estates in Middlesex, Westmoreland and Lancashire together with divers goods and chattels that belonged to Colonel Charteris and were seized by the Crown upon his late conviction of felony, to be restored to him.—*St. James's Journal*.

The favour shown to Colonel Charteris seems to have been very badly received by the public, and there are several severe articles on the subject, as for instance the following:—

March 12.—

Little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state.

GARTH'S *Dispensary*.

After this heading, the article goes on with the following suggestions:—"That a law be made exempting all persons of such a particular dignity or fortune from all prosecutions for murder, sodomy, and rape, committed on those who have not an estate of such a particular value."

There is a curious letter suggesting that cases of adultery and rape should not be left to common juries. With respect to adultery, the writer suggests that—

April 9, 1730.—Since this vulgarly reputed crime is approved and practised by all who have any taste of politeness, I would propose that the fine should be laid on the husband who disturbs the peace of society with making a public complaint of an offence at which he is bound in honour to connive. In such cases as these, the jury should consist of gentlemen of large estates, who have been brought up in such free and polite maxims. They ought also to be single men, because those who

are married are apt to be prejudiced in favour of the plaintiff. Were these rules observed, I am persuaded the peace of society would be no longer disturbed with these frivolous and vexatious suits.

With respect to rapes, he says:—"As for rapes, they seem to me to be wholly out of the way of common tradesmen. This being one of those diversions which are proper only for gentlemen, is often very improperly left to the determination of a jury of citizens, who are as unfit to judge in an affair of this nature, as a jury of countrymen would be to inflict a penalty for breaking a hedge, or trampling down corn. In a case of this kind the jury ought to consist of officers or other men of honour who would be able to judge whether the accused person was qualified to ravish or not; and if it should appear that the supposed criminal is a person duly qualified either by birth, education, or fortune, for such entertainments, and that the person pretending to be ravished is much inferior to him in condition, then it might be thought proper to acquit the gentleman honourably, and oblige the woman to live with him, as long as he should please, but if he should desire to have no further conversation with her she might be sent to some house of correction. These methods, if well pursued, would soon put an entire stop to these troublesome indictments, and gentlemen would be able to enjoy their proper diversions unmolested. As for persons of lower rank, a small fine ought to be laid on them, not exceeding the penalty for taking rural diversions without being properly qualified. Some, I imagine, will be apt to object that it will be very hard on the women, that they should suffer violence, and afterwards not only have no redress, but run the risk of also being punished. To this, I answer, that our well-bred author shows that women of fashion are too polite to give any occasion for violence, and as for those of an inferior rank, they ought to be punished for refusing what they have no right to deny."

I think I cannot do better than give in conclusion some samples of the announcements of marriages which are quaint and instructive:—

March 16, 1731.—After describing the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Orange

and the Princess Royal, "we hear that the Prince of Orange had his pocket picked of a fine gold repeating watch during the ceremony of his marriage."—*Daily Advertiser*.

His Majesty did the bridegroom the honour to put on his wedding-shirt with his own hands. He was undressed by the Prince of Wales. The lace round the wedding sheets cost £1,200.

July 13, 1734.—Married lately, Lord Wallingford, son to the Earl of Banbury, to Miss Catharine Laws, daughter to the great Mr. Laws, a lady possessed of rare beauties both of person and mind, besides a prodigious fortune.

October 3.—Married, last week, Hill Dawe (of Ditchat, in Somersetshire), Esq., to Miss Moore, a very agreeable young lady, with fine accomplishments, and a fortune of above £5,000.

— On Thursday, Velters Cornwall, Esq., to Miss Bray, a very able young lady of good family and great fortune.

October 2, 1735.—Married on Tuesday at St. George's Chapel, Grosvenor Square, Henry Haghon (of Yorkshire), Esq., to Miss Sarah Latterick, a beautiful young lady with £12,000 fortune.

— Yesterday morning, Thomas James, of Hurst, in Kent, Esq., to Miss Edwills, a beautiful young lady with a pretty fortune.

January 10, 1737.—Last week a young couple were married at Dover. The bride seemed during the ceremony to be under some extraordinary uneasiness, and after the same was over and she returned to her house, she was brought to bed of a girl; so the bridesmen and bridesmaids stood godfathers and godmothers, and the curate earned double fees for a very unexpected occasion.

Friday, May 8.—Yesterday the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Plymouth was married at Whitehall Chapel to Miss Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Soberton, in the Co. of Southampton, and M.P. for the borough of New Sarum, a fine young lady with £30,000 down, and £5,000 per annum.—*Courant*.

On Saturday night the only son of the Right Hon^{ble} Lord James Cavendish, uncle to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was married to Miss Chandler, one of the daughters of the Lord Bishop of Durham, a beau-

tiful young lady of £6,000 fortune.—*Daily Post*.

A son of Lord James, &c., to a young lady of excellent accomplishments.—*Courant*.

March 22.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Maddox, clerk of the closet to Her Majesty, was lately married to Miss Price, a very agreeable lady of £18,000 fortune.—*Daily Post and Daily Journal*.

In conclusion, I may add that there was a continuation of the journal, which ceased in May, 1738, entitled, *The Literary Courier of Grub Street*. I have seen the numbers from June 1 to July 27, but do not know whether the paper ever went beyond that date.



"Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes."

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Concluded from p. 101.)

201. Halnath de Halnaby port d'argent, a vne fees [et vj.] floure de luz de sable.
202. John Marmaduc—de goules, a vne fees et 3 papeiaye[s d'argent], beke et pees d'or.
203. Adam de Swynborne port de goules, a 3 testz de s[inglier] d'argent recoupez, enarmes d'or.
204. Robert de Bowes port d'ermyne, a 3 arcez tenduz de goules.
205. Mons. William de Wessyngton—de goules, a deux barrz et 3 molettz d'arge[nt au chief].
206. Mons. Thomas Suteys (read "Suteys" from the other versions)—d'ermyne, a vne quart' de goules, et vne escuch[eon voydée d'argent].
207. Richard Restwald port Quarterlé, les deulx quartellz cu[stanz d'ermyne], et les autres quartres de goules.*
208. Mons. Ric. de Ogle—d'argent, a vne fees et 3 cressantz de goulz.
209. Mons' Robert Conyers port Quarterlé, cesta savor, d'or, et [vn fez fuzilée] de sable, et la manche d'azure.†

* Tricked in the Additional MS. 12,224 version as: Per saltire gules and ermine.

† I.e. 1 and 4, Or, a fess, fusilly, sable; 2 and 3, Or, a maunch, azure.

210. Mons^r Gerard Salvaine—d'argent, a vne cheif de sa[ble], et deux molettes d'or, perc[ez] de goules.
211. Mons^r Thomas Tunstall—de sable, a 3 combes d'arge[nt].
212. Mons^r Thomas Strother—de goules, a vne bend d'arg[ent], et 3 eglecealx] de vert au bend, beek et pees de goules.
213. Mons^r Thomas Stirkeland port de sable, a 3 escalopp[es] d'argent].
214. Mons^r William de Leegh port d'azure, a deux barres d'[argent], et vne bend chekerée d'or et de goules.
215. Mons^r William Carnaby—d'argent, a deulx barrz et 3 pellottz d'azure [a mont].
216. Mons. Christophre Curwene—d'argent, fretté de goules, a vne [cheif d'azure].
217. Mons^r Wautier Calverley port d'argent, a vne fees [de goules], et 3 veletz de sable passantz.
218. Mons^r William Thiriskyld—d'argent, a vne manch de [goules], et vne labell de trois pointz de vert.
219. Rauf ffytz Williams—Burelé d'azure et d'argent, ove iij. chapeulx de g[oulz].
220. Le Signiour de Clare—d'argent, a vne quarter de g[oulz].
221. Thomas Langton, de Wynyard, port d'or, a vne leon ram[pand] de sable], nafre sur le spaule deuant.*
222. John de Erington port d'argent, a deux barrz d'azure, et iij. escaloppes d'azure a mont.
- * * * following is taken out of Mr. Poole's copey.†
223. [John Derwentwater port d'argent, a vne fez et demy et quarter de goules, a vne] quintfoyle d'[argent en] le quarter.
224. Hugh de Burningham port de sable, a troys cheyfors (butterf[lyess]) d'arg[ent].
225. Robert de Clapeham port d'argent, a vne bend de sable, [et] troys cuppes d'argent, et vne quatrefoyle de sable.
226. W^m de Laton port d'argent, a vne bend de goules, a troys escaloppes d'argent.
227. W^m de Thornburgh port d'ermyn, fretté ou vne cheif d[e] goulz].
228. John de Dalston port d'argent, a vne cheueron engrale et troys testes du oysell rases de sable.
229. Richard Berhalgh port d'argent, a troys ourses de sable passauntz, moselez d'or.
230. Robert Swynehowe port de sable, a trois porcez d'a[rgent].
231. Mons. John Colvyle, Signio^r de Biteham, port d'[or, a vne] fees de gowles.
232. Mons^r John de Richer* port d'argent, a vne bend d'[azur], et troys cressauntz d'or en la bend.
233. Mons^r Odinnell Heron port d'asure, a troys heronceu[x] d'argent, beeké et pees d'or.
234. Roger Heron port de goulles, a troys heronceux d'argent.
235. Mons^r John Heron port de goules, a vne cheueron et troys heronceux d'argent.
236. Mons^r Robert Hilton, de Swyne,† port d'a[rgent], a troys chapeauz de gowles, le roses perses d'or.
237. Mons^r John felton port de goules, a deux leons pass[antes] a vne doble tressure floretté d'argent.
238. Pyers de la Hay port d'argent, a trois escaloppes de gou[les] bendez et deux costes.‡
239. John de Newsom port d'azure, a vne fees d'argent, a trois crois plaines de gowles.
240. John de Ousethorpe port de gowles, a troys flowres deawe d'argent.
241. Walter de Melsanby port de sable, a deux gemelles et vne cheif d'argent.
242. Symon Welt * * e port [d'ar]gen[t, a cheif de goules, vn rose, sur] le cheif vne leon rampant d'argent rosee [copee demy in j. trace change] come escu. In trycke y^e lion aboue 3 foyleu fees ar. and g.§

* "Rither" in the other versions.

† Additional MS. 12,224 adds: "vnus foundatoris de Swyne." The same MS. adds: "vnus foundatoris de Swine Abby. Postea Melton, modo Darcij."

‡ The cotises sable in Additional MS. 12,224.

§ Tricked in Additional MS. 12,224 as: Per chief gules and argent, a bordure, and in chief a demi lion rampant, and in base a cinquefoil, all countercharged. The name is given as "Simon Waltdene."

* Tricked: bleeding at the shoulder, gules, in Additional MS. 12,224.

† This intimation not given by Charles, but there is a break here in his copy.

243. John ¹Belaise ²Eltoftes port d'argent, a troys [rookes de]* chesse de sable.
244. Roger de Somervyle port Burulé de gowles [et d'argent], ou vne bordure d'azure as merlettes d'or.
245. Esmond Montague port d'azure, a vne gry[ffyn rampant d'or].
246. W^m Story port d'argent, a vne tygre de [purp', a croislett] sur le spaule d'argent, avec la cowe fresshe.
247. John Wellesby port d'argent ampartie de s[able, a vne leopard] pass. d'or au cheif.†
248. Robert de Bynchestree port de gowles, o[u le cheif battaylé d'argent].
249. W^m Wyvell port de gowles, fretté d'or, avec vne qu[artre de gowles].
250. Walter Burdon port d'asure, a trois b[urldons et le champ] poudree de croislettes d'or 'Vghtrede.'
251. John† fitz Neell port d'argent, a troys pales de go[ules, et vne] fees d'asure, et troys merlettes d'or en la fees.
252. Robert Teyas port de gowles, a vne fees et trois [mallottes d'or (Argent in Additional MS. 12,224)].
253. Robert Horsley port de gowles, a troys teste[s du] chevall d'argent rases, freyne de sable.
254. Robert Sheperwast port d'asure, a trois gemeux et cheif [d'ar.].
255. Richard Mallett port de sable, vne cheueron et troys ferma[ux d'argent].
256. John Longvyle port de gowles, a vne fees dauncée d'argent d[e troys], croyselé d'or.
257. W^m Stallingburgh port de sable, a vne cheueron et troys bottonés§ fytchés d'argent.
258. Robert Benhall port de sable, a vne bend et deux costices w[avés d'argent].
259. Hugh (? read "Roger" from Additional MS. 12,224) de Aston port d'argent, a vne bend dauncé embelief de sa[ble].

* Nos. 243 to 307, inclusive, being omitted by Charles from his copy, the portions supplied are from a leaf inserted elsewhere in the Harleian MS. 6589 (see pencil folio 48).

† Tricked in the Additional MS 12,224 as: Per chevron, sable and argent, in chief a lion, passant, guardant, or.

‡ Additional MS. 12,224 has "Thomas."

§ *L.c.*, crosses botonné.

260. Hugh Hercy port d'argent, a vne cheif de gowles.
261. Esteven de Gossinton port d'asure, a vne rose persée d'or.
262. [Henry Bysshopbery port d'argent, a vne] fees et deux [costices de sable].
263. [T]homas Pype—d'az., a vne fees et 6 crosselettes fytchés d'or en le [champ].
264. John Maudyt port Palé ovndé de 6 d'or et de sabl'.
265. Th. Bosville port d'or,* a vne fuselle de gowle[s], et 3 croislettes de sable.
266. Th. Cobham port (ermine spot tricked), a 3 cressautes de g., ou 3 besantes (tricked a crescent charged with a roundle).
267. John Berley port de g., a deux molettes d'or percz, et vne quarter (ermine spot tricked).
268. Constātyne Mortimer port d'or, a 3 flure de licz de s.
269. John Appelby port d'az., a 6 merlettes d'or.
270. Ric' de Sandes—d'ar., a vne fees daunsée et 3 croislettes fitchés de [g * * *].
271. M. John Quytricke—d'ar., a vne frett et vne quarter de g.
272. M. Clem^t de Skelton port b., a vne fees g., et 3 (fleur-de-lis tricked) d'or.
273. M. John Tereby port d'ar., cheif b., a 3 bousses d'or, et vne estoyll d'or au champ.
274. John Aglomby—d'ar., a 2 barres de s., a 3 merlettz a mesme au ch[eif].
275. W^m Hoton, de(l) fforest,—G., a vne fees s., et 3 oryelliers ar.
276. John de Blencowe—de g., a vne quarter d'ar.
277. John de Newby port de s., a vne fees d'ar., et 3 roses [de goulz].
278. John de Levinton—de g., sur vne cheueron d'ar. 3 5-foyles s.
279. Tho. Allanby—d'ar, a vne cheueron plaine et border b. engrelé.
280. W^m ffetheir—G., a vne cheueron (ermine spot tricked), et 3 plumes d'ar. (Written against this: "After Thirke-wald, 6.")†

* Argent in Additional MS. 12,224.

† In Additional MS. 12,224, this is preceded by the next coat, and the blazon given—viz., "Will'm ffetheir port de gowles, vne cheueron d'ermyn, trois plumes d'argent." The tricking in that MS. has three feathers.

281. Raph de Thirkewald ("Thirlwall" in Additional MS. 12,224)—G., a vne cheuerson et 3 testes du singleir d'a[r. recoupees].
282. M. Ric' de Kyrkeby—d'ar., vne fees et demy de s., a quarter d' [argent]* vne fer de moleyn de s.
283. John de la More—de g., a vne croyse patée et vne scallopp[e] devaunt d'ar.
284. John de Skypton port d'ar., a vne a(n)cre de s.
285. Hamond Monceaux—de g., a vne croise resercellé d'or, et vne scallop d'or, et vne scallop d'or en le quarter a mont.
286. W^m Beaulieu—Ar., a vne cheuerson dauncée et 3 testes du oysell de s.
287. Roger Salisbury—de g., a vne croyx paté d'ar., et iiij. testes du leopard d'or.
288. [Roger Newers—d'az., a vne fees d'argent, et 3 garbes d'or.]
289. Tho. Braybrooke port d'argent, a 6 losen [ges de goulz].
290. John Chamberlayne—G., vne fees et 3 escallopp[es d'or].
291. John de Wystowe—d'ar., a vne cheuerson et 3 pellottz de g.
292. Roger de Well—d'or, a vne griffon ramp. de vert.
293. Le Baron de Skirpenbeke—de goulz, vne crois paté [d'argent], cheif d'az., et vne leopard pass. d'or en le cheif.
294. John de Bleverhassett—de g., a 3 dolphins d'ar.
295. John de Eglesfylde—d'ar., a 3 egles displayés de [goulz].
296. John de Cottingham—de s., vne cheuerson engr. et 3 [plumes† d'ar.]
297. Robert Sleghtes, de Legburn, en Lincolnshire—de [goulz], vne cheuerson et 3 croises recerselés d'or.
298. Mons' ‡ de Scremby—d'az., a 3 barres et vne [bend d'or].
299. Mons. John Shandos—de g., a vne puiss[e fytché d'argent].
300. M. W^m de Sandford—(ermine spot tricked), vne cheif de g., et 2 te[stes du singler d'ar.]
301. M. Dryby*—d'ar., a 2 caterfoylles et vne quarter [de goulz].
302. M. John Lythegraynes—G., a vne escotchon voydz d'a[r., et la bend d'or].†
303. M. Henry de Melton—S., a vne leon ramp. d'a[r., croné d'or] et enarmé gowlles, ou vrie d'anulettz d'ar.
304. John Wysshams—de S., a vne fees et 6 merlettes d'ar[gent].
305. Esmond de Everard—d'ar., a cheif de g., et 3 mollett[es d'ar.]
306. Barth. de Naunton—de s., a 3 merlottz d'argent.
307. John de Buckton—d'ar., a vne cheivre ramp' de [sable], le teste et cheveleure d'ar., les cornes vert.
308. M. W^m de Pert ("Perc" in Charles's copy; "Perk" in Additional MS. 12,224)—d'ar., a vne bend de g., et 3 losenge[s perrees d'or].
309. John Ravenshelme—Ar., vne fees battayll[es d'amparteiz†] de g., et vne leopard pass. d'or en la fees.
310. M. John de Stanhope—Quarterly de g. et (ermine spot tricked), et 2 cheifes du chiv[re] d'argent en lez quarters goulz.
311. Myles Pakenham—de g., vne cheveron d'ar., 3 croises fitchés d'ar., en la champ.
312. M. Thomas Stanley port Quarterlie d'ar. et d'or; bend b. et 3 testes [du] cerf d'or en le primer et 4 quarters; en 2 et 3 ou vne cheif b., et 3 torteux d'ar.
313. Mons. Tho. Hoo port Quarterly d'ar. et de s.
314. Mons. Drewe de Hastings, devaunt le Conquest, port de vert et [d'or] demy, ou vn tor ramp. de l'un en l'autre.
315. § Raph fitz Barnard—Verrie b. et ar., au cheif g. deux mollettes [d'or perrees].
316. Mons. Hugh Gard, de Danmarke,|| —B., vne soliell [d'or].

* "Will'm Dryby" in Additional MS. 12,224.

† This entry does not appear in Additional MS. 12,224, which has in its place "John de Papham, with the trick: Argent, a fess, gules, and in chief two stags' heads, caboshed, or."

‡ Tricked a fess, embattled and counter-embattled, in Additional MS. 12,224.

§ The Additional MS. 12,224 has between this number and the next: "John de Boys, del Southe," and in trick Ermine, a cross, passant, sable.

|| So also in Charles's copy, but the Additional MS. 12,224 says, "Mons. Andrew Hugarde, de Danmarke," and gives the tincture of the Sun as *argent*.

* So tricked in Additional MS. 12,224 also, but it is doubtless inaccurate.

† Tricked as three quill pens in Additional MS. 12,224.

‡ The same MS. leaves a blank where the Christian name should be.

317. Mons^r Sincl[eer* port d'azure, vn soleill] d'or.
318. Tho. Dovedall [port] Quarterlie, d'ar., a v[ne] crois recerselé de g[oulz]; et l'auter quarter b., fretté d'or.
319. John de Copland po[r]t d'ar., vne crosse parmy de s., a vne molett [d']ar., percee, en myleue.
320. Thomas de la Grigge† port d'ar., vne crosse engr. de gowles.
321. John Greene port Checkery d'or et b., ou la border de g.
322. Thomas Mauduit port mesmes.
323. John Beauley, del South—de g. et d'ar, embelief battailée.‡
324. Henry Raynford p^t d'ar., vne croise parmy et vne bordure [de sable].
325. John de Brompton—de g., et vne saultier et 4 (cross crosslet fitchée tricked) d'ar.
326. Les Armes dell Office du Marishall dell Ireland sont de go[ulz], et cinque fucelles bendez d'argent.
327. Mons. John de Norwich p^t Partie b. et g., a vne tygree ramp. (ermine spot tricked).
328. Robert Gerveys p^t d'ar., et vne cheueron b., et 3 escallops de s.
329. Janico de Arthoys p^t g., vne fees oundz ar.§
330. John Paslew—d'ar., vne fees et 3 molettz b., percees.
331. Tho. de Wakefyld p^t d'ar. et b. endentée, ou 3 garbes d'argent au cheif.
332. John Wetewang p^t s., ou 3 lampes d'ar.
333. M. Henry du Boys, de Vseburne, p^t Barré de 8 d'o[r] et d'ar.,|| au cheif s., endenté de 3, 3 scallops d'or.
334. John Willesthorpe—B., a vne cheueron et 3 leopardz estantz d'ar.
335. Mons. John de Melton—B., a vne croys paté d'ar voydee.
336. Thomas Wombell port d'ar., a 6 merlettes a vne bend de g., et 3 besautes en la bend.
337. Le Counte de Atheill p^t Palé de 6 de s. et d'or.
- 338, 339. Pigott Lascelles — d'ar., a 3 chapeux de g.; M^r Ro. Hylton de Swyne, p^t or (this memorandum added in another hand).
340. M. Tho. de Heeton p^t de vert, a vne leon ramp. et la border d'ar. engr.
341. Mons. Henry Lownd p^t d'ar., fretté b.
342. Le Sire Dawbeny p^t de g., a 3 fucelles d'ar.
343. Le Sire de Bassett p^t d'or, a 3 peus g. joinantes en point, et vn quarter (ermine spot tricked).
344. Edw. Cortney, Conte Dev:—d'or, a 3 pellottes g.
345. Mons. Robert Knowlles—G., en vne cheueron ar. 3 roses vermayles.
346. Mons. Maheu Gurnay — d'or, a 3 pennes ioynantes en point g.
347. John de Brewes — (ermine spot tricked), vne crosse g. masculée.
348. Mons. Pyers Tylioll—G., vne leon ramp ar., vne baston b.
349. Mons. John [de la Vale]—(ermine spot tricked), a 2 fees [de vert].
350. John Dychaunt — (ermine spot tricked), a 2 gemeux et le cheif [de goules].
351. John de Reresby—G., a vne bend ar., et 3 croises [patées de sable].
352. Mons. W^m Elmeden—Ar., a vne bend s., et 3 cres[cants d'argent].
353. Mons. Jordan de Daldene—d'ar., vne croise paté de g., et [quatre popingayes].
354. John Crawcestree p^t Quarterlie d'or et g., a vne merlett s. en [le premier quarter].
355. Adam Lesume p^t Barré d'ar. et b., et 3 torteux de g. in [cheif].
356. W^m Odingsells—d'ar., a vne fees de g., et 2 mollettz de [mesmes au cheif].
357. Gerard ffanacourt—B. billetté or, a vne quarter (ermine spot tricked).
358. W^m de Moteyns — (ermine spot tricked), a cheif de g. Adam le dispens * * * (this last perhaps in another hand; it is not given in Additional MS. 12,224, —nor by Charles).
359. Mons. Nic. fitz Martyne—d'ar., a 2 barres g., et l[abell d'azure].

* "Mons. John Sentclere" in Additional MS. 12,224.

† "Dalāgrige" in the Charles' version.

‡ The Additional MS. 12,224 says: "port pare bend embateley d'argent et goules," and tricks it so.

§ Charles gives the same, but the Additional MS. 12,224 has *Barry wavy* tricked.

|| So likewise in Charles's copy, but the Additional MS. 12,224 gives *gules*.

360. Reinould de Vlgham, de Northumber—G., a 5 foyle or, [en la bordur d'azure] 6 ferrz du chev[all arg.*].
The Additional MS. 12,224 interposes here: "Adam de Eglestone, de Wilberfosse,"—tricked: Arg., an eagle displayed, sa, armed purple.
361. Auncell Bassett—(ermine spot tricked), en la cheif endenté de g. 3 rowe[lles d'or.].
362. Randolph Dacree—B., sur vne croise d'or parm[y a v escallops de goulz].
363. Walter de Gyse p^t Masculé de v. et g. en [vne quartier d'or vne] flore de luce d'azur].
364. Henry de Chaworth—Burulé ar. et g., a vne [bend de sable].
365. Robert de Stafford p^t d'or, sur vne cheueron g. [iiij. torteux d'argent].
366. Boege de Knovill p^t de g., a 6 roells percees d'or, [a vn labell d'azur].
367. W^m de Valoignes le fitz p^t Oundé de longe de 6 [d'argent et de goules, a labell d'azur].
368. Robert Staundon p^t Quarterlie (ermine spot tricked), et g., fretté d'or.
369. Raph Cotun p^t Barré de 6 d'ar. et b., a 3 fermaux g. a[u cheif].
370. Piers Achart port Oundé ar. et de g. (de) six bar[ways].
371. Roger Wappayle p^t d'ar., vne cheueron et demy de g., et vne quarter de la mesme, et vne merlott de sable.
372. John Besill le nephew—d'ar., 3 torteux g., bord^r b.
373. W^m de Muscon—Ar., vne cheueron et 3 croises patées de sable.
374. John Kayuyll—Ar., a vne fees florette de g.
375. Mons. Tho. Bosville, de Dayvill—d'ar., a vne fees fucillé de g., a vne (crescent tricked) s. en primer quarter.
376. John Moyne p^t d'ar., a vne bend ent^r 6 mollettes de g.
377. John de Ingleby port de s., a vne estoyle d'ar.
378. Mons. Guy de Brun p^t d'or, a 3 poyses b. ioynⁿtz en point.
379. [Mons^r T]homas Buron†—S., a vne cheueron et 3 hewaux d'ar. Id est owles.
380. John Holme, de North Holme,—d'or, a 3 flordelycz b.
381. Christopher Drownsfyld—G., a deux bastons coopes in guise de che[ueron d'or*].
382. W^m de Martyndale—Barré d'ar. et de g. de 6, a vne baston de [sable].
383. Robert de Amondeville, de Wotton en Wardall—Verry, a 3 pales de g.† (A break in the MS. here?)
384. John Pavent—d'ar, sur vne bend de g. 3 eglettes d'or.
385. W^m de Reresby, le fytz,—G., a vne bend d'arg., et dens la bend 3 croises patés de s., labell d'or.
386. Mons^r Raph de Wilshire—d'ar. et b. amparty, le chief croiselé d'or.‡
387. (Mons^r) W^m Hebdent—(Ermine spot tricked), a vne fees endent vel fusellé de 5 de g.
388. (Mon)s^r Thomas Husee—(Ermine spot tricked), a 3 barres de g.
389. Mons^r Henry Percy, de Wyltshire—d'ar., a vne fees engralé de sable de cinq peeces.
390. Mons^r Philloppe Dawbeney p^t de g., a vne fees engr. d'argent de 4 peecz.
391. Thomas Swynethwayte—d'ar., vne cheueron et 3 porcz s.
392. John Sapy—G., a troys fermaux d'or.
393. Robert Tutchett—(Ermine spot tricked), a vne cheueron de g.
394. Constantyne le Mortim^r—d'or poudré de floures de luzc s.
395. W^m Giffarde—d'ar., a 3 streipes§ g. oue lez cuirez.
396. Mons^r Robert Deyville port d'or, vne fees de g., et 6 flore de luzc de l'un en l'autre.
397. Mons^r Thomas Dagworth port (er-

* Tricked in the Additional MS. 12,224 as: Gules, a chevron embattled on both edges and fractured *argent*.

† This is the last authentic coat in Additional MS. 12,224, but the above-mentioned gentleman has added a supplementary entry and tricking, viz., "Oliuer Burton—d'argent, un bend undée de sable."

‡ This coat appears in the Additional MS. 12,224 version (*i.e.*, between our Nos. 350 and 351), where it is tricked as: Per chevron argent and azure, the chief crusilly or.

§ Charles has "estreppes."

* This tincture supplied from the Additional MS. 12,224; the entry is not given by Charles.

† In the Additional MS. 12,224, a Mr. Burton, who once owned that MS., has obligingly altered this name to "Burton."

- mine spot tricked), a vne cheveron de goules, et iij. besautes.
398. John de ffelton port de g., et vne test du cerf d'or.
399. Esteu[ene de Trewent port d'argent, a vne cheueron de goules,] et 3 egiettz de goules a doble testes.
400. Thomas Hatfylde port de s., a vne che[ueron d'or, et iij.] leonceaux d'argent et j. mollett s. en point a ch[eueron.]
401. Mons^r de Gounes p^t de g., a vne cheveron (ermine spot tricked).
402. Thomas Russell port d'or, a vne cheueron d'a[zure, et iij.] roses de gowles as cantellz.
403. Thomas Haslarton p^t d'argent, a vne cheuer[on de goules,] et iij. leopardz d'or pass^{tes} en cheueron.
404. Mons^r Hugh Russell port d'or, cheueron [d'azure, et iij.] roses de goules, labell d'argent.
405. Mons^r John Lysoures port d'azure, d[eux cheuerons d'or,] et vne merlett d'or en le cantell.
406. Mons^r Thomas Chaworth port d'azure, a d[eux cheverons d'or].



Old Rural Songs and Customs.

THE railways leave but little of quiet nooks and unseen ground, but for a time, at all events, they have not and will not touch the strange inward life and inward speech which is to be found in many parts of England still. It is quite possible to live in a district and never hear the true language of the people; they will not speak it unless to one whom they trust as one of themselves. It is still more possible to live long in the midst of the "folk," and to be totally ignorant of that second life of curious thoughts and old superstitions which lies under the surface they present to the world at large. How many Somersetshire gentry are there who know that the old Saxon word "waes-hael" is still spoken as a common village word, and that the villagers go round "waes-haeling" the barren apple trees, and offering a meat offering and drink offering to make them

bear? Yet such is the case. If apple trees do not bear, the friendly villagers will go to the farmer and beg leave to "waes-hael" his tree in the little lyric which I append. They then go to the tree, and with a rude clashing of tongs, iron, &c., dip a branch in a jug of cider they have brought, and put crumbs and salt on the tree for the robin (as they now say), and sing round it the little song which I also give. The words were written down from memory for me by a farmer's daughter. No written copy of them is known to exist. I am responsible for the spelling, and also for a word or two which obviously were wanted for the rhyme, which had not been preserved in my copy. These words are in italics.

When the villagers engaged in "waes-haeling" come to the farmer's house they stand outside and sing—

FIRST VERSION.

Waes-hael, waes-hael, all over the town,
The cup is white and the ale is brown;
Our bowl is made of the good maple tree,
And so is the beer of the best of barlie.
For it's your waes-hael, and our waes-hael,
And jolly come to our merry waes-hael.

Missis and master, within by the fire,
Missis draw farther, and master draw *nigher*.
For it's, &c.

Maid, maid, with the holland smock,
Pray come to the door, and slip back the lock.
For it's, &c.

Maid, maid, with the silver pin,
Pray come to the door and let us all in.
For it's, &c.

Missis and master, *pray*, if *it* so please,
To set us before a brown loaf and cheese.
For it's, &c.

Ivy and holly, and berries all on,
Pray, give us a little, and we will be gone.
For it's, &c.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Good master, at your door
Our waes-hael do begin
You know; we are but neighbours all;
I hope you'll let us in.
Welcome, welcome our merry waes-hael,
And joy come to our jolly waes-hael.

God bless the master of this house,
With the gold all round his *side*,
Wherever he go aright,
Lord Jesus be his guide.
Welcome, &c.

God bless the missis of this house,
With the gold all round her breast,
Wherever she go aright,
Lord Jesus be her guest.
Welcome, &c. 2

After this, as has been mentioned, they go to the orchard with the jug of cider, and offer their offerings and sing round the tree as follows :—

Cadbury tree,
I am come to waes-hael thee,
To bear, and to blow,
Apples enow,
Hatfuls, and capfuls and three-cornered sackfuls,
Hollo, boys, ho !


I leave to the imagination of my readers the strange picture of this old-world ceremony going on in the orchards in the winter night. For Old Twelfth Night, January 6th, is the time chosen. It used to be kept up for a week, but now is celebrated only on that one night. These fragments of the ancient world still living on in the sweet twilight or moonlight hour in the quiet grass lands and orchards, the groups of dim figures, the fantastic branches, the starry sky, the rude old simple heathenism thinly disguised, and all this, perchance, within hearing of the steam whistle of our modern world. Verily, there is food for thought.

E. T.




A Mediaeval Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Alban.

By RIDGWAY LLOYD, M.R.C.S.

ET us imagine a pilgrim desirous of paying a visit to the Church and Shrine of St. Alban at an Easter-tide in the time of Thomas Cardinal Wolsey, thirty-ninth Abbot of St. Albans, who held the abbey in *commendum* between the years 1521 and 1530. Having spent the night at the ancient hostelry of "The George" in Church Street (now incorrectly called George Street), and having heard low Mass in the private oratory attached to that building, he would approach the western extremity of the abbey by Rome-

land, or Roume-land, the "roomy" or vacant space in front of the abbey. The great west front, with its central and two lateral doorways, mainly the work of Abbot John de Cella (1195-1214), and its large window, carved in the North country, and brought and placed there by Abbot J. de Whethamstede (1420-1440), at a cost of £28 15s., would be the first objects to attract his attention.

On entering the nave by the middle portal he would notice the pavement laid down by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1342-96), to replace one which had been torn up during the Wat Tyler riots in 1381. He would also see the tombs of many lay-folk who had been benefactors to the abbey. Next he would observe the early English pillars of John de Cella, on each side, with the less elaborate work of William de Trumpington above the string-course, joining, at the fourth pier on the north side, to the Norman work of Paul of Caen (1077-93), and at the fifth pier on the south side to the Decorated work of Abbots Richard Walyngforde (1326-35) and Michael Mentmore (1335-49). Attached to the fourth pillar on the north side he would catch sight of a small bracket supporting the image of St. Richard of Chichester, with a taper before it. Near this spot, and again opposite the seventh pillar, two "stations," or pauses, were made in carrying the shrine of St. Alban in procession. On the western side of each of the pillars from the fourth to eighth, inclusive, were paintings in distemper representing our Lord upon the Cross, accompanied, on every pier but the seventh, by St. Mary and St. John, and having beneath them in the first four instances paintings illustrating the Annunciation, and, in the last, the Coronation of St. Mary. On the southern face of the fourth pillar might be seen a distemper painting of St. Christopher walking through the water and bearing on his left shoulder the infant Saviour. On the fifth, a painting of St. Thomas of Canterbury, commonly known as St. Thomas Becket, habited in alb, dalmatic, chasuble, pallium, maniple, gloves, and shoes, holding in his left hand the archiepiscopal cross, and blessing with three fingers of his right, standing meanwhile upon his shrine. This was painted by Robert Trunch, about A.D. 1360, and is Flemish in

character. On the sixth pier was a figure in a grey habit reaching to the ankles, the hands raised in the attitude of prayer, and a rosary hanging near the left shoulder: this most likely was intended for St. Dominic, the inventor of the rosary (1170-1221). On the seventh, a male figure in a reddish-brown gown, having a *gypcièrre* hanging at the right side, and grasping in the right hand a white wand; opposite him a female figure, and the head of a second male between the two. Beneath the composition the following inscription:—“ Priez pur l'almes de Willelme iadis bal e iohanne sa femme e pur l'alme Will.” (Pray for the souls of William, formerly bailiff, and Johanna his wife, and for the soul of William.) On the north side of the north aisle was an open arcade, and a doorway leading to the chapel of St. Andrew, with its nave and two aisles, and three altars, dedicated in honour of that saint, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas. This chapel was the parish church for the people of St. Albans. A very devout woman, named Cecilia Sanford, was buried before St. Andrew's altar in a stone coffin, in the year 1251. On the west face of the fifth pier on the south side of the nave of the Abbey Church, was a distemper painting representing the “Adoration,” or “Offering, of the Magi,” which formed the reteros of the altar of St. Mary at the Pillar, erected, and inclosed within iron railings, by William Wyntyrshulle, chaplain to Thomas de la Mare. In the nave stood a great beam, with figures of the twelve patriarchs and twelve apostles, to represent the synagogue and the church respectively, made by Adam the Cellarer (*circa* 1160), and by him placed over the high altar in the presbytery, whence it was removed in the time of William de Trumpington to the south transept, and again, *temp.* Thomas de la Mare, to the nave. East of the ninth pillar on each side stretched the great stone rood-screen, erected by the last-named abbot, *circa* 1360, which cut off the nave or public church from the choir, or monastic one. On its western or nave side were four altars, three of them consecrated in the time of Abbot Wm. Heywurthe (1401-1420), by the Bishop of Jaurinum, in Lower Hungary. The central altar was dedicated to the Holy Cross, because of its position beneath the

Great Rood. It was flanked by two rood-doors for the passage of processions, and was inclosed, together with two bays of the nave, with an iron railing, probably to prevent the celebrant and his assistants from being pressed upon by a concourse of people. Above the screen was the rood-loft, a large gallery for supporting the rood or crucifix, with its attendant images of SS. Mary and John, carved by Walter de Colchester, sacrist, *circa* 1230, and consecrated by John, Bishop of Ardfert. From the rood-loft the epistle and gospel used to be read on high days. To the north of the central altar was that of St. Benedict, patron saint of the Order; and still further north, in the north aisle, the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The fourth altar was that of St. Mary the Virgin, in the south aisle. In the south wall of this aisle were two doorways, one close to the west end, which seems to have led to the forensic or outer parlour, where the monks held converse with the outer world. The other, in the seventh bay from the west, led to the abbot's chapel and the western alley of the cloister.

Let us now suppose that our pilgrim has gained permission to enter the choir. This he would do by passing through the door to the Abbot's chapel, entering the northern alley of the cloister, and going eastward as far as the door leading from the eastern alley to the church. Entering here, and going westward along the south choir aisle, he would pass an archway of early English character, in the south wall, over the remains of two hermits, Roger and Sigar, who lived in the time of King Stephen, and whose place of burial was visited by numerous devout persons, and even by the kings of England, who gave precious hangings to ornament the tomb. Opposite was a painted aumbry, for containing books, constructed by Abbot Simon (1166-83). On proceeding one bay further west, and turning north, the pilgrim would find himself in the vestibule of the choir, which occupied the next bay east of the rood-screen. Against the second pillar on the north side was the staircase leading to the rood-loft, and from this pillar to the corresponding one on the opposite side there probably extended a small screen at the back of the return stalls appropriated to the

abbot, prior, and other chief officers of the convent. From this point the stalls of the monks ranged on either side as far as the eastern arch of the tower. Upon the desk in front of the abbot's stall lay two large antiphoners or anthem-books for the abbot's use at matins; one known as "Aspiciens," from the word with which it commenced, served from Advent to Trinity; the other, called "O Pastor," from Trinity to Advent. In the midst of the choir stood a lectern, which supported the "Legenda," a volume containing the lessons to be read at matins, and at the west end a small pair of organs, erected by John of Whethamstede in the year 1428. There was also a seat covered on principal feast-days with a cloth of arras, and a lectern with two books called graduals, musically noted, for the precentor and succentor. This portion of the church, which at an earlier period was lit during the night offices by sconces, was at this time illuminated by two lamps suspended by brass chains. An oaken screen beneath the eastern arch of the tower marked the limit of the choir in that direction. Overhead was the glorious painted ceiling (in progress between 1370 and 1400) with its thirty-two shields of arms and quotations from the *Te Deum*, and from the responses at matins and lauds.

Passing thence into the south transept, where were two altars, those of St. John the Evangelist and St. Stephen respectively—the former, which at one time had been dedicated in honour of St. Mary, being overlooked by a watching chamber in the western wall; the latter, at which King Stephen once heard Mass—our pilgrim would find himself in a portion of the building assigned to the use of the novices, and of those who had been bled; two classes of persons who were exempted from attendance at most of the regular services in the choir. The novices, however, were communicated with a special small chalice of silver gilt, at the high altar. Here was a lectern supporting a great ordinal, a book which regulated the whole duty of the canonical hours, called "*Liber Minutorum*," or "*Book of the Blooded*." Two large Early English windows were inserted in the western wall of this transept by Abbot William Trumpington, and a great

Perpendicular one, at a cost of about £50, by Abbot William Wallingford (1476-92). In the south-east corner stood the great clock made by Richard Walyngforde (1326-35), having an upper and lower dial, showing the course of the sun and moon, the motions of the stars, and the ebb and flow of the tide; a wheel of fortune,* made by the same abbot, was placed near it, and also a great cross. Between the two altars stood a "Mariola," or image of St. Mary, with a canopy over it, and in front a taper adorned with flowers. Close to this was a heart-shaped pit, where the heart of Walter de Colchester was probably buried. Near the south-west corner was the doorway leading to a spiral staircase, by which the monks descended at midnight from the dormitory to recite the office of matins.

He would next pass into the north transept. Here were three altars, the northernmost dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in connection with which had formerly been a guild or brotherhood in honour of the Holy Trinity, possessing books, chalices, vestments, and other ornaments for the use of their stipendiary priest, and also a suitable hearse-cloth for their funerals. South of this was the altar of St. Osyth or Scythia, and, south of this again, an altar consecrated at the instance of William Wynturshulle in honour of Our Saviour, St. Mary the Virgin, and SS. Laurence and Blaise, also known as that of "Holy Cross of Pity," and "Leaning Crucifix." In front of it were two columns, the shafts denoting love to God and one's neighbour, one of them being of the colour of the earth, to signify humiliation, according to the passage, "*Memento quia cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris*," having a base called "humility," and a capital and turret named "charity." The other column, coloured red to denote the blood of Our Saviour, besprinkled at his scourging, was emblematic of his victory and honour. The base was called "virtue," and the capital and turret "honour."† On these columns were inscribed

* It probably resembled the one still existing at Rochester Cathedral, painted in distemper, on the north wall of the choir.

† A very similar piece of symbolism may be seen to this day in the three gates of Caius College, Cambridge; the gate of humility, the gate of virtue, and the gate of honour.

the emblems of the Passion in the following lines :—

Vincla, flagella, minæ, probra, sputa, columna,
spinaque,
Derisus, colaphi, nudatio, lancea, clavi,
Cum calamis, felle, crux, laus fuit ista fidei.

"And lest any one should deceitfully attribute to himself the gifts of God alone, there were placed in the hands of angels, standing in the aforesaid turrets, these verses :—

Quicquid habes meriti, præventrix gratia donat;
Nil Deus in nobis præter sua dona coronat.

There were also two angels sent from the Court of Heaven to comfort the only begotten Son of God the Father in the agony of his Passion."

Above the altar of St. Laurence was a painting of the Passion, and above this again one of the "Incredulity of St. Thomas," known by the name of the "History of the Resurrection," and having beneath it the following lines taken from the prayers after communion in the Sarum Missal :—

Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria coeli,
Et dolor inferni, sint memoranda tibi ;
In cruce sum pro te ; qui peccas, desine, pro me ;
Desine, condono ; pugna, juvo ; vince, coronato.

The painting represents our Lord standing, and holding in his left hand a cross-staff with vexillum, whilst St. Thomas, kneeling, thrusts his right hand into Christ's side. Upon a scroll close to the saint are the words, "Dominus meus et deus meus ;" and upon another near our Lord : "Beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt."

An old cross, which formerly stood on high in the midst of the church, was removed, together with an image of St. Mary, which had been stationed over the altar of St. Blaise, into this transept, by Abbot William de Trumpington. There was also, over the altars of Holy Trinity and St. Osyth, a rood-loft. In the triforium of the east wall in this transept and the southern one were baluster shafts, brought from an earlier church, erected on the same site as the present one, by Offa II., King of the Mercians, A.D. 795. In the north wall was a very large window, put in by Abbot William Wallingford, and beneath it two Norman windows, one being half blocked up by an erection which served to convert the window into a watching-loft. Under this again was a door leading to Waxhouse Gate,

and to the south-west of this door another, giving access to a staircase by which the central tower containing the bells could be reached.

Let us now suppose our pilgrim quitting the north transept, and entering the presbytery by passing along the north aisle and through the priest's door on that side. Standing in the centre, and facing east, he would have to the north and south of him the priest's doorways, surmounted each by a canopied structure, for the exposition, as it would seem, of relics. Beneath his feet lay the monumental slabs of Abbots John de Marynes, John de Berkhamstede, Roger de Norton, and John Stoke. A little further east, and to the north, stood the great candlestick, for holding the paschal taper of wax, weighing 300 pounds, which was lighted with great solemnity every Easter Eve, and continued in use until Ascension Day. Nearer to the altar lay the monumental slabs of Abbots Hugh de Eversden, Richard Walyngforde, Michael Mentmore, and Thomas de la Mare. On the north side was the elaborate chantry chapel of Abbot Ramryge, and on the south, adorned with wheat-ears and the inscription "Valles habundabunt," and inclosed by iron rails, the chapel of Abbot William Wallingford, built by himself at a cost of £100. Facing the pilgrim was the high altar, at which high mass was daily said ; it had a frontal of wood and metal most artistically designed. Before the altar were two great candlesticks, the gift of Ralph Gilabronte, and upon it the Book of Benefactors. To this altar were assigned a gilt chalice with paten, and a silver-gilt pax or osculatory, having figures of the Crucified and SS. Mary and John engraved thereon ; and two handsome cruets of beryl. A basin and ewer of pure silver for the ablution of the priest's hands were used at the Mass. To the north, but below the altar-steps, stood a brass lectern for supporting the book of the Gospels, and near this, probably on the north side, was a seat for the abbot, and before it a cloth of Arras, worked with the arms of the Earl of Warwick. On the south side were the sedilia for the celebrant and assistants, furnished with red tapestry and three cushions. At the back of the high altar was the magnificent reredos erected by

William Wallingford, at a cost of 1,100 marks (£733 6s. 8d.), its centre adorned with a great cross, or crucifix, traditionally said to have been of silver, with SS. Mary and John on either side, and angels above; below it our Lord and the twelve apostles; below that again, probably, a picture painted in Lombardy, provided at a cost of £45 10s. 8d., by Abbot Thomas de la Mare. The remaining niches were filled with statues of saints and others. Near the Ramryge chantry was the Easter sepulchre, adorned with three hangings of white silk, the upper one embroidered in silk and gold with figures of the angel speaking to the three Marys; the next with figures of the three soldiers guarding the sepulchre; and the lowest with a figure of Christ appearing to St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thomas the Apostle. There were also three white cloths with crosses of red cendal, one for the interior of the sepulchre, another covering its three parts, the third hanging over it. Twelve tapers burned around the sepulchre, and close to it were two crosses, covered with plates of silver.

Passing through one of the procession-doors in the high altar screen, the pilgrim would at last arrive at the main object of his journey, the Shrine of St. Alban, occupying the centre of the Saint's Chapel. It consisted of a pedestal, oblong in form, of Purbeck marble, about eight feet in height, and the same in length, and three feet broad, erected by Abbot John de Marynes (1302-8) at a cost of eight score marks, or £106 13s. 4d., having at its west end a small altar dedicated to St. Alban, where mass was daily celebrated. Belonging to this altar was a silver paten, and over it hung a silver basin. In a niche in the back or eastern aspect of the screen, facing this altar, was probably the great image of silver-gilt, believed to represent St. Alban, and given to the monastery by King Edward I. On each side were carved angels with censers, and below, in a recess, most likely sedilia. The pedestal of the shrine was composed of a solid basement, surmounted by a series of niches for the reception of offerings. At each end was a sculptured pediment, that at the east end exhibiting the scourging, and that at the west end the beheading, of the proto-martyr; on the south side, on pediments,

figures of King Offa II. and St. Oswin, and on the north, one of St. Wulstan. Resting upon its summit was the shrine proper, or feretrum, composed of an inner chest containing the bones of the Saint, and some of the dust into which his flesh and bones had been converted, inclosed within an outer case of wood. On the two sides of the inner shrine, which was portable, and took four men to carry it, was shown a series of scenes from the martyr's life, in *repoussé* work of gold and silver; at the east end the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John; at the west, an image of St. Mary seated on a throne, holding her Divine Infant in her lap; the whole encrusted with numerous gems; it had a pointed roof and a cresting, and at the four corners were fenestrated turrets with crystal spires. Upon the crest was an eagle of silver gilt, and a monstrance in shape of a tower, for containing the Host in the upper part, whilst the lower exhibited the Resurrection of Christ in silver gilt, with two angels and four soldiers guarding the sepulchre. Also two suns, the rays being silver gilt, with precious stones at their extremities, the centre of each, which was of gold, being hollow, and containing various relics. This shrine was inclosed in an outer one also decorated with jewels, and over all was a canopy. Round the shrine stood six tapers, supported on twisted columns of marble. The floor was decorated with an elaborate pavement. On the north side of the Saint's Chapel was the "Chamber of the Shrine-keeper," erected *circa* 1410, an elaborate oaken structure, somewhat resembling a rood-loft, with lockers beneath, and a gallery above from which the custodian kept watch over the treasures below. On the south side was the fine monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, raised upon an arch; on the outer side of this was an iron *grille*, through which ordinary pilgrims were permitted to view the shrine. North-east of this tomb, occupying the southernmost of the three eastern arches in the Saint's Chapel, was the Altar of the Salutation, and under the northernmost arch, that of St. Hugh and the Relics, where were placed two small shrines made by Abbot Richard D'Aubeney (1097-1119) containing relics of the twelve apostles and many martyrs; here were also many other relics inclosed in divers lockers secured by gilded

iron bars. The roof of this chapel and of the presbytery was ornamented with the lamb and the eagle, representing St. John the Evangelist and St. John Baptist, patron saints of John de Whethamstede.

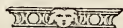
Imagine our pilgrim next going out through the south door of the Saint's Chapel into the south aisle of the presbytery. Here, in its south wall, he would see the door leading to the Vestry or Treasury, a large chamber with an upper floor, fitted with cupboards for the reception of vestments. East of this the beautiful doorway and screen opening into the chantry chapel of Duke Humphrey, and east of this again, the doorway to the sepulchral chapel of Abbot John of Whethamstede. In the aisle, at a spot between this chapel and the Saint's Chapel, formerly stood (as he might learn), prior to the building of the ante-chapel of the Lady Chapel, the old altar of St. Oswin, where the matin mass had been accustomed to be said. Subsequently to the removal of the altar the whole aisle was paved by John Stithenache, Prior of Wymondham, as far as the Altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers, situated in the ante-chapel of the Lady Chapel (which the traveller would now enter) at the east end of the aisle. The altar took this name because four wax tapers, maintained by four officers of the convent, were there daily lighted. A gold chalice pertained to this altar. Above was an elaborate reredos in a wooden frame, and near the last step to the altar was buried the heart of Abbot Roger de Norton, beneath a small marble stone, with an effigy of the abbot bearing a heart between his hands. Immediately to the north of the altar was a private way leading into the Lady Chapel. In the centre of the ante-chapel stood the shrine of St. Amphibalus, erected by Ralph Witechurche, sacrist, during the abbacy of Thomas de la Mare. It was composed of a pedestal of Totternhoe stone, about seven feet six inches in height, six feet in length, and three feet ten inches wide, carved with fret work, with the initials R. W., and *fleurs de lys*; its eastern front being adorned with images and plates, silver and gilded. Upon its summit rested the portable shrine or feretrum of the Saint. At its west end was a small altar, flanked by the altars of St. Edmund the King and St. Peter. Above was a ceiling

painted with the Assumption of St. Mary. There was a marble pavement around the shrine.

In the apsidal termination of the north aisle of the Presbytery had been placed the Altar of St. Wulstan, which was removed at the same time as that of St. Oswin—viz., *circa* 1260. At the east end of the aisle was the Altar of SS. Michael and Catherine, with the images of those saints above it, and a window illustrating the history of St. Katherine; here was distributed on the first Sunday after Easter the oil recently consecrated for anointing the sick.

Passing through the screen which divided the ante-chapel from the Lady Chapel, the pilgrim would enter perhaps the most beautiful part of the whole building. This contained at its east end a high altar, and was completed in the time of Hugh de Eversden (1308–26) by Reginald of St. Albans. To the north of the altar stood an image of St. Mary, and in front of the altar were buried the bodies of Lord Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Thomas Clifford, Lord of Clifford, who were slain at the first battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455. In this chapel was an organ, and daily mass was celebrated here with musical inflexions. On the south side was a doorway leading to a small chapel built by Thomas Westwode, precentor, and dedicated in the year 1430 by the Bishop of Chester, in honour of Our Lord's Transfiguration, and the Visitation of St. Mary.

Here we take leave of our pilgrim, with the hope that the physical exhaustion consequent on his prolonged tour of inspection may speedily be relieved by a bountiful repast in the refectory of the monastery.



Letter to Sir William Maurice

FROM WILLIAM AP WILLIAM.



THE following letter from William ap William to Sir William Maurice, from London, in Nov. 1616, is preserved by Lord Harlech, the descendant of Sir William, at Brogyntyn, Oswestry. I am indebted for the copy of it,

and of the one following, to Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth* (also a descendant), who possesses, amongst the "Peniarth MSS.," copies of all the more interesting of the Maurice papers:—

"I haue no newes to Certifie yo'r wor', but that my lord Cheeff Justice is disapointed of his place, and S'r harry mountacue, the recorder of London, is sworne lord cheeff Justice, and assoone as my Lord Cooke hard that he was to be sworne, he tooke his horses and to the Countrey he went. I deliue'd yo'r wor', L're to him, and he enquired how you did— one of the masters of the Chauncery was killed, his name was S'r John tindall, he was shote w'th a pistoll going frome his Coage to his Chamber in Lincolnes Inn—he was killed by ann old mane of lx yeeres, whome he dealt very hardly w'thall, and so the old felowe hanged him self in pryson."

This letter is addressed, "The Right worshipfull my Very good mr. S'r will'm maurice, Knight, at Cleneny, dd' these."

TO THE SAME FROM GEORGE WILLIAMES.

Extract from an original letter of George Williames to Sir William Maurice, dated from—"John Prytherch's house in Chancerie lane, the xvij of November, 1620."

"... w'th my humble Duetie remembred vnto your wor'll, to my La:, mrs. Jane gru: [Gruffith], Mrs. Anne, and all the rest, &c. Your wor'll shall vnderstand that there is great stirre here to be Knight of the shire in our countye† m' Gru: of llvn† caried the victor here, and did not onlie send the sherrif comission, & write home, but made meanes to make sherrif, for S'r John Bodvell made all he could to be sherrif & mist. mr. John gru: gottl'res from the privie counsell in managinge of his buisnes: there is great meanes made to my La: Eures for mr. gru:—his humble request vnto your wor'll is that all your friends may geive there ellec'on w'th him, w'ch wilbe excusable in you, for you haue passed your voyce w'th S'r Rich:—he desires you to write vnto S'r John; That though you gae your voyce w'th him or his sonne, that your friends may be w'th mr.

gru:—al'e to this effect he desireth you to write, And he wilbe w'th you and yours in what soeu' lyeth in him. S'r Willia' Jones desireth your faviour, & that your friends may be w'th him &c. :— I haue delu'ed your wor'll's le'te vnto S'r William Jones, and I am to haue an answe're by the time I come home. Lett me entreat your wor'll that your friends and well wil'ers may be w'th mr. gru: who is a fine gentleman & welbelov'd here, and els where—he desires your wor'll faviour, & he wilbe readie, he and his freinds, to pleasure you. And soe I referre all to your good considerac'on &c.

"mr. James Price is here, made, [mad] & distracted, toxicated, & staggered, for his man went away from him, & stole xli^{ti} in gould & silver, a tooke both horse and all: and he came to enquire after him where his man bought fine cloathes, & there he railed vpon the man & the woman, & called them whoores & quee'es. All the women in the street hard by holborne cunditte did treate him verie sore, & abused him vilelie: they called him the foolish welsh Justice. Moreover he fell out w'th mr. Oliver Moris, & railed vpon him, & mr. Oliver moris threwe his bookes and pap's, & bad him goe hange him selfe—he is peniles, & wilbe glad to receive his money. mr. Anwyle & my self will take order w'th him for the money, &c:— assure what I speake of mr. Price to be true, &c.

"S'r henrie yelverton, the Kings attorney gen'rall, is sensured & find in foure thousand pounds, & is imprissoned in the towre duringe his ma'ty pleasure.

"You shall vnderstand that Ladie Jones is as seeke as she was before I was there, & tould her waitinge maid that your wor'll & my La: did send me there to see how shee did &c. I haue bene soe welcomed there, that I doe not intend to goe thither noe more let her live or die.

"you shall vnderstand that there is seaven thousand of the Emperours men kill'd & slaine, & thirtie of his ordinanc' taken away from the Emperou. . . . for this was latelie spoken to the Kings ma'ty by . . . Esscx, and the Lo: of Oxford w'ch now ca. . . . to England &c: That is the greatest newes h . . . the best as yet."

Addressed:—"To the Right wor'll and

* Since this was in type we have learned with regret the lamented death of Mr. Wynne.

† Carnarvonshire.

‡ Lleyen.

his loving good mr. S'r william maurice, Knight, at Cleneney, these in great hast."

Sir William Maurice, of Clenneney, Knt., was born in April, 1542; M.P. for Carnarvonshire in the eighth Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and first Parliament of James I., and for Beaumaris in the tenth Parliament of Elizabeth: and was one of the Council in the Marches of Wales. He was a personal friend of King James I., and it is believed it was at Sir William's suggestion that the king adopted the title of King of Great Britain. A copy of the Proclamation in which the King assumes the style is preserved amongst the "Peniarth MSS.," and was published on May 28, 1879, by Mr. Wynne, in *Bye-gones*, a local collection of "Notes and Queries," issued at the office of the *Oswestry Advertiser*. Sir William was the owner of Porkington (now Brogyntyn), where a good deal of his correspondence is preserved.

ASKEW ROBERTS.



Gems and Precious Stones.

By EDWARD J. WATHERSTON, F.S.S.

IN TWO PARTS.

(Continued from p. 210.)

PART II.

AT the head of all precious stones, by almost universal consent, stands the diamond, although, as already mentioned, the ruby may be, at times, higher priced. Not only its striking lustre, but the fact that it is the hardest of known substances, marked the diamond at all times as the king of gems, and as such it has kept its position to this day. Its extreme rarity, too, when of any considerable size, helped much to keep up the high position of this most coveted of precious stones. Already, Pliny remarks, speaking of the diamond in his *Natural History*, "of its bearing the highest value, not merely amongst gems, but among all human possessions," and of its having been "long not known to any but kings, and to but very few even of kings." Substantially the statement of Pliny is still correct, since there are many more kings than large and famous diamonds in the world.

The ancients, being unacquainted with the refraction of light, did not cut their stones in the forms now called "brilliant cut," or "rose cut," but merely smoothed and polished the surface as found. According to Dana, the art of cutting diamonds as brilliants was discovered by Louis Berghem, a diamond polisher of Bruges, in 1456, and it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the improvement of "double cutting" was accomplished by Vincenti Peruzzi, or Perussi.

Setting stones transparently is of recent date, and is mentioned by Madame D'Arblay in her novel "Evelina," her heroine being the first lady appearing in society with a diamond necklace so set, causing astonishment and admiration. Ninety years, therefore, only can have passed since its introduction.

In the list of celebrated diamonds known to exist at present, the one called the "Braganza," in the possession of the Crown of Portugal, is generally set down as the first, being by far the largest stone ever found. But much doubt hangs over the fact whether the "Braganza" is a diamond at all. It has never been cut, and a few favoured persons who have been allowed to handle it—the Portuguese Government guarding it with the most jealous care, confining it like a State prisoner—have given their opinion that it is nothing more nor less than a white topaz. The "Braganza," taken from a Brazilian mine in 1741, is of the size of a hen's egg, slightly concave on one side, and of yellowish colour. Its weight, in the rough state in which it still exists, is 1,680 carats. With becoming modesty, the Portuguese Government has fixed the value of the "Braganza" at 267,075,000 milreis, being upwards of £58,000,000 sterling. It is just ten times the annual revenue of the kingdom of Portugal, and, perhaps, the Government might be willing to sell the "Braganza" at the appraised value, when the happy purchaser might carry away his fifty-eight millions worth of goods in his waistcoat pocket.

Second in rank to the "Braganza," being considerably less than one-fourth of its weight, but standing first on the list of undisputed diamonds, is the "Mattan." It was found at Landak, Borneo, in 1787, and belongs to the

immensely wealthy Rajah of Mattan, forming the most precious heirloom in his collection of gems. The stone is pear-shaped, with a small crevice at the narrow end, and in its uncut state weighs 367 carats. Sanguinary battles have been fought for the possession of the "Mattan." A Dutch Governor of Batavia, on one occasion, offered not only an immense sum, reported to amount to half-a-million sterling, but, besides, two fully-equipped men-of-war for the "Mattan," yet meeting with a blank refusal. The ground of it, given by the Rajah, was that his diamond was "a talisman, upon the possession of which depended not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family."

The next largest known diamond is the "Nizam," belonging to the Indian potentate of that title. It has, however, but rarely been looked at by European eyes, though its existence appears to admit of no doubt. It was found in the famous diamond mines of Golconda, Hyderabad, and uncut, like all the largest diamonds, weighs 340 carats. There is said to be a stone of much larger size than the "Nizam," to which the name of the "Agrah" has been given, in the possession of one of the native Indian Princes, but its existence is problematical, or at least it is very doubtful whether it is a diamond. The French traveller Tavernier, who visited India towards the middle of the seventeenth century, mentions the "Agrah" in his "Voyages," and is the sole eye-witness of its then existence. Nothing has been heard of the "Agrah" since it was seen by Tavernier.

The "Nizam" closes the list of existing diamonds weighing over 300 carats. Of between 200 and 300 carats weight there are, or rather were, only two diamonds, one of them doubtful, only known upon the report of Tavernier, who named it, from its shape, the "Great Table," stating its weight at 282 carats. The other stone, bearing the title of the "Great Mogul," from its former ownership, has its authenticity fully established, although it does no more exist in its old form. Not only Tavernier, but many other European travellers, saw and examined the "Great Mogul," originally at Delhi, among the Crown jewels of the Mogul dynasty, and subsequently, by right of conquest, in the possession of Mahommed

Shah, great grandson of Aurungzebe, and of Nadir Shah. In its original rough state the "Great Mogul" is said to have weighed no less than 787 carats; but one of its owners, Shah Jehan, was induced to entrust it to a Venetian lapidary, Hortensio Borgia, in order to cut and polish it—of course, under his own eyes—in the palace of Delhi. Being apparently not very skilful in the splitting of diamonds, Borgia cut the magnificent stone down to 280 carats, or not much more than one-third of its former weight, shaping it in the form known as a "rose." But the rose, not being very beautiful, had to undergo in after years further transformation, which brought it down to one-seventh of its original weight. This last change was effected among us—the "Great Mogul" being no other than the well-known "Koh-i-noor," or "Mountain of Light," which figured in the London Universal Exhibition of 1851, and is now the most precious jewel in the regalia of the English Crown. Some writers on gems appear sceptical, on the subject of the "Great Mogul" and the "Koh-i-noor" being one and the same stone, but there can be no reasonable doubt as to the fact, since the genealogy of this diamond has been almost more distinctly investigated than that of any other. With successive Asiatic princes and warriors, it went from Delhi to Cabul, to Cashmere, and to Lahore, till taken possession of, at the Treasury of Lahore, by the East India Company, the "ancient gentlemen of Leadenhall Street" deeming it fair booty in return for having installed the boy, Dhulip Sing, as nominal Rajah of Lahore. But the Indian and English press declaring against the easy appropriation of so costly a "bauble," the Leadenhall gentlemen thought fit to perform a splendid feat of liberality by presenting it to the English Crown. The Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, was instructed to send the gem to England, in special charge of two officers of high rank, who solemnly presented it to Queen Victoria on the 3rd of June, 1850. According to Indian superstition, the possession of the "Great Mogul" brought not only not good fortune but always ill luck. The stone itself was decidedly unlucky by being cut down from its original 786 carats to the comparatively small size of 102 carats, in the shape of a

"brilliant" shining in the crown of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Preceding the "Koh-i-noor" in its present form, in size and weight, are three other diamonds, known as the "Regent," the "Orloff," and the "Star of the South." The history of the "Regent," also called the "Pitt," from its first European possessor, is somewhat curious. This stone was found at the Putcal mines, India, by a slave, weighing in its rough state 410 carats. The slave, to hide the treasure, cut a hole in his thigh, and let the skin grow over it, but was so foolish as to confide the secret to an English skipper, master of a vessel in which he fled, who cut off the leg, took out the diamond, and then threw the owner overboard. Next the stone found its way into the hands of an Indian diamond merchant, Jamchunch, who in turn sold it to Major Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for the sum of £12,500. Governor Pitt, well aware that his gem was worth twenty times the amount he had given for it, brought it to Europe with him, but its possession made him so unhappy, that he could neither eat, drink, nor sleep. He was in constant fear of being murdered, and scarcely dared to venture out of a room in which he had barricaded himself. Herr Uffenbach, a scientific German gentleman who visited London in 1712, gives a most amusing account of his attempts to see Governor Pitt's diamond, but found all his endeavours unavailing. The miserable possessor of the precious gem was so frightened that he would not either show himself or his treasure to anybody, trembling even when in his rare promenades away from home some passer-by looked steadily at him. To get rid of his Frankenstein he offered it many times for sale, and at last found a purchaser in the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who bought it for £135,000. Henceforth the "Pitt" became the "Regent." The price paid by the Duke of Orleans for the stone was held to be very small, for a commission of the most expert jewellers in France called together to value the "Regent" soon after its purchase, appraised it at £480,000. At the death of the Duke of Orleans the "Regent" was placed among the Crown jewels of France, from which it mysteriously disappeared in 1792, during the anarchy of

that period, but was recovered soon after. The "Regent" then went to ornament the sword of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by him was pledged to some Amsterdam Jew for a large sum of money, the possession of which enabled the "First Consul" to accomplish the revolution known as that of the "eighteenth Brumaire," a stepping-stone to the imperial throne of France. A little gem, not larger than a pigeon's egg, thus played an important part in shaping the history of Europe.

The diamonds next in size to the "Regent," generally held to be "the most perfect brilliant in existence," are the "Orloff" and the "Star of the South." The "Orloff" weighing 193 carats, cut as a "rose," is reported to have formed once the one eye of an Indian idol, the far-famed goddess of Sheringham. A French soldier "looted" it, and sold the stone for a trifle, after which, by many wanderings, it found its way into the hands of Prince "Orloff" and the Imperial Russian treasury, the Empress Catherine II. purchasing it for £100,000, with a perpetual annuity of £4,000. At present the "Orloff" is set at the top of the Czar's sceptre, forming its most distinguished ornament, but only exhibited on high occasions. Nearly of the same size and shape as the "Orloff" is the "Star of the South," found in Brazil, in the mines of Bogagen, by a poor negress, in July, 1853. It originally weighed 254 carats, but was reduced, by being cut as a "brilliant," to 124 carats, or less than half its size. Considering the enormous price set upon diamonds of the largest size, it is strange to find that several of them should have been deliberately cut down to much smaller dimensions simply to give them an artificial shape, little increasing their original beauty, but immensely decreasing their value. It is estimated that the Russian "Orloff" lost four-fifths of its value by being cut down to one-half its original size.

The most striking instance of such injudicious cutting is to be found in our own famous "Koh-i-noor." As before mentioned, this stone, once going by the name of the "Great Mogul," was originally of the weight of 787 carats, but "polished down" by an unhappy and unskilful Venetian lapidary to 280 carats, and as such came

into the possession of the Crown of England. It was then a "rose;" but Prince Albert, not liking the appearance of the crystal flower, conceived the idea of having it re-cut. After consulting Sir David Brewster and other scientific men, it was determined by the Prince Consort, with the consent, of course, of the Government, to polish the "Mountain of Light." For this purpose one of the largest of Dutch diamond merchants, Mynheer Cöster, of Amsterdam, was engaged, and he sent over to London his most experienced artisan, one Herr Voorsanger with assistants, to "improve" the "Koh-i-noor." The improvement was carried on with the help of a four horse-power steam-engine, which began working on the 6th of July, 1862, the Duke of Wellington placing with his own hands the "Mountain of Light" on the cutting machine. For thirty-eight days the unlucky diamond was swung round on it, until it had been reduced from 280 to 102 carats, at a cost to the Government, or rather the nation, of £8,000. It was, as truly remarked by Mr. C. W. King, one of the best writers on and judges of gems in this country, "a most ill-advised proceeding, which deprived the stone of all its historical and mineralogical value," reducing the once famous stone, "unrivalled in Europe," to "a bad-shaped shallow brilliant, of but inferior water." *Sic transit gloria mundi*, even for such "everlasting" things as diamonds.

The "Mountain of Light," reduced, alas, to a mere molehill by the energy of Mynheer Cöster's steam-engine, closes the list of remarkable diamonds known to exist at present. There are several others frequently mentioned, such as the "Shah," the "Nassack," and others, but they are either of no great size, being under 100 carats, or with no historical interest attached to them.

The historical interest is still more wanting in regard to other precious stones of all sorts handed down to the present time. Of rubies, scarcely more than two deserve being mentioned as such. The first and most famous of existing rubies forms part of the Imperial State crown made for Queen Victoria in 1838, embellished with all the gems left after the destruction of the regalia during the period of the Commonwealth, and subsequently added to by purchases. This ruby, standing

in the centre of the Maltese cross, on the top of the British crown, and the most conspicuous gem on it, is believed to be, on tolerably good authority, the same as that worn in front of the helmet of King Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt. Unlike famous diamonds, rubies have no proper names, but this one in the British crown might well be called the "Agincourt." Its history can be traced back to the year 1367, when, after the battle of Nagara, near Vittoria, King Pedro of Castille presented it to Edward, the "Black Prince." The "Agincourt," if so it can be called, has a small hole bored through it, after a fashion common in the East, to be hung by itself round the neck. This hole is now filled in the front part by a small ruby, to be distinguished only from the stone by close examination. Of about the same size as this ruby is another, formerly among the regalia of Austria, but of the present existence of which, little, if anything, is known. The Emperor, Rudolf II., received it in 1360 from his sister, Queen Dowager of France, it being valued at the time at 60,000 ducats, or about £30,000. It would now probably be worth not far from half a million sterling, the value of the ruby having increased in modern times more than that of any other precious stone.

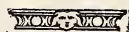
Of the general value of gems at the present moment it is very difficult to say anything, the market price being dependent upon a great variety of conditions, chief among them not only size, but form, colour, and purity. Of course, King Fashion has a very great deal to say to this—as to many other things.

The question is often asked, and quite recently led to a discussion in the London papers, as to whether diamonds and other precious stones could be manufactured by some artificial process. "The diamond is but crystallized carbon," it is said. Aye, but it has taken Nature ages upon ages to do the work of crystallization, and truly little has been done in the work. Can an oak tree, which takes generations for its growth, be "manufactured" in a few days, or weeks? The second question may be an answer to the first.

To sum up the philosophy, very curious in its way, as to the use and character of gems, it may be said in one word that they are

"symbols." They were symbols of superstition in former times, and now they have become symbols of wealth. And what are "symbols?" Our "Chelsea Sage" makes reply in his own eloquent manner of word-painting. "Yes, friends," says Carlyle, in "Sartor Resartus," "not our logical, mensurative faculty, but our imaginative one, is King over us. Even for the basest sensualist, what is sense but the implement of phantasy the vessel it drinks out of? The understanding is indeed thy window; too clear thou canst not make it; but phantasy is thy eye, with its colour-giving retina, healthy or diseased. Have I not myself known 500 living soldiers sabred into crow's-meat for a piece of glazed cotton which they called their flag, which, had you sold it at any market cross, would not have brought above three-pence? . . . It is through *symbols* that man, consciously, or unconsciously, lives, works, and has his being. Those ages, moreover, are accounted the noblest which can the best recognize symbolical work, and prize it the highest."

It is undeniably true that among the oldest symbols of mankind—ininitely more ancient than "the piece of glazed cotton" which soldiers call their flag—are those rare and wonderful productions of Nature, coveted in all ages, known as gems, or precious stones.



Extracts from Parish Registers and Account Books.

ELTHAM, KENT.

THE account books of the parish of Eltham begin in 1554, and continue without interruption till 1667, when there comes a break for more than 100 years. The extract here given is taken from the portion dated 1559:—

Receaved and deliverde the xxiiij day of februarye in the yeare of o^r lord Gode 1559 to John Birde at the deathe of Henrye Auey as followethe.

- Imprimis. deliv^d to John Birde on sillver challis.
- Item. deliv^d to John Birde a cannipey of rede damaske.
- Item. deliv^d to John Birde one veastmeant of whitte, and one redde vestmente, and another

veastment of doue sattine and to hankine cloths for the altere, the one of whitte and the other of reade damaske.

Receaved and deliv^d the iiij day of februarye to John Flitte and Thomas Wombeye churchwardens as followethe of Eltham in the seconde yeare of the raigne of quen quene Elizabeth.

- Item. deliv^d to John Birde a whitt damaske veastment with all thinges belonge ther unto.
- Item. ij longe towelles the one diaper and the other plaine and a cross banner clothe.
- Item. a whitte damaske vestmente with a fanille and an albe to the same.
- Item. a vestmente of redd velvitte wth all thinges belonge ther unto.
- Item. a cope of white sattine.
- Item. a hearse clothe of red velvitte.
- Item. a cannipe of read damaske.
- Item. a painted latteine clothe.
- Item. a vestmente of bodkine worke wth all thinges belonginge there unto.
- Item. a vestmente of blue damaske wth all thinges belonginge thear unto.
- Item. ij tunicles and to cushens and aulde coverlitte and ij frontes.

Some of the vestments mentioned in the above list appear to be the same as those described in the Inventory taken by the Royal Commissioners in 1552, printed in the 8th volume of the "*Archæologia Cantiana*."

A. G. M.



Reviews.

The Likeness of Christ, being an Enquiry into the Verisimilitude of the Received Likeness of our Blessed Lord. By the late THOMAS HEAPHY. Edited by Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. (D. Bogue, 1880.)



MR. THOMAS HEAPHY, having devoted a lifetime of toil and labour to a single subject, has produced, in the magnificent work upon our editorial table, a monument to his own memory which will not readily pass away. It is really one of the most valuable archæological and artistic publications that have been issued from the press during the year now drawing to a close, and we consider ourselves highly privileged in being the first to introduce it to the reading public.

The subject is one which will, though it certainly should not, limit its sale; and the price—five guineas—is such as to place it out of the reach of the multitude of purchasers: but those who buy it will find it a good investment, for, as only 250 copies are printed, the work must speedily become scarce, and we have the publisher's guarantee that it will not be re-issued in its present shape and form.

The full-page illustrations, which are executed in colours, facsimile, are twelve in number. Three of these (plates ii., iii. and v.) are of the deepest interest by far, for they give us what hitherto the English public

has never yet had set before them, representations of (1) the picture preserved in the sacristy of St. Peter's, at Rome, (2) that in the Church of St. Silvestro, in the same city, and (3) that in the Church of St. Bartolomeo, at Genoa.

The first of these, roughly painted with transparent rude pigments on unprepared cloth, is never shown to visitors at Rome, being seen only by the Pope and two of the Sacred Conclave after they have just received the Holy Communion. The wonder, therefore, is how Mr. Heaphy, especially when we consider that he was, presumably, a Protestant, obtained permission to copy it. This copy strikes us as all but perfect, so nobly and touchingly does it render the Divine Face of Him who was fairer than the children of men, and yet, above all his human brethren, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." The authenticated history of this picture reaches back to the second century, while, as our author remarks, the concentrated thought and feeling which it displays "almost forces on us the conviction that he that produced it must have seen that which he depicted."

Of the second and third representations we may briefly say that they are executed much in the same manner, upon coarse linen, and are types of a class numerous in Italy and in the East. The Genoese example purports to be the likeness painted by St. Luke for Agbarus, of Edessa; and there appears to be a considerable amount of evidence to identify it with the portrait mentioned by Eusebius as preserved at that place.

There can be no question as to the antiquity of

these pictures so exquisitely represented here. The character of their design and treatment is entirely unlike the work of the Byzantine or Mediæval schools. It is distinctly classical, and it may with safety be asserted that nowhere, after the decay of Roman civilization and art had commenced, could such works have been produced, until the Renaissance of the sixteenth century.



They carry us back at all events to the early centuries of our era, and the historical evidence for their antiquity is so far confirmed by the manner of their design, of which Mr. Heaphy's admirable fac-similes enable the reader to judge for himself.

As to the remaining full-page illustrations, nine in number, they carry on the history of the traditional likeness down to about the close of the fifth century, and are of various dates.

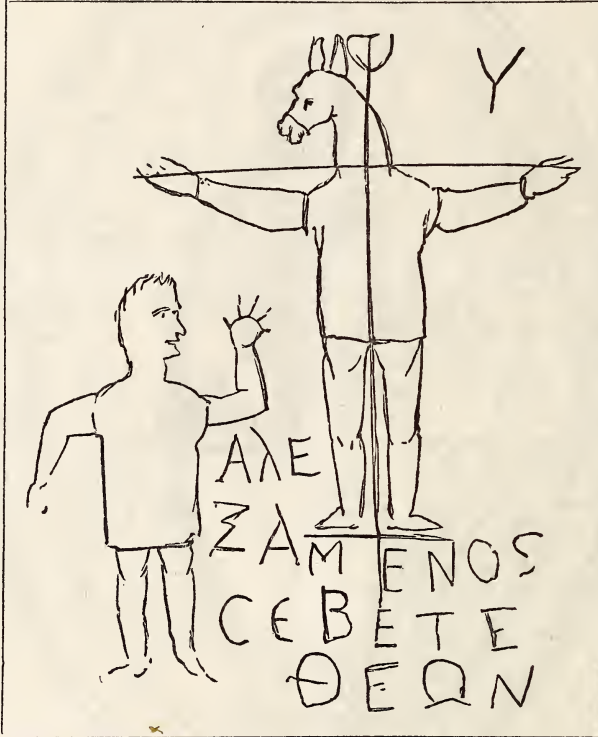
One (plate viii.) represents a mosaic portrait from the catacombs of Rome. It is evidently a very early work and thoroughly classical in design. It is said to have been the work of a Pagan artist employed by a Christian, and to have borne an inscription to the effect that the likeness was not satisfactory, having too much the appearance of a Pagan philosopher.

Others (as plates xi. and xii.) show much of the so-called Byzantine character, and have something of the stiffness and conventionality of that school. Yet these are certainly not later than the fifth century, and they thus serve to confirm the antiquity of works such as the Vatican and the Genoese portraits, which are entirely free from any such defective mannerism.

Besides the coloured illustrations, the text is interspersed with some forty woodcuts. Of these, perhaps the most interesting are those which illustrate a series of examples of early Christian art which has hitherto escaped general notice. These are the pictures executed upon the flat bottoms of the glass cups or pateræ, which it was customary to deposit in the grave at the time of burial. Of these, numerous examples have been discovered in the Roman Catacombs. Their very early date may be inferred both from the position of the graves in which they are found being uniformly near to the entrances of the catacombs, and therefore in the part first occupied by interments, and also from a passage in Tertullian (writing in the middle of the second century), who appears to refer to these as productions which had once been common, but had ceased to be made before his time.

One of them, on page 14, is a facsimile, on a small scale, of a satirical drawing, scratched rather than cut upon the wall of a narrow street crossing the Palatine Hill, in Rome, which has only recently been exposed, having been closed up in the second or third century. It is most curious as illustrating the popular idea which prevailed so widely in circles which ought to have been better informed—to the effect that the object of both Jewish and Christian worship was the head of an ass. There are allusions to this belief in Tertullian's "Apology,"

and in other writings of the early Church; and this sketch, the work of a Pagan schoolboy, is at all events a truthful witness to the fact that the representation of the Cross, and of Him who died upon it, were objects of honour and reverence, if not of positive worship, among the Christians of the third century.



a mass of curious and hitherto unknown materials relating to the Roman Catholic body in this country since the Reformation, when it was writhing under the penal laws inflicted by the Tudors and Stuarts, and when, therefore, it was necessary that all records of its deeds and almost its existence should be kept secret. The value of additions to our stores of historic information such as are to be found in these "Records" is second only in importance to that contained in the successive publications which are issued under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls. This supplemental volume contains a transcript of the "Diary" kept at the English college in Rome from A.D. 1579 down to 1773, and of the "Pilgrim-Book" of the

ancient English hospice attached to the college, down to 1656. These, as might be expected, are full of curious entries relating to (1) the members who were admitted into the college with a view to entering holy orders and being "sent on the English mission," in which so many suffered as martyrs at the stake; and (2) to the visitors to the college from England who were entertained as guests, when travelling for pleasure, or business, or any other cause. The biographical memoranda, which the industry of Mr. Foley has enabled him to supply, throw light upon the biographies of many persons whose real names were unknown during their lifetime, and who assumed fictitious ones in order to throw the bloodhounds who pursued them "off

the scent." The list shows, at all events, that there never was a dearth of zealous missionaries, especially from the northern counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire and Northumberland especially—who were ready to risk their lives in the cause of what they believed to be the truth and exclusively the truth. The book must hereafter become the materials out of which the future historian of the Roman Catholic Church in England in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must dig his stores of information. As such, and on account of its genealogical value, we heartily welcome its appearance.

Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Vol. VI. By HENRY FOLEY, S.J. (Burns & Oates. 1880.)

This volume of the Records of the English Jesuits is supplemental to the rest, in which the editor has brought together, as most of our readers are aware,

Mr. S. Margerison has done good service to the historian of Yorkshire, at the least, by taking up and executing as a private individual the task which the Harleian Society has undertaken in London, by republishing the registers of the extensive parish of Calverley, near Leeds. He has thus brought to light and put on public record many curious facts relating to Yorkshire families. We are glad to see that, in his Preface, Mr. Margerison recognizes the wisdom of the suggestion of a writer in *THE ANTIQUARY** that the original registers shall still be left in the custody of the parish clergy, but that duplicates shall be sent to the central office of the Registrar-General in London.

Mr. Richard H. Shepherd has been at the trouble of compiling a *Bibliography of Charles Dickens*, in which he arranges his writings in strict chronological order, from his first start as a contributor to the newspapers in 1834 down to the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." Among these are several small essays, &c., the existence of which is not generally known to the public. To these he will hereafter have to add "The Mudfog Papers." Mr. Shepherd has subjoined a very careful list of books, articles, &c., on C. Dickens and his works, and also another of his letters addressed to public men and private friends. The book has no regular title-page, and bears the name of no publisher.

Under the title of *The Enemies of Books* (Trübner & Co.), Mr. William Blades, whose name is not unknown to the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY*, has put together a short account of the sad inroads which have been made on libraries, not only by the "book-worm," but by such other "enemies" as Fire, Water, Gas, Heat, Dust, and Neglect, to say nothing of ignorant Chambermaids, Bookbinders, and (*nefas dictu!*) by Book-collectors and Bibliomaniacs themselves. The work, though seriously meant, is written in a pointed and witty style, so as to make a dry subject interesting. It is printed on excellent paper, and is got up in vellum of an ancient type. Some of the etchings and other illustrations are charming. We are glad to hear that a second edition is already demanded.

In his *Light of Asia* (Trübner & Co.), Mr. Edwin Arnold, a true poet, has put together a complete account of the life and teaching of Guatema, the founder of Buddhism. It is an epic poem, in eight books, thoroughly inspired with Oriental ideas, and gorgeously rich in Oriental imagery. It was a fit and proper subject for a man like Mr. Arnold, who has spent some of the best years of his life in India, and who has taken the trouble to master the inner teachings of those faiths with which he has been brought into contact; and we congratulate him on the exquisite taste which he has shown in "spoiling the Egyptians" of their ancient religious treasures. All students of the past must be thankful to Mr. Arnold for having thus become the interpreter of things ancient and venerable in the far East.

In *Luxurious Bathing* (Field & Tuer) we have brought before us, in a most attractive form, the pleasure and the healthfulness of the daily bath in

general, and of the soap-bath in particular. The author of the letterpress has put together, within the compass of less than sixty pages, nearly all that is to be said in favour of this great source of health—one which the ancients thoroughly enjoyed, and the use of which is daily becoming more general in this country. The etchings which illustrate the book are really exquisite specimens of the designer's and engraver's art, and the hand-wove paper of the book will remind the reader of our own pages in one respect.

Now that *Journals and Journalism* (Field & Tuer) has reached the honour of a second edition, we must express our regret that we did not notice it at its first appearance. It is a most useful practical guide for "literary beginners," its editor, Mr. John Oldcastle, being, it is well understood, one of the recognized fraternity of London men of letters. It would be well if every "literary beginner" would read the book carefully, and attend to the sensible advice of a man of experience. He will be less disposed, on putting it down, to rush into print with any sanguine hopes of immediate success, but he will learn to look soberly at the task that he proposes to himself, and will "count the cost" before starting. The book is full of amusing and instructive anecdotes, all bearing on its leading topic; and the curious reader will be interested at the autographs of authors which are scattered over its pages.

Good Thoughts in Bad Times, by T. Fuller, D.D. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton have lately published a new edition of Fuller's "Good Thoughts," printed on hand-made paper in the antique style. The book itself is an old friend, and one which needs no criticism and no commendation. The reprint is most tasteful, and the binding appropriate.

We have received the last instalments of the *Archæological Journal*, issued by the Institute, and of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. Both are interesting numbers, and contain a variety of most valuable and curious information. The articles on "Vitrified Forts on the Coast of Scotland," and the "Collegiate Church of Arundel," and on "Dunster and its Lords," in the former, and that on "Antiquarian Losses in Coventry" in the latter, are, perhaps, the best of all. But surely the Association ought now to be publishing an account of this year's Congress at Devizes, not of last year's Congress at Norwich. Such journals should surely be kept better "up to date."



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Oct. 9.—Mr. E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—There were three Papers read:—(1) "On Anthropological Colour Phenomena in Belgium and elsewhere," by Mr. J. Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S. (2) "On different Stages in the Development of the Art of Music in Prehistoric Times," by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, who

* See vol. i. p. 141.

enumerated three stages. Simplest and most archaic of all was the music represented by the drum, comprising all instruments of percussion, and including gongs and bells; somewhat more complicated and not quite so old was the pipe family, to which belonged all wind instruments; still more complex was the lyre, with all other stringed instruments for its offspring. The three answered respectively to rhythm, melody, and harmony.—Prince Paul Poutiatine contributed the last Paper read—(3) “On Neolithic Implements in Russia.” It gave an interesting account of finds on his own estate, which he thought were to be referred to prototypes of Scythic race.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — In accordance with a suggestion made during the late Congress at Devizes, a meeting of country and town members had been organized to visit some of the ancient portions of London, commencing on Monday, October 25. Accordingly, on that day, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, under the guidance of Mr. John Reynolds, were met at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, by a sub-committee of the Association and other members of the general body, and welcomed very cordially. Mr. Micklethwaite, by permission of the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who was present on the occasion, proceeded to point out the most ancient architectural features of the Abbey buildings and its precincts, and led the party to the remains of the old frater, the infirmary chapel, and Jerusalem Chamber, besides other parts of the monastic establishment, which were fully described. At the close of the lecture in the dormitory, and after a lengthened visit to the Abbey itself, some remarks were made by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., on the earliest building of the Abbey, after which the party, led by Mr. George Patrick, the acting hon. secretary of the sub-committee, proceeded to pay a short visit to St. Margaret's Church close by. After visiting the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, the archæologists proceeded to Lambeth Palace, the chief features of which were pointed out by Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., the librarian. A visit was next paid to the parish church of St. Mary, adjoining the old gateway of the palace. In the evening the members dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, Earl Nelson, President of the Association, in the chair. On Tuesday, St. Saviour's, Southwark, was visited, after which the party crossed London Bridge to the Coal Exchange, and inspected the remains of the Roman villa beneath that building, and then proceeded to Guildhall, the City Museum, the Charterhouse, the Church of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, and the old gateway of St. John's Hospital. After luncheon the party visited Gray's Inn Chapel, the Temple Church, and the Hall of the Middle Temple. On Wednesday the Tower was inspected, including the Church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. The remains of Roman London and the Roman Wall, Cripplegate Churchyard, and a fine portion of the old wall in Wood Street, Cheapside; the churches of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Catherine Cree, Crosby Hall, and the Church of All Hallows, Barking, were afterwards visited; also Paul Pindar's house, in Bishopsgate Street, and the Church of the Austin Friars. On Thursday the country excursionists, with the several officers of the above Society and other members, met at the British Museum. Having been met

in the Egyptian Gallery by Dr. Birch, that gentleman gave the visitors a brief but interesting account of some of the principal antiquities within it; after which Mr. Newton pointed out the most remarkable objects in the Greek and Roman rooms adjoining. In the book department, Mr. George Bullen, the keeper of the printed books, received the party, and, with the aid of several of his officers, took the visitors through the noble library, known as the Music Room and the King's Gallery, pointing out some of the choicest books, and producing many of them for their closer inspection as they passed through. The MS. department was next visited, and there Mr. E. Maude-Thompson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, explained the interest attaching to the fine collection of MSS. and missals he had kindly arranged on tables for the examination of the party. Among the many rarities exhibited, a MS. Book of Devotions, belonging to King Henry VI., with a portrait of him as a little boy, on a beautifully illuminated title-page, painted at Paris, was much admired, as was also another smaller missal, with a portrait of the mother of Charles V., also painted on the illuminated title, and which missal was once the property of the famous Emperor, her son. Led by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, one of the hon. secretaries of the Association, the party next examined the collection of fictilia lately presented to the Museum by Canon Greenwell, and other objects of British antiquity, including a rare chalice in silver of thirteenth-century manufacture, which Mr. Franks, who had pointed out many of the most interesting specimens of ancient art to the visitors, kindly sent for from another room at the request of Mr. John Reynolds, who subsequently made a few remarks upon it. At the luncheon which followed, Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., who presided, specially thanked the ladies who had so courageously accompanied the party, despite the very inclement weather, for their attendance, and concluded his remarks by paying a meed of praise to his co-hon. secretaries, Messrs. John Reynolds, of Bristol, and Mr. George Patrick, of London, without whose aid the proceedings would not have been carried out as well nor as instructively as they had been. The party then proceeded to the Great Hall of Gray's Inn, where they were received by the librarian, Mr. Douthwaite, who read a few notes from his work on the ancient inn and its benchers, and pointed out the chief features of interest in the hall—a fine specimen of domestic architecture of Elizabeth's time, with a hammer-beam roof of exceeding beauty and admirable preservation, probably of an earlier date, although reconstituted and replaced in 1560. Two miniature portraits of Queen Elizabeth, by Oliver, and of Mary, Queen of Scots, supposed to be the work of the same artist, attracted much attention, the latter, unlike most of the contemporaneous portraits of that unfortunate Princess, representing her as a young and very beautiful woman; the portraits of Lord Bacon, who was a member of Gray's Inn, were particularly noticed, the one in the hall, and the other in the old oak room adjoining, called the Council Chamber, over the fireplace. The library was next visited, and several rare books examined, one a small quarto, of the “Maske of Flowers,” dated 1613, causing much interest by its having the music printed in it as well as the words set to it. This visit

concluded the day's programme and the week's proceedings.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Some correspondence has passed between the Lord Mayor and the Hon. Secretaries of the above-named Society, with regard to the meeting at the Mansion House to inaugurate the Topographical Society of London. The Council of the Archæological Society, which has for so many years laboured in the field of London topography, are of opinion that a second society formed to undertake inquiries of a like kind is undesirable, inasmuch as a multiplication of societies having similar objects tends to divide and weaken the interests of the public in their pursuits, to the prejudice of all. The Council hoped therefore that the desirability would be urged upon the proposed meeting of accepting the offer made by the Council to associate their intended operations with those of the Archæological Society. The Council declined to send a deputation to the proposed meeting, as suggested by the Lord Mayor, but renewed their offer of co-operation, and stated their willingness to discuss its details with any committee which the meeting might appoint for that purpose.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 21.—J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited patterns for a penny and halfpenny of George III., 1788, by Pingo, the former being the first copper coin struck of that denomination; also a penny of Jamaica, struck in copper instead of white metal, and patterns for one-cent and half-cent pieces of Nova Scotia, 1861, differing materially from the current coin.—Mr. Pearson exhibited a curious and unpublished leaden medalllet of Queen Elizabeth, with the inscription, *NIL NISI CONCILIO*, 1588.—Mr. Gill exhibited a styca of Wulfred, Archbishop of York, of base silver, and a copper coin of Cunobeline, found at Chester Camp, near Wellingborough, of the type of Evans, Pl. xii. 6.—Mr. P. Gardner read a Paper on some new and unpublished Bactrian coins.—Captain E. Hoare communicated a Paper on some early and modern tokens bearing the name of Hoare.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Nov. 4.—Sir John Maclean in the Chair.—The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they must all regret that Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of our Ancient Monuments had again miscarried in Parliament, but they must cheerfully look forward to its being better received by the legislature on its re-assembling. The Chairman referred also to the great success of the Institute's autumnal gathering at Lincoln, and of the exhibition of ancient helmets which it had promoted in London, and which had brought together 1,500 visitors. The mention of this latter led him to direct attention to two remarkable helmets, shown by the Rev. A. Orlebar, which were before them on the table—a tilting helm, with crest of Sir John Gostwick, who died in 1541, and a helmet with crest of another member of the Gostwick family, from Willington Church, Beds. There were also on the table, besides objects to be treated of in the Papers which would be read, curious articles of personal ornament, nose ornaments and bracelets, a spoon, and badges of rank, from the South Sea Islands, presented to himself by the late Bishop

Patteson. The Chairman further exhibited some very fine enamels and bronzes from the summer palace of the Emperor of China; and Mr. W. J. Addis showed the figure of a Burmese Godamah, excavated from an ancient pagoda.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson contributed to the display a photograph of a register-book of the parish of Hayton, Cumberland.—Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum's collection of finger-rings and engraved gems was intended to illustrate the former of two Papers read by him, entitled "Additional Notes on Finger-rings and on some Engraved Gems of the early Christian period." His other Paper was also a continuation, the subject being announced in these terms, "Notes on other Signacula of St. James of Compostella." It was illustrated by a collection of jet *signacula* of the saint and other jet objects.—Professor Westwood read some notes on a silver posset-pot bearing an early date. The archæology of posset and of the usages connected with it were treated in sufficient detail. The date on the vessel was 1702. It was shown that dated pottery earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century was extremely rare. A specimen in the Jermyn Street collection bore the date 1691, and the name of the maker, John Wedgwood. The maker of the posset-pot of 1702 was named upon it Job Heath, and this name, like that of Wedgwood, was shown to have long been eminent in connection with our ceramic wares, especially those of Staffordshire.—The last Paper was read by Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly. It was an account of Hadleigh Castle, in Essex, and was illustrated by a drawing.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Nov. 2.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—"The Bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondêmos," by A. H. Sayce, M.A.; and "The Inscription of Tarkutimme, and the Monuments of Jerablus, in the British Museum," by Thomas Tyler, M.A.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 4.—At the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair.—A Paper by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, on "Old St. Paul's," was, in the absence of the author through illness, read by the Rev. C. N. Kelley. The Paper was founded on the authority of the "Register of Statutes," Dugdale's "History," Wharton's "Lives," the fragmentary notices in the "Chronicles," and Leland's "Collections," and the diaries of the Grey Friars, Wriothesley and Machyn, with a few notes from Stowe. The architectural details of the old cathedral having been already dealt with by Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, in a Paper read before the Society during the last session, and published in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see vol. i. p. 244 and p. 1, *ante*), the writer of the present Paper confined his remarks to the history of its building, and to the several customs and rites with which it was connected.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—October 28.—By the Lord Mayor's permission, a meeting in connection with the recently-formed Topographical Society of London was held at the Mansion House, Mr. Harrison in the chair. Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., the Hon. Secretary, said the want of some general organization, by means of which the constantly changing phases of "the world of London" should be registered as they passed away, had long been felt, and, in fact, in a country like England, where

materials were abundant in almost all departments of knowledge, the great want was a centre to which the different atoms might gravitate. Such a centre for London topography it was the aim of the committee to found. Every day landmarks were swept away, often with little present notice, and generally with total forgetfulness on the morrow, so that the Society was not formed a day too soon. The committee felt that the matter was one of great importance, and they appealed with confidence to all those who took interest in the history of the place where they lived, as well those who cared only for modern London as those who loved to trace out the lines of the old city. The points to be taken up by such a Society were numerous; but the following were perhaps some of the most important—viz., the collection of books, drawings, prints, maps, &c., relating to London topography; the collection of documents, deeds, &c. (original and copied), and of extracts, relating to the history of, and associations connected with, places in and around London, arranged in an accessible form; the collection of information relating to etymology of London place-names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature; the preparation of maps and plans showing the position of public buildings, streets, &c., at various periods; the representation of churches and other buildings before they were demolished; the preparation and publication of a bibliography of London topography; the preparation and publication of an index of London drawings, prints, antiquities, tokens, &c., in various collections; the publication of copies of old London engravings, and also of unpublished drawings, and the publication of documents relating to London. In order to keep the members informed as to the work of the Society, it would be necessary to prepare a full annual report; and as one means of obtaining trustworthy information it was proposed to appoint local committees to watch over the topographical changes and demolitions in the several districts. The scope of the Society's work would, as he had said, be very large; for it would include the preparation of maps and views of London during the Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods; the publication of interesting records from the State papers, and monographs of buildings about to be swept away. There was reason to believe that the City guilds had in their possession much valuable topographical information, which they would be willing to impart to the Society. Mr. Wheatley added that the committee had discussed the advisability of uniting with one or other of existing and kindred societies, but had decided that it would be better to found a new organization, though one that would be on the most friendly footing with other institutions. A letter was read from the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, protesting against the formation of the Topographical Society, on the ground that all their objects were already undertaken by that old institution. Mr. John Leighton said they had the most fraternal feeling in regard to all kindred societies, but their work would be that of printing and publishing alone. Major-General Baillie moved that the objects of the Topographical Society were worthy of the support of all those interested in the present and past of the metropolis. Mr. E. Solly, F.R.S., in seconding the resolution, regretted the

tendency of the age to destroy everything, and said sarcastically that while old Temple Bar was removed because it was an obstruction, they were about to replace it by an obstruction which had not even the merit of being old. Mr. Winkley suggested that much valuable information could be culled from the old parish registers of the City; and Mr. Furnivall described how the City teemed with reminiscences of Chaucer, Spencer, Shakspeare, Hogarth, Johnson, and others. The resolution was carried, and the meeting separated after deciding as to the amount of the annual subscription and other details.

PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 14.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Postgate read remarks on points arising out of the following passages of Propertius:—I. xvi. 29; III. (IV.) xxiv. 7; IV. (V.) xi. 17 *seqq.* and 37–40.—Mr. Lewis then read a Paper from Dr. Hayman, on Mr. Paley's pamphlets, "On Post-Epic Words in Homer," and "Quintus Smyrnaeus."

Oct. 28.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Verrall offered and defended several emendations in the "Medea" of Euripides, lines 910, 1158, 1174, 1181, 1183, 1184, 1194, and 1221.—Mr. Paley communicated a Paper controverting the view on the antiquity of the Abu-Simbel inscription proposed by Mr. Mahaffy in his "History of Greek Literature," vol. ii. p. 2.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—Oct. 23.—Reports in connection with *Romeo and Juliet* were presented from the following departments:—Aesthetic Criticism, by Mr. J. H. Tucker; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Mr. Leo Grindon, of Manchester, and Dr. J. E. Shaw, respectively. A paper on "Juliet," by Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., was read. Miss F. W. Herapath read a paper on "Romeo."

LEEDS ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 27.—Mr. Henry Walker, President, in the Chair.—After the reading of the Report, the Chairman delivered his opening address, in which he dwelt at some length on the questions of "quantities" and of "competitions." The deplorable state of Kirkstall Abbey was next referred to, Mr. Walker stating that unless prompt measures are taken for its protection it will in a few years become little better than a heap of stones. Exception was taken to points in connection with the restoration of Adel Church, Mr. Walker complaining that the nave had been robbed of its parapet and the east window removed, to both of which proceedings he thought Mr. Street would have objected, had the work been in other hands but his own.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom began its sittings in Edinburgh on Tuesday, Nov. 28, in the rooms of the Royal Society, Mr. John Small, of the University Library, in the Chair.—The Chairman, in his opening address, expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Cox, and welcomed the Association to Edinburgh. After stating the objects of the Association, among which he specified the obtaining of

full statistics of the various libraries of the country, the amendment of the Copyright Act and other public libraries Acts, the devising of uniform rules for describing their sizes, and the enactment of a high professional standard among librarians, he gave statistics of the Edinburgh libraries, which in the aggregate represented a total of 700,000 volumes available to the literary public of Edinburgh. Their chief libraries were—the Advocates', with 270,000 volumes; the University, with 140,000; and the Signet, with 70,000. In mentioning the Signet Library he referred to the late David Laing, who was one of the most distinguished of their Scottish antiquaries, and who, from the liberality with which he made the resources of the library under his charge and his own collections available for literary purposes, was long the indispensable guide of all inquirers into the earlier phases of the life and history of Scotland. Mr. Small next discussed the proposal of a free public library for Edinburgh, and sketched the steps that had been taken some years ago with that view. He was in favour of an arrangement being made with the Faculty of Advocates for the use of their library by the public, at the same time levying a rate of *1d.* per pound under the Public Libraries Act, to indemnify the Faculty and to meet the working expenses. Comparing England and Wales with Scotland, he stated that 1877 there were in England and Wales 73 lending and 66 reference libraries, having a total of 1,008,294 volumes, while in Scotland there were five lending and five reference libraries, with 54,423 volumes; but four other towns in Scotland had adopted the Act since 1877. In conclusion, he announced that the Association included 240 members, of whom 208 were actively employed in literary work, and that the number of libraries represented was 140.—Mr. J. T. Clark, of the Advocates' Library, read a Paper on "Early Printing in Scotland."—Mr. Black read a Paper on some of the early libraries of Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Mason (Glasgow) contributed a Paper on "The Free Libraries of Scotland;" Mr. J. MacLachlan (Dundee) followed with a Paper entitled, "How the Free Library System may be economically carried out in Counties."—A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, suggested the conversion of the Advocates' Library into a public library.—After the discussion, Mr. Lennox (Brighton) read a Paper on "The Classification of History;" Professor Dickson, of Glasgow, followed with one on "The Classification of Books in Glasgow University Library."—On Wednesday the sittings were resumed, Mr. J. Small presiding.—Mr. Mullins, of the Free Library, Birmingham, read a Paper on "The Librarian and his Work."—Mr. Harrison, treasurer of the Library Association, London, moved, "That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should take steps to consider how library assistants can best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession." He suggested that there might be a system of apprenticeship, the assistants beginning their career at about 13 years of age. Mr. Cornelius Walford seconded the motion. A discussion ensued, in the course of which reference was made to the very long hours during which boys were employed in the library, and which prevented them from improving their minds as suggested. The

motion was carried.—Mr. James Marshall, Assistant Librarian in the Advocates' Library, afterwards read a Paper on "An Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation."—Mr. Leonard Wheatley read a Paper on "Assyrian Libraries;" and Mr. Gilbert Goudie read "Notes of the Great Libraries of Scandinavia."—At the close of the day's proceedings the members of the Association visited the University Library and several other institutions.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On September 23 the members of this Society made an excursion to Coventry, and visited the various places of interest, under the guidance of Mr. Fritton, F.S.A. Among the places inspected were the remains of Cheylesmore Manor House, formerly belonging to the Earls of Chester, and an occasional residence of Edward the Black Prince. The only fragment of the Grey Friars Monastery, now the steeple of Christ Church, was pointed out; and Ford's Hospital, with its quaint arrangements and fine carving, was visited. St. Mary's Hall, with its tapestry and paintings, the Muniment room, kitchen, and crypt, having been examined, the party proceeded to St. Michael's Church, and then afterwards to Holy Trinity Church, by the site of the old Hospitum. After being entertained at luncheon by Mr. Odell, the visitors inspected the Free Grammar School, in which are preserved the ancient stalls of St. John's Hospital; the Bablake School and Hospital, with its curious double cloister and chimney-piece; St. John's Church, and some of the other various attractive places in Coventry. Some excavations have lately been made between the buttresses at the west end of the tower of St. Michael's Church, which has laid bare the plinth of the tower and the footings of the door jambs.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE PIT.—The old aphorism, "*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*," has recently received a curious illustration at the Haymarket Theatre. That a manager should utterly sweep away such a time-honoured institution as "the Pit," and relegate its quondam occupants to a part of the house which is, after all, but a very superior kind of gallery, for the purpose of filling the area thus acquired with seats at what, by comparison, seems an exorbitant price, and that this should simply have provoked a little hissing, shouting, and hooting, would have seemed incredible to those sturdy Britons who, seventy years ago, *vi et armis*, forced the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to reduce their prices when they had just raised them. It is true that the absence of free trade in theatres in the year 1809 conferred a show of right upon the public to protest against a rise in the price of one of the only two houses where a certain type of drama, including Shakespeare's plays, was allowed to be performed at all. The mere abolition of the Pit in itself, however, suggests many curious reflections as to the change in the popular taste and manners. Its history in brief is this. During the Elizabethan period there were two essentially different kinds of theatre—the

public theatre and the private one. It was only in the latter that what is now known as "the Pit" existed. The space so seated and covered over there was, in the public theatres, a mere yard, open to the sky, in which the audience stood. That so late as the reign of Charles II. the Pit was held in high estimation, presumably as affording the best view of the stage and of the actors, we have evidence in Pepys's Diary:—"Among the rest, here was the Duke of Buckingham to-day, openly sat in the Pit, and there I found him, with my Lord Buckhurst, and Sedley, and Etheridge, the poet." This was on February 6th, 1667-68. From other entries of the diarist, however, we gather that "the Pit" had begun to deteriorate in the quality and social rank of its occupants even in his time, as he complains of the number of "citizens' prentices, and others" whom he found seated there in the Duke of York's Play-house in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Pit, however, subsequently became recognized as the especial place of the critics. Churchill, immortalized by Hogarth in a caricature, always sat next the orchestra. It was the resort of the gentle "Elia" (C. Lamb) and his unhappy sister Mary; while Hazlitt preferred it to any part of the house. Nor, up to the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, did people even of the type of these famous critics form the *délite* of the society of the Pit, for we find the Right Hon. William Windham, Secretary for War in the reign of George III., speaking in his diary of repeated visits to the Pit of Covent Garden Theatre, in company with ladies of rank and fashion. And yet Windham did so in the days of the Kembles and Mrs. Siddons, again and again. The fact is that the spirit which, to Pepys's dismay, prompted "the citizens' prentices" to take seats in the Pit whilom occupied by the Duke of Buckingham and my Lord Buckhurst, has, in these latter days, led them to follow their lordships into the boxes, and even into the very stalls themselves. It is this burning desire to be fashionable which is at the bottom of the public apathy to any interference with merely popular comfort. When, at the conclusion of the "O. P.," Row, John Kemble dined with the successful rioters, the most vociferously applauded toast of the night was—"The ancient and indisputable rights of the Pit." It would fall upon very impassive ears now-a-days.—*Echo*.

"BUSBY STOOP."—At the point where the road from Ripon to Thirsk crosses that from Topcliffe to Northallerton, near the village of Sand Hutton, stands a public-house, called "Busby Stoop," which, according to Grainge's "Vale of Mowbray," derives its name from a gibbet post or stoop having stood there, whereon a man named Busby, in 1792, expiated the crime of murder. It is generally said that a person of the name of Daniel Autie, corrupted into Dan Auty or Dannoty, who resided at a farm-house now called Dannoty Hall, was a manufacturer of counterfeit coin, and had apartments in his house fitted up for carrying on such business secretly. Busby having married his daughter, became privy to and assisted his father-in-law in his unlawful practices; and at length wished to have the whole business to himself, to which the old man not being agreeable, a quarrel arose betwixt them, when Busby murdered Autie, for which he was convicted, and hanged in chains at the cross-roads,

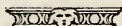
near the place which yet retains his name. Not a vestige of the gibbet post exists, nor has existed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Thoresby, the antiquary, saw Busby hanging upon the gibbet in 1703, as is manifest by the following extract from his diary:—"May 17. Along the banks of Swale are the very pleasant gardens of Sir William Robinson, lately Lord Mayor of York; but a few miles after a more doleful object of Mr. Busby hanging in chains, for the murder of his father-in-law, Daniel Auty, formerly of Leeds, clothier, who, having too little honesty to balance his skill in engraving, &c., was generally suspected of coining, and other indirect ways of attaining that estate which was the occasion of his death, even within sight of his own house."—*Leeds Mercury*.

ANOTHER SCHOOLBOY'S BILL, A.D. 1598.—A gentleman at Carlisle has an old MS. book, used in 1597-8 as a ledger in London (with an interesting directory), and after that as a register of births, marriages, and burials at the parish church, Greenwich; it contains also "Articles of Peace" (without date) between the King of England and the King of Spain, and sundry school accounts, some in verse. In 1647 the book was used as a diary by the Rev. Thomas Larkham, M.A., vicar first of Northam and afterwards of Tavistock. At his death it came into the hands of his son, the Rev. George Larkham, who removed it to Tallentire, in Cumberland. The book afterwards went down to Gloucestershire, and came thence to its present owners.

"Mony laid out and due to me for his board and schooling. £ s. d.

Laid out when Peter was sick in wine	oo	2	6
suger and spies to make meat			
ffor pens ynke and pap 2 quarters	o	2	6
ffor a bound writing booke	o	2	o
ffor the like siphering booke	o	1	o
ffor a paire of new shoves	o	1	8
ffor boate hier for pet ^r and my selfe when			
his mother sent for him to Whit hall	o	1	6
pd for peter clothes making to the tailor	o	12	o
pd for mending peters shoves twice	o	o	6
pd for buttoninge his dublet	o	o	2
pd for footing and peeing his stockings	o	o	9
pd for a new paire of shoves	o	2	o
for his quarters board at Christmas	2	o	o
for his schooling that quarter	o	10	o
Left vnpaid of Michelmas quarter	1	oo	oo

Sum is . £4 16 7



Antiquarian News.

Lord Hastings, according to *L'Art*, has bought a fine picture by Rubens from Viscount Aylesford, for the sum of £1,200.

The revisers of the Authorized Version of the New Testament met on the 12th October in the Jerusalem Chamber for their 102nd session.

* So in the MS.: should it be *sweet* or *sweat*?

A monument has been erected at Christiania to Christian IV., who died in 1648. It was recently unveiled in the presence of King Oscar.

A sum of 5,000 rs. is about to be expended by the authorities of Pondicherry on the preservation of "historical monuments" in French India.

It was the Rev. Dr. Churchill Babington, and not his cousin, Mr. Cardale Babington (see *ante*, p. 222), who lately resigned the Professorship of Archæology at Cambridge.

Mr. E. Walford, M.A., is about to re-publish with Mr. Bogue, by subscription, in facsimile, the first edition of Delaune's *Anglicæ Metropolis*, a most curious account of London just 200 years ago.

A volume of poems in Burns's handwriting has been presented to the Trustees of the Burns Monument at Ayr. It is a small quarto of fifty pages, and was given by the poet to Mrs. General Stewart, of Afton, in 1787.

Lord Clermont has lately completed a new edition of the "History of the Fortescue Family," which will be published by Messrs. Ellis & White. The former edition was printed exclusively for private circulation.

It was Mr. James Parker, jun., not the veteran archaeologist Mr. J. H. Parker, who acted as guide and described the architectural features of Glastonbury Abbey at the meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society (see p. 173, *ante*).

On the 28th October the ancient ceremony of chopping faggots and counting horseshoes and hobnails by the Sheriffs, as "service" for property transferred to the City, was duly observed at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Royal Courts of Justice.

In response to the appeal made in THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 177, *ante*) on behalf of the widow of Mr. Thomas Wright, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Roach Smith, we have to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from G. M. G., of Blackheath, which has been duly forwarded.

The opening meeting of the Geologists' Association for the season was held the first week in November, at University College, when Professor Rupert Jones gave an address on the history of the origin and progress of the Society. This address will be printed in the "Transactions."

A new work on "Old and New Edinburgh" has been commenced by Mr. James Grant, author of "Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh," &c. It is uniform with Messrs. Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London," and is published by the same firm, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

In our account of the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, held at Lincoln in July last (see p. 119-21), we omitted to mention that a Paper on "The Church Bells of Lincolnshire," contributed by Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., was read, in that gentleman's absence, by the Rev. Precentor Venables.

The Corporation of Cardiff, finding the present Free Library inadequate to the wants of the town, have resolved to build a handsome and commodious

block, comprising a free library, museum, and art school; and the Lords of the Treasury have been asked to sanction a loan of £10,000 for the new buildings.

With reference to Miss Bland's letter on the subject of "Books Curious and Rare" (see p. 228), Mr. J. F. Fuller writes:—"I am sorry to be obliged to contradict a lady, but Miss Bland will find me right in stating that the author of the 'Essay on Women' was 'James' and not Joseph. He signs himself James Bland in his preface."

At Bologna has been discovered, according to the *Italian*, a sepulchre so old that it is supposed to date back to the age of iron. It was covered with a layer of broken Roman tiles, and contained fragments of small images made in red clay. It was discovered at four metres below the surface, while digging about the foundations of a house.

In excavating for the St. Gothard railway, near Amsteg, a magnificent glacier garden, a series of so-called "giants' kettles," or enormous holes torn in the rock by the action of glacier millstones, has been lately laid bare. Half of the garden lay across the railway track and had to be blasted away, but the other half has been walled round, and will be carefully preserved.

The *Journal d'Alsace* announces that an interesting discovery has been made at Berlin. An old trunk full of papers, which had not been touched for 70 years, has been discovered to contain, among documents of Marshal Berthier, different papers in the handwriting of Napoleon. One of them is his appeal to the Saxons in August, 1806. It is expected that these documents will be shortly published.

On Sunday morning, October 31, in compliance with the terms of the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, a merchant of London, who died some two centuries ago, the boys in the Bancroft School and the old men in the Almshouses, Mile End Road, attended the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill. The children were catechized, and, having heard a sermon, the boys and old pensioners received a glass of port wine and a bun each.

The *Whitehall Review* states that at Plymouth lately some workmen came upon a vault, dug in the solid rock, in which was an old iron-stone china urn, containing what is supposed to be the remains of a Phœnician, and must therefore be a relic of the days when the Phœnicians traded with the Devonshire and Cornish coasts. Unfortunately the urn was broken; but there can be little doubt of its antiquity.

Owing to the non-completion of certain necessary formalities (the *City Press* says) the ceremony of the public freeing of Epping Forest by the Corporation has been postponed. As an event of considerable importance this is looked forward to with a lively interest, which has received no little stimulus from the rumour that one or more members of the Royal Family may be induced to honour the Corporation by their presence.

Notice has been given by the City Remembrancer that, in the ensuing session of Parliament, application is intended to be made for an Act authorizing the

Corporation, *inter alia*, to dispose by sale, lease, or exchange, of certain land belonging to them adjoining the Thames Embankment in the parish of St. Bride; and also to acquire, by purchase or in exchange for other land, the building formerly used as a Bankruptcy Court, in Basinghall Street, together with the site.

Sheffield parish church, which has been closed for several months for restoration, was lately re-opened by the Archbishop of York. The late Mrs. Thornhill-Gell, of Eaton Place, London, left £10,000 for the internal improvement of the church, and nearly an additional £10,000 has been subscribed for the extension of the edifice. The nave has been extended, two transepts and a children's porch have been added, and the galleries removed. The church is now one of the finest in the kingdom.

The Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition, at the Church Congress, Leicester, was larger than last year, and embraced upwards of 400 separate exhibits. Embroidery, both ancient and modern, was largely represented. Mr. C. Watkin Williams-Wynn showed two missals, printed at Paris in 1501 and 1503; and the Corporation of Leicester sent a copy of the Sarum Missal, belonging to the Old Town library. No subject was more thoroughly illustrated than that embraced by Mr. William Bragge's collection of Russo-Greek "Icons," or religious pictures.

As most of our readers are aware, the author of "Waverley" erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of Tronsgate over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary "Jeanie Deans" in perhaps one of his greatest fictions, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." We were sorry to hear that the bases of the uprights or supporting pillars at either end of the tombstone have been ruthlessly chipped and broken (the pieces being taken away), evidently by some selfish and soulless relic-hunters, who have visited the grave of the humble heroine.

Mr. John Parker, senior, of High Wycombe, has lately published a quarto volume, with illustrations, entitled, "The Early History and Antiquities of High Wycombe," which has been the result of many years' labour and research. Mr. Robert Gibbs, of Aylesbury, has also published a work, in two volumes, entitled, "Local Occurrences," which records, in chronological order, the past events of the locality. The first volume commences with A.D. 1400, and is carried on to the end of 1700. The second volume brings the work down to the end of the year 1800.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, K.G., Major-General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid, C.B., Lord Hatherley, Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., Lady Ellenborough, Sir Henry Thompson, Lady Bentinck, the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., Sir Joseph Fayrer, F.R.S., Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Captain Douglas Galton, F.R.S., and many others, have recently forwarded donations to the Bethnal Green Free Library, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions; and the trustees appeal for 10,000 volumes.

The publications of the new Topographical Society for the year 1880-81, will probably be:—(1) A por-

tion of Van den Wyngaerde's "View of London" (*ab.* 1550), from the original in the Bodleian Library [this is the earliest known plan of London]; (2) Braun and Hogenberg's Map of London (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth); (3) Norden's Map of Middlesex, showing those districts now forming part of the metropolis as they appeared in Elizabeth's reign; and (4) a volume of extracts from "Calendars of State Papers," Historical MSS., Commission Reports, &c., relating to London in Elizabeth's reign.

The Dutch Central Committee formed for the erection of a monument to Spinoza, passed a resolution, when dissolving itself, that the balance remaining to the credit of the undertaking, after all expenses had been defrayed, should be devoted to the publication of a new and thoroughly complete edition of Spinoza's works. M. van Bloten and Professor Land were entrusted with the task, and a communication is being addressed to all librarians throughout the world, asking information about manuscripts or autographs which they may have in charge, in order to make the new edition as perfect as possible. The work is to be published by Nijhoff, at the Hague.

M. Quantin, of Paris, has lately issued a work well worthy of the attention of admirers of Rembrandt, "Les Œuvres Complètes de Rembrandt." It has been compiled under the direction of M. Charles Blanc, formerly of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and consists of heliographic reproductions of Rembrandt's engravings. The collection has been made from the museums of Amsterdam, Paris, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Haarlem, Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna, which had all to be visited for the purpose. The letter-press of the two volumes has been for thirty years a chief subject of M. Blanc's studies. Only 500 copies have been printed.

"R. H. B." writes to the *Times*:—"In enumerating the German cathedrals known respectively as 'Dom,' and 'Münster,' or under what he calls their titular name, your correspondent places the 'Frauenkirche' at Munich in the last category. I believe it is not commonly known that the Frauenkirche at Munich is not a cathedral. The Metropolitan of Bavaria is Archbishop of Freysing. The ancient cathedral of Freysing, with the grotesque sculpture of its singular crypt, or lower church—at present totally neglected by travellers, though an easy excursion from Munich—is more worthy of the visit of the archæological amateur than anything in that would-be art capital."

The marble pavement facing the north entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral having been found to be in a very dilapidated state, the Dean and Chapter resolved that new black marble should replace the old. For this purpose men, under the superintendence of Mr. Harding, clerk of the works, have for some time past been engaged in replacing the old stone, the old lines having been as nearly as possible renewed, and a simple geometrical pattern followed. The arrangements have been carried out under the instructions of Mr. Penrose, the Cathedral surveyor. Other works are in contemplation as regards the exterior of the cathedral near its entrance. The large fountain near the eastern entrance to the garden will probably be shortly finished.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the acquiescence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has lately rendered the Lambeth Library still more accessible to the public, especially by allowing books to be borrowed by the clergy and laity of the diocese, and by others properly recommended, residing in the parishes of Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. The library is open daily (Saturdays excepted). The "Records of the See of Canterbury" contain a vast collection of early wills and other documents. The rare printed books are of great worth to the connoisseur, and there are other volumes both of literary and artistic merit. A collection of pamphlets on the monastic buildings of England is being formed, and contributions are asked for this object.

Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti, the distinguished Roman archæologist, died at Rome on the 14th of October. He was the author of several lectures and books on archæology, antiquities, and discoveries. Among these are "Aperçu sur l'Origine et les Antiquités de Rome pour servir d'Explication au Panorama de la Tour du Capitale," 1826; "La Via Appia," 1832; "Gemme Incise del Cav. G. Girometti," 1836; "Antichi Monumenti Sepolcrali nel Ducato di Ceri," 1836; "Lettera di R. d'Urbino a P. Leone X.," 1836; "Città e Famiglie nobili e celebri dello Stato Pontificio." Acting as Commissioner of Antiquities in Rome, Baron Visconti took an active part in the recovery of several sites which threw light on the topography of the city.

In February next will occur the 80th birthday of the venerable French scholar, Littré, the author of the famous dictionary of the French language. In this work he has explored the whole linguistic treasury of his native land; he has given the biography, so to speak, of every single French word, its etymology or birth, and its subsequent experience in literature and common use. It is now proposed by his friends and disciples in various countries to celebrate the venerable scholar's eightieth birthday, by the institution of an international Littré-stipend, the interest of which is to be paid over in triennial course to a philologist, a physician, and a philosopher by turns—Littré having contributed worthy service in each of these three branches of science. So long as Littré himself lives it is proposed that he should nominate the person who is to receive the distinction.

We learn from the *Kelso Chronicle* that Maxton Cross, Roxburghshire, is about to be restored and placed in its former position in front of the village smithy. Since Sir William Ramsay Fairfax inherited the Maxton estate he has taken great interest in his property. The shaft of the old cross has long been placed in the hedge at some distance from where it originally stood, while the rampant lion which crowned it has formed one of the curiosities in the rockery at Maxton House. Round Maxton Cross, in former times, 1,000 armed men were wont to assemble at the call of their leader, and though we live in more peaceful times, everything that tends to foster the old independent Border spirit should be encouraged, and this Sir William apparently intends to do by replacing the ancient relic. The cross will be restored under the direction of Mr. Currie, sculptor.

At Bangor County Court judgment was recently given in an application made on behalf of Lady Wilmoughby d'Eresby to declare the signboard of the Royal Oak Hotel to be her property as the owner of the house, as against the claim of the trustees of Miss Thomas, the late landlady, who have filed a petition for liquidation by arrangement. The signboard in question possesses some historical interest as being the work of David Cox, and voluminous affidavits had been filed to prove that it was painted for inheritance to the house. In 1847 it was painted by Cox, and was fixed to the outer wall of the hotel as a signboard, being retouched by the painter in 1849. In 1866 it was removed to one of the sitting-rooms, and subsequently fastened to the wall of the hall, and had remained fourteen years in that position. His honour held that the whole history of the signboard showed that it was a fixture belonging to the house and not to the debtor. Whilst granting the costs of the application out of the estate, he should allow only two-thirds of the costs of the voluminous affidavits which had been filed.

The death is announced of a veritable centenarian, one Judith Singer, a Jewess, who has recently died at Glowitz, a small town in Silesia, at the age of 112 years. "It is stated," observes the *Echo*, "that she was born on the 11th of June, 1768, and had already become the mother of two children when the present Emperor of Germany was born, nearly eighty-four years since. Of her fifteen sons and daughters, only three have survived their mother. Mrs. Singer last year buried her eldest daughter at the good old age of eighty-four years. On her 112th anniversary, which coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor, she wrote a letter of felicitation to His Majesty, who answered it by an autograph letter containing a bank bill for 100 marks, which she presented to a charity. At the time of the death of Judith Singer she possessed all her faculties except that of sight. Many events which have long since passed into the province of history were amongst her youthful reminiscences. Frederick the Great died when she was eighteen years old, and she had just come of age at the outbreak of the French Revolution. She asserted that she could distinctly remember the rejoicings which took place in her native town on the occasion of the first partition of Poland, in 1771."

A writer, signing himself "One of the Guardians," sends the following to the *Times*:—"It may interest some of the students of folk-lore to hear of a case that came before us at the Board of Guardians of the Shaftesbury Union last Thursday (Sept. 16). A man of fifty applied for relief as unable to work; the doctor had seen him, and was unable to specify any cause, though he said he was certainly incapable of labour. He himself stated the cause to be that he had been 'overlooked' by his sister-in-law. His wife had been to a 'wise woman' at Stalbridge, a neighbouring village, who had relieved him for a few days; but since then the spell had been too mighty, and he was as bad as ever. He declined medical aid as useless. The afflicted man is a native of the parish of Gillingham, Dorset, where there is a board school and every appliance of education; yet even this is not enough to eradicate this most ancient of superstitions,

as firmly believed in as ever. It is not long since that a 'cunning man' used to hold an annual levée in the neighbourhood of Stalbridge, when he sold out to crowds that thronged round him the legs torn from the bodies of living toads and placed in a bag, which was worn round the neck of the patient, and counted a sovereign remedy for scrofula and the 'overlooked,' &c. It was called 'Toad Fair.'

From recent statistics, it appears that the following are the number of libraries and volumes at present existing in the various Continental countries:—

	Libraries.	Volumes.	Per 100 Inhabitants.
Austria ...	577 ...	5,475,798 ...	26.8
France ...	500 ...	4,598,000 ...	12.5
Italy	493 ..	4,349,281 ...	16.2
Prussia ...	398 ...	2,640,450 ...	11.0
Bavaria ...	169 ...	1,368,500 ...	26.4
Russia ...	145 ...	952,090 ...	1.3
Belgium...	105 ...	609,110 ...	10.4

Among the more prominent of the various libraries are the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, with 2,073,000 vols., and 86,000 MSS.; the Royal Library at Munich, with 800,000 vols., and 24,000 MSS.; of Berlin, with 700,000 vols., and 15,000 MSS.; of Dresden, with 500,000 vols.; of Vienna, with 420,000; of Copenhagen, 410,000. Paris itself possesses some very large libraries apart from the Nationale—viz., that of the Arsenal, 180,000; Mazarine Library, 150,000; the Institute, 80,000; the City of Paris Library, 52,000; while in the provinces are the libraries of Amiens, 42,000; Versailles, 41,000; Mans, 41,000; Montpellier, 40,500; Cambrai, 30,000; Toulouse, 30,000.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation of a new wing to the Roman Catholic convent at York, lately came upon a large statue of sandstone, nearly life-size, two small Roman altars, and a third block of stone, which would appear from its inscription to be also an altar. The neck of the statue was, unfortunately, severed in raising it to the surface, and its feet also are gone, but otherwise it is tolerably perfect. The face and head are fine, and the first impression of those who saw it when brought to light was that it represented a Roman patrician. The inscription, so far as it can be deciphered, runs:—"C. JULIUS CRESCENTIUS (OR CRESCENS), MATRIBUS DOMESTICIS VOTUM SOLVIT MERITO LIBENS A.U.C., 1050." The altar on which this inscription is rudely cut is 17in. in height by 8in. in width. The whole is of smooth, polished stone, fluted in the characteristic Roman fashion, and coloured at the sides. The second altar, like the figure, is of sandstone, in height 12½in., by 7in. wide, and on it nothing can be deciphered except the word "ARTI," probably the last four letters of the word "Marti," implying that the altar was dedicated to the god Mars. The third stone is of lesser dimensions, being only 10½in. high, by 5in. wide and 3½in. deep. Its inscription is scarcely legible, but it is thought by those who have seen it to be, "DEO VETERI BIBLINIUS," the rest of the words being worn away. Canon Raine, who has seen these treasure-troves, pronounces the figure to be that of the god Mars, and the sandstone pedestal to be an altar belonging to it, the god of war being represented in the dress of a Roman warrior

under the Empire. One of the altars Canon Raine considers to have belonged to a private house, and in the first instance to have been set up by some of the German soldiers in the Imperial Legion, as the inscription "Matribus Domesticis" was peculiar to the Teutonic tribes, and probably here points to the presence of the Teutonic element in the armies of Rome in this island. This he holds to be the first example of the kind discovered in Yorkshire; and the same he considers to be the case with the stone inscribed "Deo Veteri," though some similar examples have been found in the Roman wall in Northumberland. It is considered that these relics belong to the third century of the Christian era, and, from their being found so near to the surface, it is thought that they probably were buried in order to save them from destruction, either at the introduction of Christianity, when heathen figures would naturally be objects of hatred, or else during the troubled times of later date, very possibly in the Wars of the Roses.—*Times*.

Some interesting researches, which may prove of considerable antiquarian importance, says the *Glasgow News*, have just been made on the farm of Corquoy, in the valley of Sourin, island of Rousay, of which General Borroughs, C.B., is proprietor. Immediately above the farm-house a group of mounds is situated, locally known as "Manzie's" mounds—a corruption of Magnus—and supposed to mark the site of a burial-place. These are five in number, the largest being irregularly surrounded by four smaller. On trenching the mounds, each was found to contain a stone burial-place, consisting in every case of a top and bottom stone, with four side stones, the whole neatly cemented with tempered red clay, probably from the Sourin Burn. The stones, which were of a flat but massive description, had partly their edges roughly chipped into form, possibly with some stone implement. The fresh appearance of the stones and workmanship was especially noticeable, and the firmly-set masonry was further strengthened by irregular blocks placed as buttresses to support the superincumbent weight. The measurement of the largest mound was—outside circumference 50 feet, and top 5½ feet from base; inside of burial-place, 2½ feet by 2 feet, and 1½ foot depth. The centre of the cavity was almost filled with what seemed to be clay mixed with very minute fragments of bone, and the action of fire was clearly visible on the stones, as well as on some calcined substance—probably peat. Embedded in this clay an oval vessel was found, heaped also with similar fragments of bones, &c., and resting mouth upwards lengthways north and south. The material of the vessel is uncertain. It has a somewhat metallic appearance, interspersed with glittering points on a dark iron-coloured ground. It is of oval shape at the rim, round which there is a kind of plain moulding; from this moulding it assumes a dome-like shape, flattening into an oval base, on which it was found resting. The vessel measures:—diameter of mouth, 9½ by 8 inches; height to top or base, 7½ inches; diameter of base, 4½ by 3¾ inches; thickness irregular, but averaging a quarter of an inch. Various cracks are visible throughout, but the only part defective is the base, of which about one-third is wanting. Weight

about 3lbs. The most careful scrutiny failed to detect any further remains in this mound, nor was anything noteworthy found in the others. Two of the mounds contained burial-places rather squarer in form than the above. The smallest one measured only 12 by 6 inches, and no cement seemed to have been used in its construction. Arrangements are being made for placing the vessel or urn in the Antiquarian Museum, at Edinburgh, when competent judges may be able to fix the date of the mounds and the race to which the remains belong.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times*, under date September 10, remarks:—"A writer in the *Bund* gives some further particulars concerning Tell's Chapel on the Lake of the Four Cantons, and the paintings with which its inner walls are being decorated. So far as shape and dimensions go, the new building is a reproduction of the old one; but it is much more solidly constructed, the material for the most part consisting of granite, hewn from an erratic block in the famous Rütli meadow, where the three Switzers of the Four Cantons—Furst, Stauffacher, and Arnold—swore to free the land from the Austrian yoke. The roof of the building reaches a height of 25ft., and is surmounted by a small belfry, above which rises the Swiss cross. The four mural paintings will measure perpendicularly about 10ft. The maximum width of that on the north wall, the 'Apple-shot,' will be 19½ft. The width of the pictures called 'Tell's Leap' and the 'Shot in the Hollow Way,' will be each 15½ft. The 'Apple-shot' has to contain forty figures of men and women, besides horses, falcons, hounds, and the market-place and houses of Altorf as they appeared in the fourteenth century. The grouping is said to be in the highest degree harmonious and natural. Herr Stuckelberg has not, like most previous artists who have dealt with the subject, chosen the moment for depicting his hero when Tell confronts and defies the Austrian Landvogt, when, in the words of the old Swiss ballad, he exclaims—

"No! before that hat uplifted, murderer fell,

Bows no true-hearted man, bows never William Tell!"

—but rather as with stern, yet suppressed, resolve gleaming from his eye he draws the second arrow from its sheaf. Next comes the second act of the drama. The trees on the mountain sides are bending before a fierce *Föhn*; the usually blue waters of Uri's Bay are white with wind-driven foam; wild waves dash themselves against the foot of the Axen. The Landvogt's barge approaches the rock whereon the chapel now stands, and Tell, leaping ashore, hurls the boat back into the storm. Then comes the third act and the last. Gessler, who has escaped from the storm, is in the Hollow Way by Küssnacht, followed by his men-at-arms. An arrow, shot from the rocks above, pierces his heart, and, with the exclamation, 'That was Tell's shot,' the tyrant dies. The first of these scenes Herr Stuckelberg hopes to complete before the beginning of winter, the two others in the course of next summer. The fourth wall, on which will be painted 'The Rütli Oath,' will occupy the artist during the summer of 1882. The three patriots—Furst, Stauffacher, and Arnold—will be

shown standing at midnight in the Rütli meadow, under the shadow of the Mythen, swearing, with hands upraised towards the starry sky, to be free as their fathers were free, and to maintain with their lives the old Swiss pledge, 'One for all and all for one.' The writer in the *Bund* is at great pains to defend the chapel from the charge which has been made against it of being an historic anomaly, the consecration of a myth, and not the memorial of a fact. Although he does not venture positively to assert that Tell was ever an existent personage, he more than insinuates that he may have been, destructive criticism to the contrary notwithstanding. One of the chief objections to the truth of the story—that surnames were unknown in the fourteenth century—might, he thinks, have been refuted had not the archives and communal registers of Altorf and Fluelen, which were very ancient, been destroyed by the French troops in 1798, while the registers of Bürglen, a neighbouring commune, do not go further back than the sixteenth century. The Rütli oath, despite the doubts of certain historians, he looks upon as historic, and quotes in proof of his theory letters written by the Confederate Cantons before the battle of Morgarten. Be this as it may, he is probably right in the conclusion at which he arrives, that legend as well as history has its uses, and that the one, rightly regarded, is no less valuable than the other—an idea that finds expression in the following lines, freely rendered, of Gottfried Keller, Switzerland's national poet:—

"Of stubborn fact is here no question,

The pearl of every fable is its thought:

The truth of every old tradition

Is in its hidden spirit wrought."



Correspondence.

"OLD GLASGOW."

THE AGE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

In the notice of Mr. Macgeorge's book, "Old Glasgow," which appeared in the August and October numbers of *THE ANTIQUARY*,* the references to the architecture of Glasgow Cathedral are exceedingly inaccurate. If you will allow me space to correct some of these mistakes which the writer has made, I shall leave his arguments alone.

The small vaulting shaft in the crypt, described as having for abacus "a circular group of elaborate Early Pointed mouldings," has a plain massive octagonal *early* Transitional abacus six inches high. The string course, which is said to run eastward in continuation of this abacus, has no connection with it whatever; it is quite at a different level, and is a delicate Early Pointed moulding. The present opening to the main crypt, at the spring of which this moulding runs, has been formed long after the old shaft and the piece of wall to which it is attached were built. The foliage on the capital of this shaft has also evidently been carved some time after the capital was in its place; every other detail about it, from the floor to the keystone of the vault, is purely Transitional;

* See pp. 46 and 137.

even the bench-table on which it stands (there is just about three feet of it) differs from every other in the Cathedral—it has a simple chamfer on the under edge, while in every other instance there is a cavetto. The Transitional capital delineated in my pamphlet—to which reference is made, I need hardly say never stood without an abacus. It had exactly the same kind of abacus as that which is still *in situ*; but of course, as that is, and as was usual at the period, it was wrought on a different stone from the rest of the capital. The shaft to which that capital belonged, too, had a base exactly like the old base still *in situ* with square plinth and simple angle ornaments. Fortunately, such a base has been preserved among the fragments in the crypt below the so-called chapter house, and it exactly corresponds with the other, both in size and section. Finally, so far from this old vaulting shaft being identical in character with the others immediately to the west of it, it is characteristically different from them in every particular and detail without exception! It is not even similar in plan, being more nearly circular and three inches larger; while the capital, instead of being only 12½ inches high—as the Early Pointed capitals are, measures 21 inches in height.

I shall only add that these are not matters of opinion, but matters of fact, patent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the building.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.

Concerning the article in No. 8 of *THE ANTIQUARY*, entitled "Lord Chatham and Junius" (see p. 76, *ante*), perhaps the following information may be of interest to your readers. I have a book of eighty-four pages, entitled, "Junius, Lord Chatham, and the 'Miscellaneous Letters,' proved to be Spurious. By John Swinden. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman; and John Cross, Leeds. 1833." In the preface the author says, "This is not a new edition of an attempt to prove that Lord Chatham was Junius, published by me in 1830, but a new work. . . ."

John Swinden was a surgeon of some eminence at Morley, near Leeds, and died April 11, 1841, aged fifty-one. He is most probably the friend of Mr. Hone's correspondent.

BERTRAM WILVERTON.

OUR PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

Mr. Seton, whilst admitting that the removal of our parochial registers to London "would be regarded in some quarters as an act of confiscation," yet argues that such an act would be "fully justified by the benefits which would result to the public" (see *ante*, p. 84). What benefits would result to the public he does not tell us. The benefits to antiquarians and genealogists are obvious, but they form but a minute fraction of the public; whilst that portion of the public to whom they belong, and whom they most concern, will be best served by their being kept in the localities to which they relate.

As rector of this parish, I have made for people connected with it some scores of searches, which I should not have been able to make if the registers (except the books in use, as I understand it to be proposed) had been removed to London. Mr. Seton says that the searches are not so numerous in Scotland. I can well understand that, now that the registers have been transplanted from their native places to Edinburgh.

Mr. Seton says that for legal purposes registers are more conveniently placed in the metropolis (meaning London) than in the provinces. My experience contradicts this. On several occasions important facts have been proved from the registers of this parish at the County Assizes and Quarter Sessions; never once in my time at Westminster.

Lastly, if all English registers are to be sent to Somerset House, why not Scotch ones as well? A Cornishman may be supposed to take at least as much interest in Scotch matters as a Scotchman does in Cornish ones. London is as easily reached from Edinburgh as from Penzance. And when Mr. Seton consents to have his registers removed to Somerset House, then, and not till then, will the country folk of England consent to the confiscation of theirs. Another result of accumulating all these registers in one building might be that a single fire might destroy all the parish registers of England. They are surely safer where they are.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory, Hayle.

(See vol. i. p. 141, and *ante*, p. 84.)

For one, I object to our old Registers being centralized in London. Let some encouragement be given and few clergymen would refuse assisting their old clerk in copying name after name under Births, Marriages, and Deaths into separate books, of course in the order of year. My Registers begin about 1680. I headed sheets of paper with every year for each, and between whiles, in a winter's evening, copied every entry, then wrote every name afresh in a large folio book provided for the purpose down to 1820, with a full index alphabetically. This has been verified, and saves the old Registers being pulled about.

R. F. MEREDITH.

Halstock, Dorset.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF PAPISTS, &c.

In the Public Record Office is preserved a return of all "Papists," &c., with a minute account of the estates they possessed, made in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 9 George I.

The existence of these interesting parchments, I believe, is little known, or some one would have probably been found to edit them; they would undoubtedly furnish a valuable chapter to any county history. I think none have been printed but that of Kent. May I inquire, through *THE ANTIQUARY*, if this is so, and whether anything is known respecting the return for Wiltshire? I went to search particularly for this county, as being the home of a Catholic

ancestor, but failed, after carefully looking through twice, to find the particular return for that county.

W. LOUIS KING.

Watlington, Norfolk.



DUNRAGET CASTLE.

Can any of the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* inform me where the Castle of Dunraget (Ireland) is? An ancestor of the Bailies of Innishasgie House (Alexander by name), is mentioned in an old MS. as having lived there about 1600. If any one can supply information connecting the said Alexander, or his father—for it is supposed he was not the first of the name in Ireland—with the Scotch Bailies; and also give information as to whom Ferdinand, son of John Bailie of Innishasgie, married, and the names of his children, and where their descendants can be found, he will confer a favour on

C. R. THOMSON.

New York.



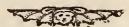
A CURIOUS PICTURE.

A picture, which I purchased some time ago, represents a scene of which I am unable to decipher the meaning. Can any reader of *THE ANTIQUARY* help me? It consists of a group of dancers; with his back toward the spectator is a king with his crown on; next to him, hand in hand, is a beggar-woman, then a nun, and after her a young lady, dressed after the mode of the Commonwealth—I fancy in a brown stomacher and white tippet; and lastly, a beggar (who to my mind looks like a foreigner) in very tattered garments, and with a wooden leg. The locale is a glade in a wood.

Opinions differ as to whether the picture is or is not what would be called well painted, and perhaps it is only part of a larger picture from which it has been cut out. Still there must have been some idea that set the painter to work. What is that? Is it political, religious, or social? In a word, what is its meaning? May it mean this?—The king (whose crown, as seen, is only half a crown) joins hands with beggars. King Charles II. found many of his old friends in beggary; and while they looked to him, he looked, as he does in my picture, to the young ladies. But what the nun means I don't know. I fancy the date of the painting is about George the First's time.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Hampstead, N.W.



STONE REMAINS ON DARTMOOR.

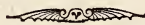
Mr. Kains-Jackson, in his interesting book, "Our Ancient Monuments," reviewed by you on page 67, *ante*, speaking of the West of England remains, says that in Devonshire "there are several of minor note well worth preserving." This is especially the case on Dartmoor, where there are not a few which it would be a matter of great regret to see despoiled; and it may not be generally known that some of them are without the precincts of the forest, and con-

sequently not under the control of the Duchy of Cornwall, so that there would be nothing to prevent them being scheduled with those already marked for preservation. The hut village known as Grimspond, with its huge vallum of moor-stone blocks, is considerably removed from the forest boundary, and in the south quarter of the moor, on the right bank of the Erme, a few miles above Ivybridge, is a very perfect stone circle, also at some distance from it. This circle is fifty-four feet in diameter, and consists of twenty-six stones, three of which are fallen. They vary in height from five feet to about two-and-a-half feet. A single row of stones, placed about three feet apart, extends from this circle in a north-easterly direction, for a distance of nearly two miles over the heath. At Merivale Bridge, near Tavistock, there is a very extensive group of relics, and a number of others might be mentioned which it is to be hoped, if not at present finding their way on the schedule, will, at no distant period, be in like manner protected from injury. That such is necessary, the overthrow of the dolmen, in the parish of Dremsteington, too plainly shows us. This dolmen, which was found prostrate on the 31st of January, 1862, is generally supposed to have fallen, but I am informed by an old gentleman, long resident in the neighbourhood, that it was thrown down intentionally, by some rustics, in a spirit of mischief. The owner of the estate on which it stands went to some expense to restore it, and the quoit was again placed in position, under the able superintendence of the Rev. William Ponsford, the rector of the parish. At the little settlement of Post Bridge, one of the immense slabs, which formed portion of the roadway of an ancient bridge there, which, by the way, is within the Duchy, lies in the bed of the stream, and, I have good reason to believe, not as the result of accident. At Houndtor a fine specimen of a kistvaen has been wantonly destroyed and broken up for road material, while the quoit of a fallen dolmen at Merivale has actually been split with wedges for the purpose of forming posts for the doorway of a pig-sty!

Let us hope this spoliation will proceed no further, but that these rude monuments, which the hand of the Great Destroyer has not reached, may be safely guarded from all injury in the future.

WILLIAM CROSSING.

Splattton, South Brent, Devon.



RAINSFORD FAMILY.

Any explanation as to the following allusion in "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England" (1805 edition, p. 75), would greatly oblige me:—

Singing along down Santry laning,
I saw a tomb one had been lain in,
And enquiring, one did tell it,
'Twas where Rainsford bury'd the Prelate;
I saw, I smiled, and could permit it,
Greedy priests might be so fitted.

Information is also desired respecting the Sir John Raynsford whose "Confession" is given in "The Most elegant and witty epigrams of Sir John

Harington, Knt." (1633), appended to his "Orlando Furioso."

F. VINE RAINSFORD.

6, Brecknock Crescent, N.W.

AN ANCIENT EARTHWORK.

Is the old *encampment* situated one-and-a-quarter mile S.S.E. of Longton (North Staffordshire) of Roman origin?

Our local books on archæology do not at all seem to speak with any degree of confidence on this point; and I should therefore feel highly gratified, along with my numerous antiquarian friends, if you could definitively settle our doubts on this point. The ordnance map of the scale of *one inch* = one mile, containing the towns of Stoke-upon-Trent, Cheadle, and Longton (North Staffordshire), will, I think, best illustrate the locality, which is known here by the name of *Gravelly Bank*, situated, as I said before, about one-and-a-quarter mile S.S.E. of Longton, and three-quarters of a mile S.S.W. of Mear-Heath Gate.

A friend of mine from the south of France, and an able archæologist, was certainly struck at the very close resemblance between these remains and the old Roman camps in the south of France, and, to use his words, this encampment might be a facsimile of those he has so frequently seen in the Gard, H^{te} Garonne, &c.

F. ARNOUX.

Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

WOODEN LOCKS.

I should be glad if any of your readers could give me evidence of the use of wooden locks in Cornwall.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

23, Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

(See vol. i. p. 206.)

The title of the old book from which Mr. Read has quoted the account of famines in Ireland is "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine," by John Speed; the original edition was published in London, in 1611. The passage cited occurs in the author's description of "The Province of Mounster."

J. H. F.

THEFT OF A MS. PRAYER BOOK.

I mentioned in your impression of March last (see vol. i. p. 141) the theft from one of the London repositories of one of the most valuable documents in English history—viz., the MS. Book of Common Prayer of 1661. I have since been told that quite lately valuable books in the British Museum have been mutilated, and leaves stolen from them.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory, Hayle, Cornwall.

CLEANING SILVER COINS.

(See p. 231, *ante*.)

Silver coins may be successfully cleaned by immersing in strong spirit (eau-de-cologne, for instance), and after a few minutes, if *fine* chalk tooth-powder, mixed with soap, is rubbed on with a tooth-brush, moistened with the spirit, the surface will be found perfectly clean.

R. A. L. NUNNS.

CAPITAL INITIALS IN SHAKSPEARE.

Cordially agreeing with Mr. A. E. Brae on both the questions handled by him (vol. ii. p. 229)—viz., that in the passage from *Troilus and Cressida*, which serves as motto to THE ANTIQUARY, "Time" is personified, and should be in the singular, and that the noun, when personified, should be printed with a capital initial, I beg to call attention to a few other places in Shakspeare in which the noun should be similarly treated.

You do blaspheme the Good in mocking me.—*Measure for Measure*, I. 5.

Let's be no Stoics nor no stocks I pray.—*Taming of the Shrew*, I. 1.

Be yoked with his that did betray my name the Best.—*Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

Like vassalage at unawares encountering
The eye of Majesty.—*Troilus and Cressida*, III. 2.

Beneath is all the Fiend's.—*King Lear*, IV. 6.

In the most high and palmy State of Rome.—*Hamlet*, I. 1.

In all these passages the emphatic or personified word is usually printed with a small initial; and in the last, through a misprision of the sense, "Fiend's" is printed "fiends." The example of the folio is not to be followed in this case, for at that date the genitive in *s* did not require the apostrophe.

C. M. INGLEBY.

Valentines, Ilford, Essex.

BORROWED BOOKS.

(See p. 229.)

"The Art of Bookkeeping" is a poem of thirty verses of four lines each, by the late Laman Blanchard, and occupies pages 233-7 of his "Poetical Works," published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in 1876. The poem is dated 1830. The line quoted by Mr. Askew Roberts begins the seventh verse. The authorship appears to be little known, for portions of the poem have frequently appeared in print—so far as I have seen uniformly without acknowledgment.

ROBERT GUY.

Ferncliffe, Mansewood, Pollokshaws, N.B.

BOOK-PLATES.

The Hon. J. Leicester Warren, in his "Guide to the Study of Book-Plates," seems anxious to find early instances of the use of the word Book-plate, or

its affinity, and I therefore beg to call attention to the following extract from Pepys' "Diary," under date of the 21st of July, 1668:—"Went to my plate-makers and there spent an hour about contriving my little plates for my books of the King's four yards."

H. T. J.

Southsea.

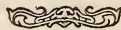


MARKET-JEW AND MARAZION.

(See *ante*, pp. 18 and 180.)

It is not necessary to go to the Phœnician language for an explanation of these names, which, however dissimilar in appearance, have a similar meaning. It is, of course, well known that St. Michael's Mount is a rocky islet off Marazion, in the Bay of Penzance. Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, granted by charter the right of holding a market on Thursdays to the monks of St. Michael's cell, in which charter it is called MARASGON, which is clearly a misreading for MARASGOV. In the endowment of the vicarage, A.D. 1261, it is called MARKESION, and in the Bishop's confirmation, A.D. 1313, MARKASION. Now, in the old Cornish, *Marghas*, or the softer form *Maras*, is a market, and *Ian* an island. In the Cornish language the noun was placed before the adjective—so it is the ISLAND-MARKET. In "Domesday" it is called Tremarastol, which is town-market of the monastery. (See Polwhele's "History of Cornwall," p. 12, Supplement.) The form "Market-Jew" is of more recent introduction, and is one of those instances where a term not understood has been replaced by one similar in sound which was familiar, as "beef-eater" from "buffetier." The market was on *Thursday*. Camden says:—"Markin-Forum Jovis, in the 'Annotations' Merkju—a contraction of Market Jupiter, or, as it was called, Market Jew or Ju." *Fieve* is the Cornish for Thursday; and Norden, in his "Survey," p. 39, calls it "Marca-iewe"—market on the Thursday. Carew calls it "Marca-iew," or "Marhas Dieu"—in English, the Thursdaies Market (p. 156). In a charter of Queen Elizabeth it appears as "Marghasjew;" and Leland has "Marhasdethyow." Apparently he has translated "Jew" into Cornish, which is "Ethow" (plural "Edhenou"), but he also styles it "Markesiu." And, in spite of the vagaries of the spelling, "Thursday-market" and "Island-Market" appear as the correct renderings.

SAN MIGUEL.



CROMWELL FAMILY.

(See p. 168, *ante*.)

Mr. R. S. Charnock's "Note on the Cromwell Family," is singularly inaccurate. The note states that Carlyle traces the "descent of Oliver Cromwell from Robert Cromwell, brother of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and makes no mention of the Welsh Williams, who married the sister of the Earl of Essex."

The third edition of Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell" now lies before me, and in chap. iii., devoted to particulars of the "Cromwell kindred," the Protector's descent is distinctly traced to Richard (not Robert) Cromwell *alias* Williams, son to Morgan Williams, of Llanishen, near Cardiff,

Glamorganshire, by a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. He nowhere even hints at any brother of the Earl being Cromwell's ancestor; but, on the contrary, furnishes abundant evidence of the fact that Oliver's ancestors, and even Oliver himself, signed their names Cromwell *alias* Williams. There is also a letter printed in Carlyle's work, copied from one in the British Museum, and reference and extracts made from a second letter from the same source, written by the said Richard Cromwell to his uncle the Earl of Essex, in which he addresses him as "your Lordship's most bounden nephew," and Carlyle adds that there are various "Law deeds and notarial papers still extant" in which this Richard Cromwell has signed himself as, "*alias* Williams."

In addition, Carlyle furnishes an extract from Leland's "Itinerary," of which the following is a portion:—"A two miles from this Hill by the South, and a two miles from Cardiff, be vestigia of a Pile or Manor Place decayed, at Egglis Newith in the parish of Llandaff. On the south side of this Hill was born Richard Williams *alias* Cromwell, in the parish of Llanilsen."

Vestiges of the old pile, called "Plas Llanishen," the seat of the Williams family, are still extant.

JOHN HOWELLS.

St. Athan, Cowbridge.



ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

Can anybody tell me how and when this Society collapsed? They latterly issued some fine works, of which I want some numbers to complete my set. I can learn nothing of its fate in Edinburgh.

C. S. L.



Books Received.

Walks through the City of York. By R. Davies. (Chapman & Hall).—Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty. By S. Hubert Burke. (Hodges, King William Street, Strand).—The Etcher. Part XVI. (Sampson Low & Co.).—The English Universities and John Bunyan. By James Simson. (Baillière, Tyndall & Co.).—Good Thoughts in Bad Times. By Thomas Fuller, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries Catalogue. Compiled by W. J. Haggerston.—Bygones, relating to Wales and the Border Counties. (Caxton Works, Oswestry).—The Genealogist. Edited by George W. Marshall, LL.D. (Bell & Sons).—The Church Bells of Rutland. By Thomas North, F.S.A. (Leicester: S. Clarke).—Calverley Parish Church Registers (1574 to 1649). Vol. I. By S. Margerison. (Bradford: G. F. Sewell).—The Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral; The Passion Play and Interlude at New Romney; and Chiselhurst and its Church. By the Rev. W. A. Scott Robinson, M.A. (London: Mitchell & Hughes).—Is Legislation necessary for Indian Finance? By E. J. Watherston. (Spottiswoode & Co.).—Memorials of Cambridge, 3 vols. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(See August issue.)

Letters addressed to a Number, care of the Manager, must be accompanied by a stamp for postage.

FOR SALE.

Vetusta Monumenta, 5 vols. half calf, 1 vol. unbound; and Bayeux Tapestry, half bound calf (103, care of the Manager).

I have about 200 vols. of The Gentleman's Magazine to dispose of.—Particulars from J. M. Smith, 34, Carolgate, Retford.

The Graphic, vols. iii. to xix. inclusive, 17 volumes, clean and perfect, in the original covers as published, with all extra and special numbers, cost over £12, lowest cash price 65s. (104, care of the Manager).

Large and valuable collection of Engravings, Prints, Pamphlets, Broadsides, Election Bills and Squibs, &c., relating to the County of Hereford, a speculative lot, lowest price £2 10s., no approval.—Phillips's Cider, with notes explanatory and historical by Dunster, nice copy, calf, 10s. 6d.—Annales of England during reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary, by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, 1630, with the three rare portraits and title-pages, small folio, calf, 7s. 6d.—James W. Lloyd, Kingston.

Servetus' Bible, folio, 1542, perfect, good condition, price £5.—Mr. Dore, Huddersfield.

Book-Plates for sale. A sample packet post free for 2s. 6d.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

Autograph Letters offered.—Marshals Saxe, Ney, Prince Eugène, Marie Thérèse, Catherine de Medicis, Louis XI., Charles IX., Charles II., Verdi, Canova, Bossuet, and many others.—Address for list, Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Ruskin's Works:—Lectures on Architecture and Painting, 37s. 6d.; Two Paths, with plates, 30s.; Seven Lamps of Architecture, large paper copy, only 50 printed, £6 6s.; Lectures on Art, 9s.; Romola, *édition de luxe*, £3 10s.—Apply, J. Lucas, Claremont House, Cawley Road, South Hackney, E.

Catalogue of Autograph Letters, including Louis XIII., Queen Anne, Wellington, Collingwood, Canning, Peel, Moore, Eldon, &c., sent on application to F. Barker, 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

Hume's (Rev. Dr. A.) Learned Societies and Printing Clubs; also various pamphlets by him.—Notes and Queries, Jan. to June, 1880.—Tinsley's Magazine, Jan. and July to Dec., 1876 (100, care of Manager.)

Hamerton's Etchings and Etchers, second edition (Macmillan), fine impression, in sheets, price 45s.; White's Leicester and Rutland, 21s., price 5s.—J. Drowley, 9, Sidmouth Street, Regent's Square, W.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C.E. Fewster, Hull.

Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire Seventeenth Cen-

tury Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acomb Street, Greenhays, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged.—Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

Wanted to Purchase, Book-plates.—Rev. E. Farrer, Kelvedon, Essex.

Old Book-plates.—Best prices given by W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

Wanted, Letters of Byron, Shelley, Scott, Lamb, Tennyson, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Burke, Fox, D'Arblay, Thackeray, Dickens, Flaxman, Collingwood, Nelson, Cornwallis, and other celebrities.—Mr. Law, 38, Chalcot Crescent, Regent's Park, London.

Symon, Gunton's History of Peterborough Cathedral.—G. C. Caster, Market Place, Peterborough.

Wanted to Purchase, Dorsetshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—J. S. Udal, Inner Temple, London.

Wanted to Purchase, Copper Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Tokens.—Address T. J. W., 85, High Street, Fulham.

Early Printed English Bibles and Testaments.—Full particulars to Mr. Dore, Huddersfield.

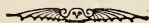
Wanted, Engraving, by Buck, of Old Sundial at Settle.—Settle, Skipton, and other Craven Tokens.—Carr's Antiquities of Craven.—Holgates' Returns of Chantry.—Cartwright's Chapters in the History of Yorkshire.—Nicholson's Picturesque Scenery in Yorkshire.—Gentleman's Magazine for 1771, 1772, 1807, and 1817.—Gent's Historia Compendiosa Romana, vol. i.—Hotten's Bibliographical Account of 1,500 Yorkshire Books.—J. Brayshaw, solicitor, Settle.

Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, 1653.—Ditto, published by Pickering, 2 vols., 1836.—British Birds, Quadrupeds, Æsop's Fables (Bewick).—Macgillivray's Birds, 5 vols.—Yarrell's Birds; also Fishes.—Gray's Genera of Birds.—Oliver Twist, Sketches by Boz, Life of Grimaldi, Christmas Carol (Dickens).—Irish Sketch Book, Mrs. Perkins' Ball, Comic Tales and Sketches, by M. A. Titmarsh (Thackeray).—Syntax's Three Tours.—Rogers's Poems, and Italy.—Book of Gems, 3 vols.—Ruskin's Modern Painters, vols. 4 and 5.—Table Book, Omnibus, Grimm's German Popular Stories (2 vols.), Phrenological Illustrations, Rookwood, Ingoldsby Legends (3 vols.), also Third Series, The World's Show, 1851, Fairy Library, Bachelor's Own Book (Cruikshank).—Books Illustrated by Leech, Rowlandson, Turner.—Boccaccio's Il Decamerone, Pickering, 1825.—Curtis's British Entomology, 16 vols.—Forbes and Hanley's British Mollusca.—Hamerton's Etching and Etchers.—Hassall's British Freshwater Algæ.—Nash's Fourth Series of Mansions of England.—Reeve's Conchologia Iconica.—Dr. H. Branson, Sheffield.

Pictorial Illustrations to Shakespeare's "Hamlet."—List of subjects and prices required (105).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Will purchase or exchange for those of other Counties: send list or numbers in Boyne to W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

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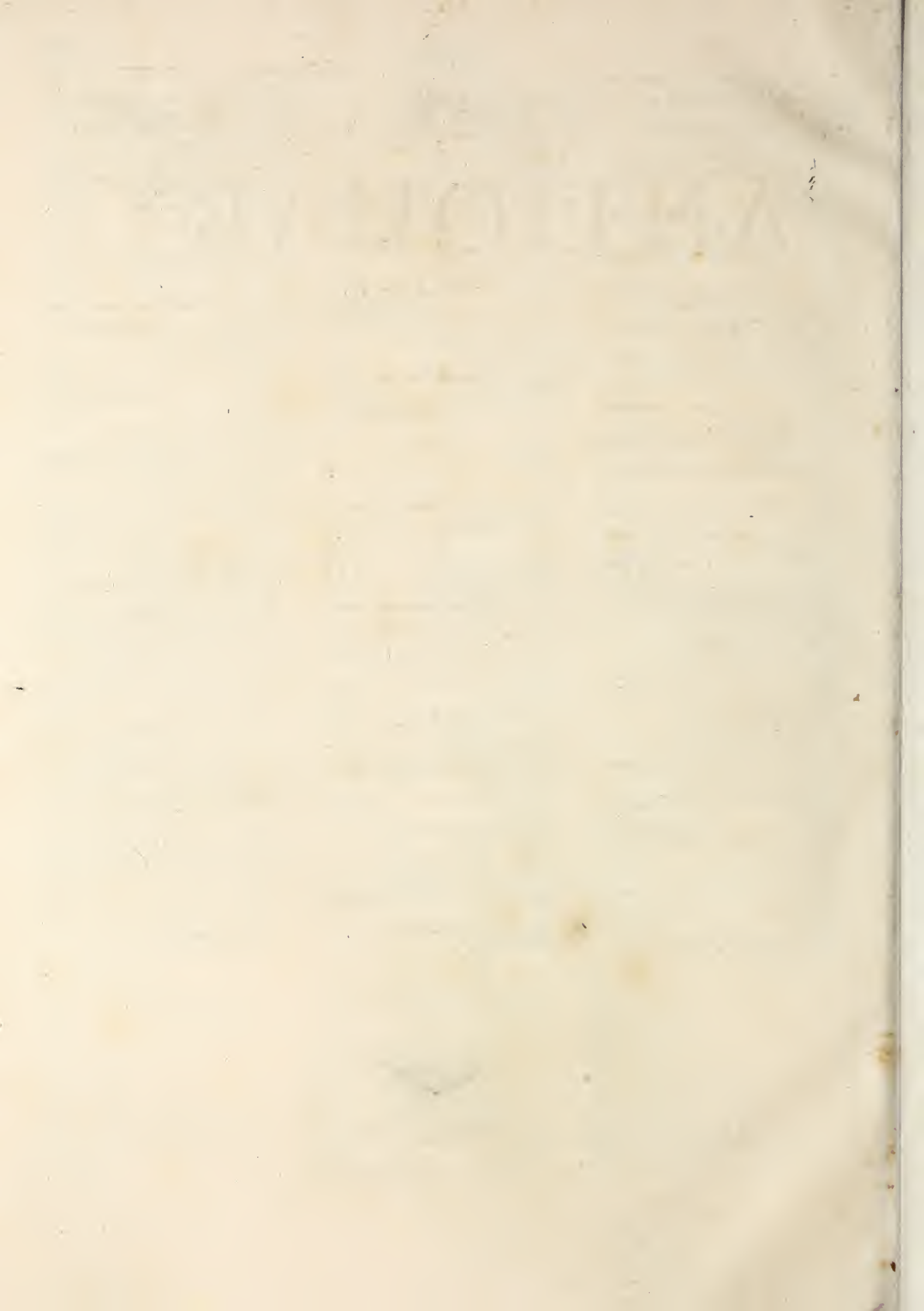


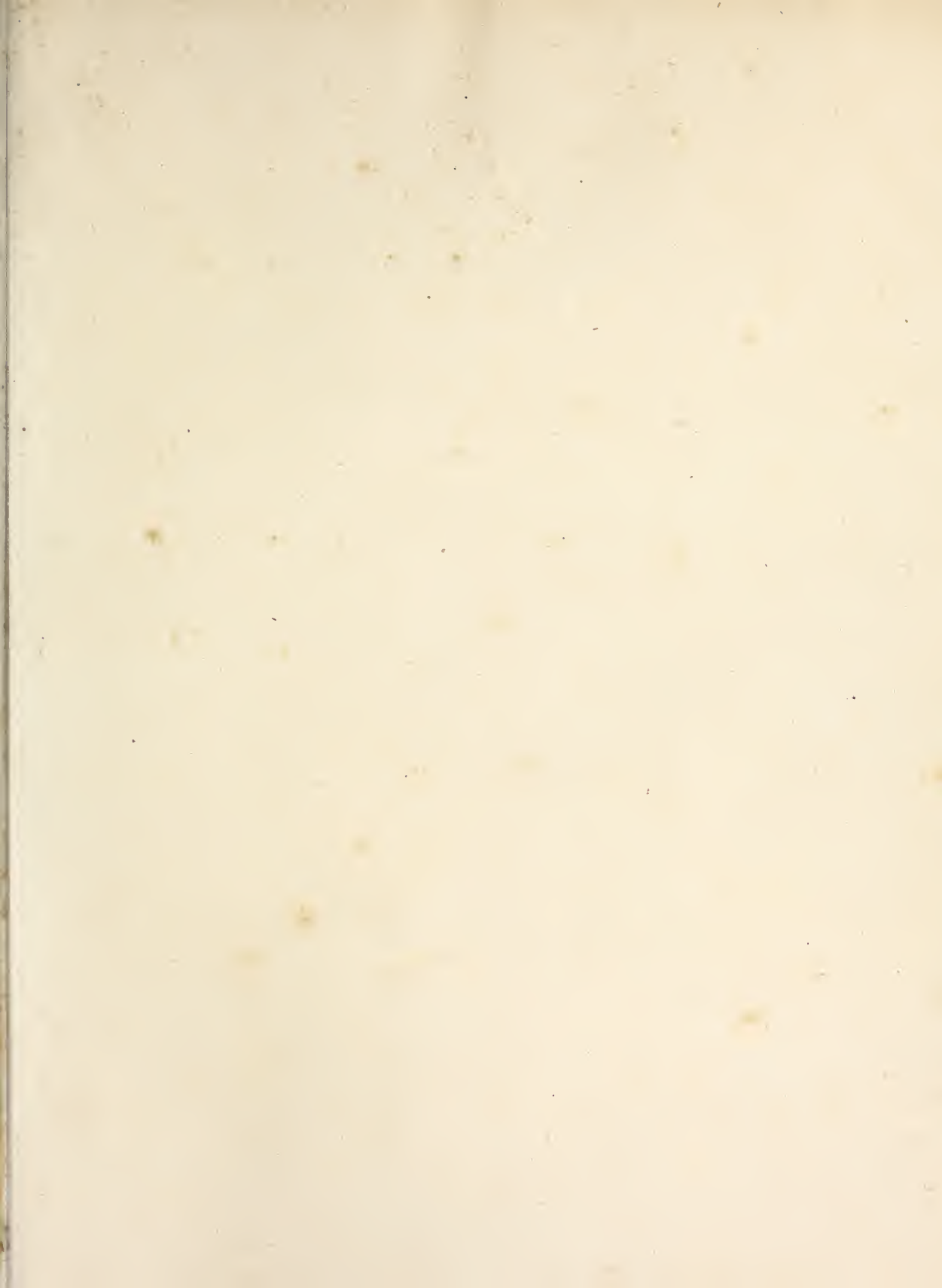
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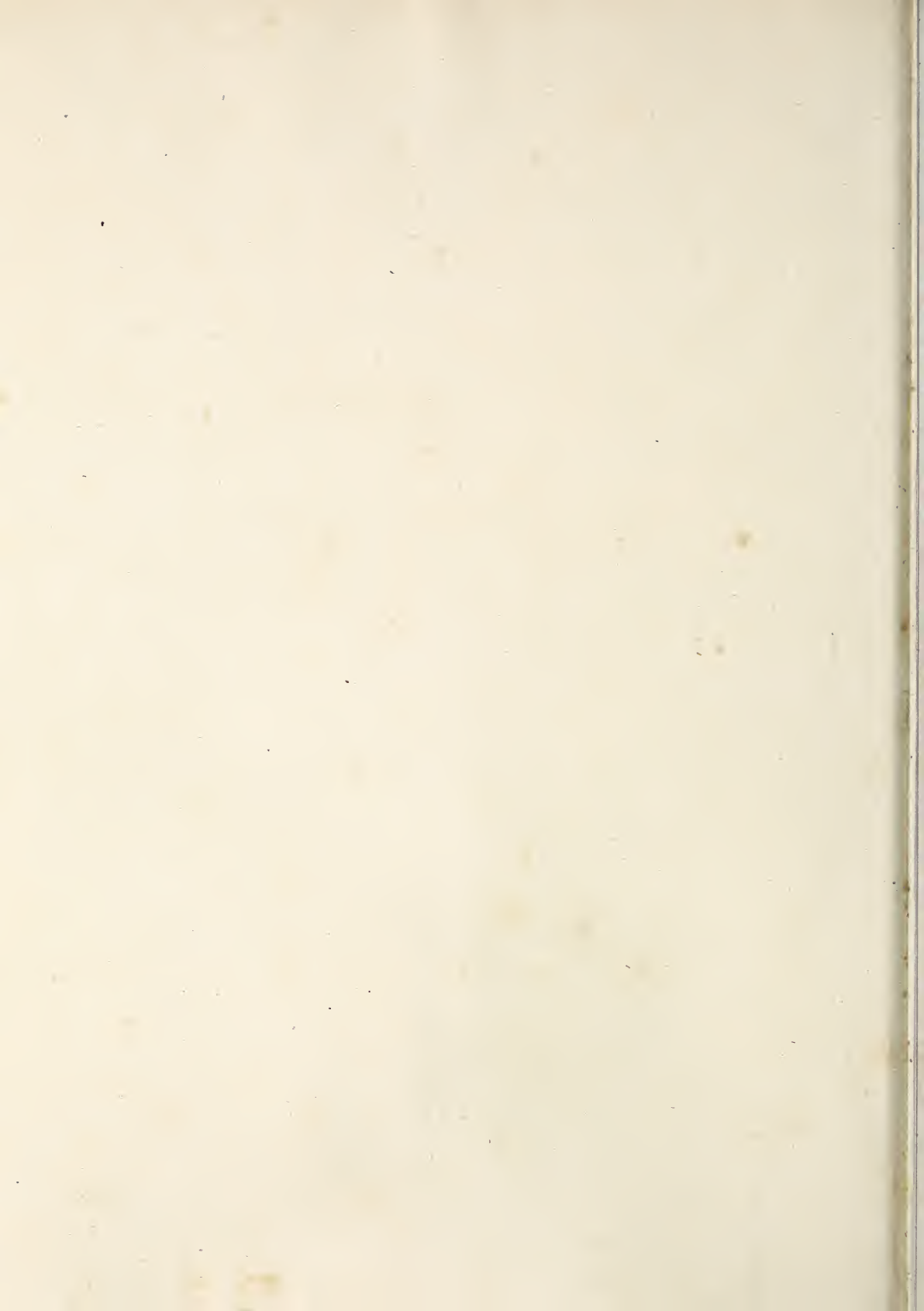
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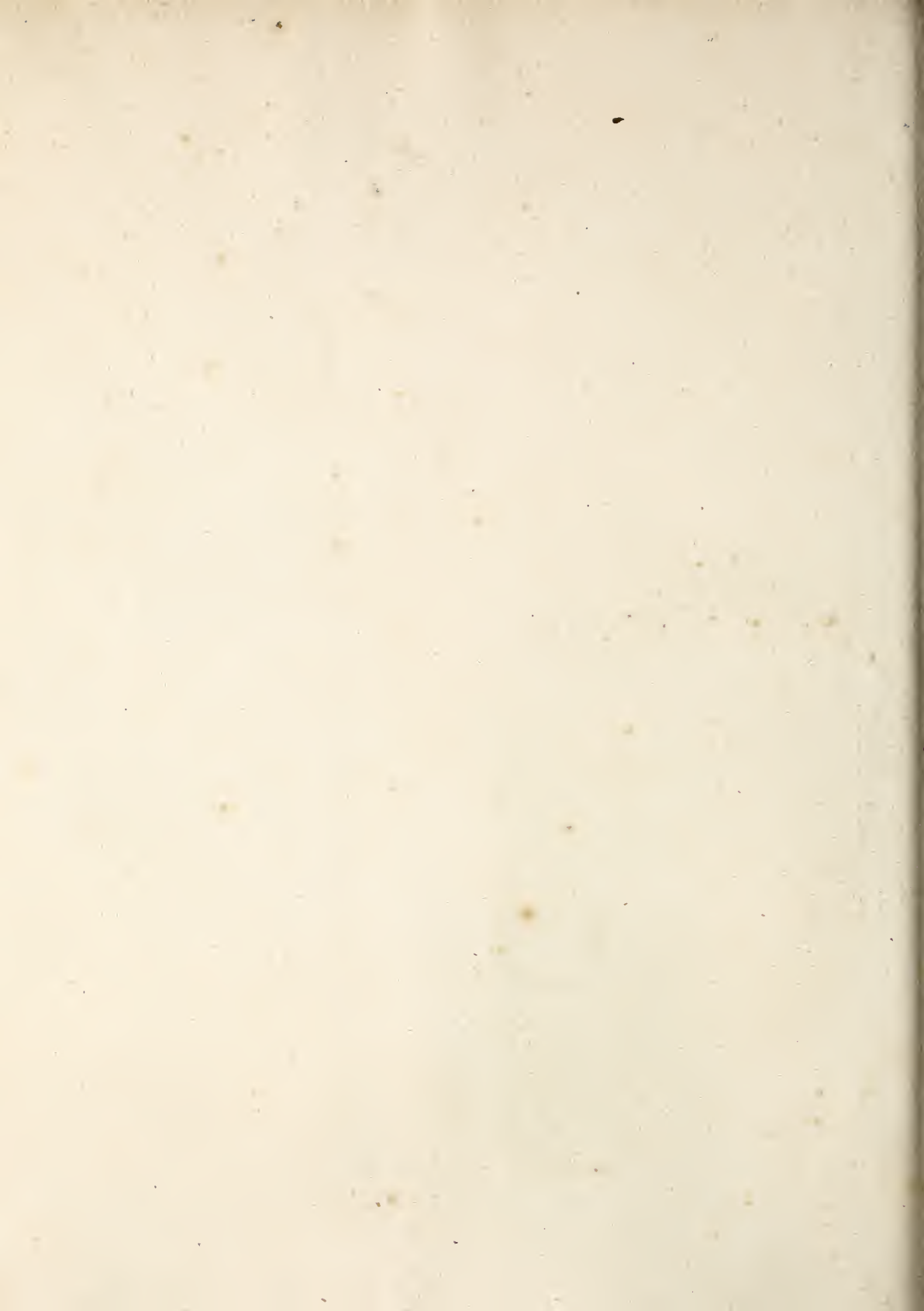
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